## Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - Basic Hematology Course Code - BMLT204

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8.

Mark only one oval.	
Diploma in Pharmacy	
Bachelor of Pharmacy	
B.TECH.(CSE)	
B.TECH.(ECE)	
BCA	
B.SC.(CS)	
B.SC.(BT)	
B.SC.(ANCS)	
B.SC.(HN)	
B.Sc.(MM)	
B.A.(MW)	
ВВА	
B.COM	
B.A.(JMC)	
BBA(HM)	
BBA(LLB)	
B.OPTOMETRY	
B.SC.(MB)	
B.SC.(MLT)	
B.SC.(MRIT)	
B.SC.(PA)	
LLB	
B.SC(IT)-AI	
B.SC.(MSJ)	
Bachelor of Physiotherapy	
B.SC.(AM)	
Dip.CSE	
Dip.ECE	
<u>DIP.EE</u>	
DIP.CE	

9.

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	<u>DIP.ME</u>
	PGDHM
	MBA
	M.SC.(BT)
	M.TECH(CSE)
	LLM
	M.A.(JMC)
	M.A.(ENG)
	M.SC.(MATH)
	M.SC.(MB)
	M.SC.(MSJ)
	M.SC.(AM)
	M.SC.CS)
	M.SC.(ANCS)
	M.SC.(MM)
	B.A.(Eng)
Aı	nswer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
•	1. Which of the following are likely to increase in quantities when the body is under attack from bacteria?
	Mark only one oval.
	Erythrocytes
	Leukocytes
	Thrombocytes
	None of these

10.	2. Most of the volume of normal human blood is composed of:
	Mark only one oval.
	Red cells
	Hemoglobin
	Plasma
	White cells
11.	3. Blood is
	Mark only one oval.
	Acidic
	Slightly alkaline
	Composed mostly of white blood cells & platelets
	Cooler than body temperature
12.	4. Which single feature of normal RBS's is most responsible for limiting their life span?
	Mark only one oval.
	Loss of mitochondria
	Increased flexibility of the cell membrane
	Reduction of Hb iron
	Loss of nucleus

13.	5. When blood clumps or forms visible islands in the still liquid plasma, it is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Clotting
	Agglutination
	Precipitation
	None of the above
14.	6. Which of the following statements is true of antigen-antibody interactions?
	Mark only one oval.
	They are used by our bodies only to identify blood types.
	They are used to identify and reject microorganisms, such as viruses and bacteria, that invade our bodies.
	They are the way our blood clots when we are bleeding from an open wound.
	Both B and C
15.	7. Which blood cells secrets antibody?
	Mark only one oval.
	Eosinophils
	Monocytes
	Lymphocytes
	Neutrophils

16.	8. What anticoagulants is used for most coagulations tests?
	Mark only one oval.
	Heparin
	EDTA
	Warfarin
	Apixaban
17.	9. What are the steps in fibrin formation?
	Mark only one oval.
	"Tissue factor" or thromboplastin Is released from endothelial wall
	Contact of blood with collagen
	Clots bind thromboxane A2
	Both A & B
18.	10. Which of the following factors is present in serum?
	Mark only one oval.
	Factor IX
	Fibrinogen
	Prothrombin
	Factor VIII

19.	11. The blood for coagulation studies is collected in trisodium citrate in the ratio of (citrate to blood ratio):
	Mark only one oval.
	<u>1:2</u>
	<u> </u>
	1:8
	1:9
20.	12. Why can't Heparin be administered orally?
	Mark only one oval.
	It is large
	It is negatively charged
	Both It is large and It is negatively charged
	It contains too much Mg++
21.	13. Which of the following will not coagulate when placed separately on four slides?
	Mark only one oval.
	Blood serum
	Blood plasma
	Blood from pulmonary vein
	Blood from lymphatic tissue

22.	14. Anticoagulant used for HbA1c Test is
	Mark only one oval.
	Sodium fluoride
	Heparin
	EDTA
	Sodium citrate
23.	15. Anticoagulants are also called as
	Mark only one oval.
	Blood thinners
	Blood thickers
	Vasodilators
	Blood coagulators
24.	16. Which Anticoagulant is used for LFT, KFT & Lipid Profile?
	Mark only one oval.
	Trisodium Citrate
	EDTA
	Heparin
	No Anticoagulant Required as Serum Specimen is preferred for the given tests

