Online Examinations (Odd Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2021 - 2022)

Course Name - Laboratory Science Course Code - BPA302

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Mark only one oval.	
Diploma in Pharmacy	
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B.TECH.(CSE)-AIML	
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ВВА	
B.Com.(BF)	
B.Com.(BFA)	
BBA(HM)	
BBA(DM)	
BBA(LLB)	
LLB	
B.Optometry	

B.Sc.(CCT)

1.5mm

2.0mm

2.4mm

2.8mm

1	1.	2. Hemolysis may result from:
		Mark only one oval.
		using a 25 gauge needle on an adult
		vigorously shaking the blood specimen
		leaving the tourniquet on for 3 minutes
		All of these
1:	2.	3. The purpose of doing a differential is to:
		Mark only one oval.
		determine the proportion of RBC in whole blood
		count the number of WBC's in whole blood
		determine the proportions of WBC's in whole blood
		All of these
13	3.	4. Blood samples for cell counts must be thoroughly mixed immediately before testing to:
		Mark only one oval.
		prevent the clumping of platelets
		prevent the formation of small clots
		oxygenate the sample
		ensure even distribution of all blood components

14.	5. A blood specimen collected in a heparinized tube is centrifuged. It will separate into:
	Mark only one oval.
	serum and clot
	plasma and clot
	serum and plasma
	plasma, buffy coat, RBC
15.	6. If a patient faints during a venipuncture, you should:
	Mark only one oval.
	call the physician at once
	remove the needle and attend to the patient
	yell loudly at the patient to keep him conscious
	continue the procedure until all blood is collected
16.	7. Blood is stained with stain.
10.	
	Mark only one oval.
	Methylene blue
	Safranin
	Leishman stain
	Carbol fuchsine
17.	8. Size of red blood cell is:
17.	
	Mark only one oval.
	10 micro meter
	7 micro meter
	8 micro meter
	2 micro meter

9. The normal platelet count in adult is:
Mark only one oval.
100,000 to 300,000 mm3 150,000 to 250,000 mm3 150,000 to 450,000 mm3 None of these
10. Individual with Blood Group has both Anti-A and Anti-B antibodies in serum?
Mark only one oval.
Group A Group B Group AB Group O
11. An advisory panel of experts has suggested that anyone who received transfusions before March 1992 be screened for which of these diseases? Mark only one oval.
AIDS Hepatitis C Mononucleosis Leukemia

21	. 12. To Check Compatibility reaction, Patient Serum and donor cells is used in which type of Cross Match?
	Mark only one oval.
	Major Cross Match
	Minor Cross match
	Both Major Cross Match and Minor Cross match
	None of these
22	13. During blood donation, the removal of blood components is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Cytophresis
	Plasmaphresis
	Aphresis
	Leakophresis
23	. 14. The lower limit of Hb in female blood donor is:
	Mark only one oval.
	10 gm/dl
	12 gm/dl
	13 gm/dl
	14 gm/dl
24	. 15. The conditions in which Bleeding time does not become prolonged is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Deficiency of vitamin K
	Hemophilia
	Thrombocytopenia
	Afibrinoginemia

25.	16. Clotting time has normal value of:
	Mark only one oval.
	2 to 8 min
	3 to 6 min
	4 to 5 min
	6 to 8 min
26.	17. Whole blood is contraindicated except in:
	Mark only one oval.
	Chronic anemia
	Thrombocytopenia
	Exchange transfusion
	Incipient Cardiac failure
27.	18. Mismatched blood transfusion in anesthetic patient present is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Hyperthermia and hypertension
	Hypotension and bleeding from site of wound
	Bradycardia and hypertension
	Tachycardia and hypertension
28.	19.Collection of blood for cross matching and grouping is done before administration of which plasma expander?
	Mark only one oval.
	Hydroxyl ethyl starch
	Dextran
	Mannitol
	Hemacele

29.	20. Before 24 hour which type of donor avoid for donation?
	Mark only one oval.
	Person who drunk Alcohol Dental Extraction Patient Menstrual bleed women All of these
30.	21. Most fetal incompatibility Causing?
	Mark only one oval.
	Iron deficiency Anemia Macrocytic anemia Leukemia Hemolytic Disease of new born
31.	22. If a patient refuses to have a venipuncture done you should:
	Mark only one oval.
	tear up the requisition notify the patient's physician politely ask a patient to come back next week
	restrain the patient and proceed with the venipuncture
32.	23. A single system on which all scientists all over the world agree for units of measurement is called
	Mark only one oval.
	SI units International System of Units Both SI units and International System of Units universal system

