

Roll no.\_\_\_\_\_

ID: 181932/121932/031932

Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup>

Branch: DMLT

**Subject Name: Haematology - III/ Clinical Haematology-III**

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

MM:100

**Section -A**

**Note: Multiple Choice questions. All questions are compulsory.**

**10x1=10**

Q.1 Expand MCHC.

- a) Mean Column Haemoglobin Concentration
- b) Most Cell haemoglobin Concentration
- c) Mean Corpuscular haemoglobin Conecentration
- d) None of these

Q.2 The unit of MCV is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Q.3 ESR is \_\_\_\_\_ in pregnancy.

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

Q.4 Aggregated mass of erythrocytes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Stacking
- b) Rouleaux
- c) Shaking
- d) None of these

Q.5 Decrease number in Platelets count is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Leucopenia
- b) Thromocytopenia
- c) Leucocytosis
- d) None of these

Q.6 Anaemia due to destruction of RBC is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Microcytic Anaemia
- b) Aplastic Anaemia
- c) Haemolytic Anaemia
- d) None of these

Q.7 Color of Plasma in Jaundice \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Yellow
- b) Green
- c) Pink
- d) Orange

Q.8 In Macrocytic anaemia size of RBC \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Q.9 In which condition number of reticulocytes increases.

- a) Iron Deficiency
- b) Haemolytic anaemia
- c) Cirrhosis
- d) None of these

Q.10 What is the normal value of MCH?

- a) 27-31 picogram
- b) 47-61 picogram
- c) 12-21 picogram
- d) None of these

**Section-B**

**Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory.**

**10x1=10**

Q.11 Which cell helps in Respiration process?

Q.12 In Microcytes anaemia RBC having larger size than normal RBC. (True/False)

Q.13 Which cell are immature red blood cells?

Q.14 Define Aplastic anaemia.

Q.15 Define Haemolysis.

Q.16 Haemolysis due to osmotic pressure is called osmotic \_\_\_\_\_ Fragility.

Q.17 Which stain is used for microscopic examination of Reticulocytes?

Q.18 Which ESR tube is used for both ESR & PCV?

Q.19 Haemorrhagic Anaemia is due to excessive blood loss. (True/False)

Q.20 Define Pernicious Anaemia?

**Section -C**

**Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions.**

**12x5=60**

- Q.21 Explain the lab diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
- Q.22 Describe merits and demerits of PCV estimation.
- Q.23 Write the different factors involved in ESR.
- Q.24 Define MCV in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.
- Q.25 Explain lab diagnosis of Haemolytic anaemia.
- Q.26 Write the clinical significance of ESR estimation.
- Q.27 Draw & write the difference between westergreen & wintrobe tube.
- Q.28 Describe morphological classification of anaemia.
- Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Wintrobe method.
- Q.30 Write a short note on Red cell indices.
- Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of TLC.
- Q.32 Define anaemia & write its symptoms.
- Q.33 Write the procedure of PVC estimation by Microhaematocrit Method.
- Q.34 Write the difference between ESR & PCV.
- Q.35 Explain clinical significance of PCV.

#### **Section-D**

**Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions.**

**2x10=20**

- Q.36 Give the principle, Procedure and Clinical significance of ESR by westergreen method.
- Q.37 Describe Principle, Proceure, Staining and clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.
- Q.38 Explain Principle, Procedure and Clinical significance of Red cell fragality test.