25.	17. Anticoagulant suitable for storing blood for transfusion is
	Mark only one oval.
	Dextrose, phosphate and citrate
	Glucose, phosphate and oxalate
	Dextrose, heparin and citrate
	Dextrose, EDTA and saline
26.	18. Which of the following is the stem cell marker?
	Mark only one oval.
	CD15
	CD34
	CD123
	СК
27.	19. The most common type of protein found in the cell membrane is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Lipoprotein
	Mucoprotein
	Glycoprotein
	Nucleoprotein

28.	20. Platelets are formed from what type of cell?
	Mark only one oval.
	Melanocytes
	Astrocytes
	Macrophages
	Megakaryocytes
29.	21. Where does haematopoiesis take place?
	Mark only one oval.
	Bone marrow
	Liver
	Pancreas
	Lungs
30.	22. The most common cause of macrocytosis is
	Mark only one oval.
	Alcoholism
	Iron deficiency
	Pernicious anemia
	Hemolytic anemia

31.	23. The process of platelet production by the bone marrow
	Mark only one oval.
	Plasma
	Thrombopoiesis
	Erythropoiesis
	Blood from lymphatic tissue
32.	24. Blood is stained with stain.
	Mark only one oval.
	Methylene blue
	Safranin
	Leishman stain
	Carbol fuchsine
33.	25. The most frequent cause of needle punctures is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Patient movement during venipuncture
	Improper disposal of phlebotomy equipment
	Inattention during removal of needle after venipuncture
	Failure to attach needle firmly to tube holder

34.	26. What is the recommended cleaner for removing all oil from objective lens?
	Mark only one oval.
	70% alcohol or Lens cleaner
	Xylene
	Water
	Benzene
35.	27. In Leishman staining procedure, after the undiluted stain is added to the entire upper surface of smear, waiting for 2 minutes before pouring buffered water is:
	Mark only one oval.
	For smear to stain uniformly
	To clean the background plasma
	For fixation of smear
	For staining of smear
36.	28. All of the following are Romanowsky stains except:
	Mark only one oval.
	Giemsa stain
	Leishman stain
	Hematoxylin stain
	Field stain

37.	29. Which of these elements in blood is bound by EDTA in a collection tube to prevent clotting?
	Mark only one oval.
	Potassium
	Magnesium
	Calcium
	Sodium
38.	30. The hands of the phlebotomist should be washed
	Mark only one oval.
	Before inspection collection
	After specimen collection
	each time handling of sample
	All answers are correct
39.	31. Which of the following red blood cell disorders may result from life at a higher altitude?
	Mark only one oval.
	Aplastic anemia
	Sickle cell anemia
	Pernicious anemia
	Polycythemia

40.	32. Major constituent of hemoglobin receives iron from
	Mark only one oval.
	Liver
	Bolus
	Chyme
	Lungs
41.	33. Shape of red blood cells are
	Mark only one oval.
	Triconvex
	Triconcave
	Biconcave
	Biconvex
42.	34. The polypeptide chains of hemoglobin A are composed of:
	Mark only one oval.
	1 α, 3 β
	2 α, 2 β
	1 α, 2 β, 1 δ
	4 α

43.	35. The heme portion of the hemoglobin molecule consists of:
	Mark only one oval.
	<ul> <li>A. Porphyrin ring with a molecule of Fe in the center.</li> <li>Four Porphyrin rings with a molecule of Fe in the center.</li> <li>Porphyrin ring with a molecule of Fe in the center.</li> <li>Four porphyrin rings, each containing a molecule of Fe in the center</li> </ul>
44.	36. Fetal Hb bind O2 with more affinity than adult Hb, because  Mark only one oval.
	Fetal Hb carries γ chain instead of β  Fetal Hb carries γ chain instead of α  Fetal Hb is bigger in structure  None of these
45.	37. Which test can be used to detect hemolytic anaemia?  Mark only one oval.  Coombs test Genetic test Peripheral blood smear (PBS) Schilling test

