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3rd Sem.
Branch : DMLT
Sub: Haematology-III / Clinical Haematology-III

Time : 3 Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.1 The unit of MCH is _____.

a) Femtolitre b) Picogram
c) Gram d) Deciliter

Q.2 Increase number in leucocyte count is called____.

a) Leucopenia b) Thromocytopenia
c) Leucocytosis d) Erythrocyte

Q.3 Expand MCH.

a) Mean Column Haemoglobin
b) Most Corpuscular Haemoglobin
c) Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin
d) Mean Column Haematology

Q.4 Haemolysis due to _____ is called osmotic fragility

a) Osmotic Pressure b) Mechanical Pressure
c) UV Pressure d) Laser

Q.5 Which tube is used for both ESR & PCV?

a) Capillary tube b) Westergren Tube
c) Wintrobe Tube d) None

Q.6 Decreased Hb is a sign of

a) Anemia b) Leukemia
c) Dengue d) Thrombocytosis

Q.7 In Microcyte Hyporchromic anaemia, the size and concentration of RBC_____.

a) Decreases b) Normal
c) Increases d) None of these

Q.8 Megaloblastic Anaemia occurs due to deficiency of _____.

a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C
c) Vitamin B-12 d) None of these

Q.9 Brilliant cresyl blue is use for ____ count?

a) WBC b) Reticulocyte
c) Both A & B d) None of these

Q.10 Solution having solute concentration more than solute concentration of RBC's cytoplasm is called_____.

a) Hypertonic solution b) Hypotonic solution
c) Isotonic solution d) None of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Define supravital stains.

Q.12 Define pernicious anaemia.

Q.13 Write the normal value of PCV is Male and Female.

Q.14 _____ is the full form of ESR.

Q.15 _____ is the length of wintrobe tube.

Q.16 Middle layer of haematocrit is ____.

Q.17 Which cells are responsible for Rouleaux formation.

Q.18 Define isotonic solution.

Q.19 Write the formula for calculation of MCH.

Q.20 ESR _____ as temperature accelerates

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Write the different factors involved in ESR estimation.

Q.22 Write note on lab diagnosis of haemolytic anaemia.

Q.23 Explain westergreen & wintrobe tube with their uses.

Q.24 Define MCHC in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.

Q.25 Explain the causes of megaloblastic anaemia.

Q.26 Define red cell indicies and write their formula.

Q.27 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by westergren method?

Q.28 What is Reticulocyte and give normal range and stains used in their counting?

Q.29 What is the procedure of osmotic fragility test?

Q.30 Write the clinical significances of PCV estimation.

Q.31 Explain the lab diagnosis of pernicious anaemia.

Q.32 Write a short note on anaemia.

Q.33 Write any five conditions in which rapid ESR is observed.

Q.34 Write the principle of Red Cell fragility test.

Q.35 Describe the causes of Haemolytic Anaemia.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the principle, procedure & clinical significance of reticulocyte counting

Q.37 Explain any one method of PCV in detail.

Q.38 Explain Iron deficiency anemia with its causes and lab diagnosis.