46.	38. Carboxyhemoglobin is formed by
	Mark only one oval.
	<ul><li>C0</li><li>C02</li><li>HC03</li><li>HCN</li></ul>
47.	39. Howell-Jolly bodies are seen in:
	Mark only one oval.
	Tuberculosis  Megaloblastic anemia  Septicemia  Hemophilia
48.	40. In high altitudes, the hemoglobin value is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Higher
	Lower
	The same
	Unaltered

49.	41. An iron protein complex which combines with oxygen and carbon dioxide is
	Mark only one oval.
	Hematin
	Hemosiderin
	Hemoglobin
	Oxyhemoglobin
50.	42. In females, number of red blood cells in one cubic millimeter of blood are
	Mark only one oval.
	1 to 2 million
	2 to 3 million
	4 to 4.5 million
	4.5 to 5.5 million
<b>F</b> 1	42. The property of the relateleties
51.	43. The precursor of the platelet is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Meyloblast
	Megablast
	Megakaryocyte
	Plasmablast

52.	44. The term thrombocytopenia indicates a/an:
	Mark only one oval.
	Abnormally low number of thrombocytes
	Abnormally high number of thrombocytes
	Normal number of platelets
	Abnormally low total white blood count
53.	45. What is the normal value of CT?
	Mark only one oval.
	2-9 minutes
	10-13 minutes
	5-8 minutes
	3-11 minutes
54.	46. Total RBC count for women is
	Mark only one oval.
	4.4-6
	4.2-5
	4.0-5.0
	4.2-5.2

55.	4/. Sickle cells are also called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Dacrocytes
	Burr cells
	Drepanocytes
	Spherocytes
56.	48. Red cell count is carried out by
	Mark only one oval.
	Electrogram
	Sphygmomanometer
	Haemoglobinometer
	Haemocytometer
57.	49. High TLC mean:
	Mark only one oval.
	An increased production of white blood cells to fight an infection
	Immature WBCs & abnormalities
	Viral infections that temporarily disrupt the work of bone marrow function
	An increased production of white blood cells to fight an infection and Immature WBCs & abnormalities

58.	50. What is the dilution factor for red blood cells?
	Mark only one oval.
	1:300
	1:200
	1:100
	0.076388888888889
59.	51. What is the volume of one triple-lined square in haemocytometer (neubauer's chamber)?
	Mark only one oval.
	0.02 mm3
	0.002 mm3
	0.004 mm3
	0.04 mm3
60.	52. What squares are used when counting red blood cells?
	Mark only one oval.
	The corner squares
	The 3 squares on the left & the 3 squares on the right
	The middle top square & middle bottom square
	The middle square

61.	53. The blood in the vessels normally does not clot because:
	Mark only one oval.
	Vitamin K antagonists are present in plasma
	Thrombin has a positive feedback on plasminogen
	Sodium citrate in plasma chelates calcium ions
	Vascular endothelium is smooth and coated with glycocalyx
62.	54. The mean of sampling distribution is
	Mark only one oval.
	Less than mean of process distribution
	More than mean of process distribution
	Equal to mean of process distribution
	less than mean
63.	55. The percent of the sample means will have value that are within ±3 standard deviations of the distribution mean is
	Mark only one oval.
	95.5
	96.7
	97.599999999999
	99.7

64.	55. Anticoagulant used for HbA1c Test is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Sodium fluoride
	( ) EDTA
	Heparin
	Sodium citrate
65.	57. For Karyotyping blood is collected in
	Mark only one oval.
	Heparin tube
	Gel tube
	None of these
	EDTA tube
66.	59. Hamadahin is type of
00.	58. Hemoglobin is type of
	Mark only one oval.
	Glycoprotein
	Pigment
	Isoenzymes
	Allosteric protein
	Allostelle protein

67.	59. Carboxyhemoglobin formed by
	Mark only one oval.
	Binding with CH2
	Binding with CI
	Binding with CO
	Binding with CO2
68.	60. Natural killer cells (NK) are part of
	Mark only one oval.
	Leukocyte
	Lymphocyte
	RBC
	Platelets

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