33.	24. Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) is a method employed in a laboratory setting to prevent:.
	Mark only one oval.
	contamination
	accidents
	injuries
	All of these
34.	25. Which of the following type(s) of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is frequently used?
	Mark only one oval.
	Safety glasses
	Lab Coats
	Gloves
	All of these
35.	26. A biohazardous container is used to discard:
	Mark only one oval.
	Lancets
	Needle
	All of these
	None of these

36.	27. The laboratory must keep a record of all results and it should contain:
	Mark only one oval.
	Patient's identification Type of the specimen Type of tests done All of these
37.	28. To ensure the validity and accuracy of test results, the following points should be taken into consideration
	Mark only one oval.
	Experienced member of medical laboratory professional must check all laboratory results before dispatching them to respective departments or units.
	Any unexpected result should be investigated and repeated if necessary.
	If possible, reference values (normal ranges) should be included in reports.
	All of these
38.	29. Sequential processes in pre-examination, examination and post-examination clinical laboratory activities is called
	Mark only one oval.
	Flow chart
	Path of workflow
	Organizational chart
	Normative document

39.	30. A objective evidence which shows how well a quality requirement is being met or how well a quality process is performing. It always documents what has happened in the past -
	Mark only one oval.
	Quality record
	Quality policy
	Quality manual
	Quality plan
40.	31. Determination of one or more characteristics according to a procedure is called
	Mark only one oval.
	Record
	Test
	Document
	Sheet
41.	32. Which of these is most likely to cause an accident in a workplace
	Mark only one oval.
	Administration
	Manual handling
	All of these
	None of these

42.	33. Those units we use for speed, volume, and other quantities are known as
	Mark only one oval.
	U.S. Conventional units SI units All of these None of these
43.	34. Safe laboratory Practice mainly depends on
	Mark only one oval.
	Awareness on Signs & Symbols used in a laboratory Identification of the possibilities for common laboratory hazards Proper management of Bio medical wastes and first Aid practices. All of these
44.	35. Code of Ethics of a laboratory Professional: Mark only one oval.
	Treat patients and colleagues with respect, care and thoughtfulness Misuse of lab resource Patient information always explain to other None of these
45.	36. How long can blood stored with CPDA? Mark only one oval.
	12 days 21 days 28 days 48 days

46.	37. Blood grouping and cross matching is must prior to infusion of:
	Mark only one oval.
	Gelatin
	Albumin
	Dextran
	Hemaceal
47.	38. Advantage of blood donation to donor
	Mark only one oval.
	Free health Check up
	Reduce iron in body
	Decrease Heart disease
	All of these
48.	39. Fresh Frozen Plasma store for –
	Mark only one oval.
	5 Years at -70°C
	1 Year at -4°C
	24 hours at -20°C
	71 hours at Room Temperature
49.	40. Blood containing neither antigen A nor B is which of the following Group?
	Mark only one oval.
	\bigcirc A
	В
	◯ AB
	0

50.	41. Expert suggest the following tactics for blood conservation:
	Mark only one oval.
	Iron therapy
	Reduced transfusion trigger
	Clotting medications
	All of these
51.	42. What happens if you bleed too much during surgery?
	Mark only one oval.
	It results permanent organ damage
	Organs begin to shut down
	All of these
	None of these
52.	43. What causes blood loss during surgery?
	Mark only one oval.
	Anticoagulant excess
	Structural defects
	All of these
	None of these
53.	44. What amount of blood loss considered haemorrhage?
	Mark only one oval.
	Estimated blood loss of 1000mL or more
	Estimated blood loss of 500mL or less
	Estimated blood loss of 500mL or more
	Estimated blood loss of 2000mL

54.	45. How much blood do you lose during childbirth
	Mark only one oval.
	Woman usually lose about half a quart (500 mL) during vaginal birth Woman usually lose about 1 quart (1000 mL) after a cesarean birth. All of these None of these
55.	46. What type of bleeding is most serious?
	Mark only one oval.
	Arterial bleeding
	Capillary bleeding Venous bleeding
	None of these
56.	47. The nutrients that increase red blood cell counts:
	Mark only one oval.
	Dried fruits
	Red meat and organ meat
	All of these
	None of these
57.	48. An comprehensive approach patient care that strives to reduce bleeding and prevent the ongoing loss of blood is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Blood transfusion
	Blood conservation
	Blood clot
	None of these

5	58.	49 cannot be a reason for transfusion reaction?
		Mark only one oval.
		Hemolyzed Blood
		Compatible Blood
		Mismatched blood
		Infected blood
5	59.	50. Blood conservation can be accomplished by
		Mark only one oval.
		Maximizing preoperative hemoglobin and hematocrit level
		Preoperatively storing the patient's own blood
		All of these
		None of these
6	50.	51. What is the self life of blood?
		Mark only one oval.
		40 days
		41 days
		42 days 43 days
6	51.	52. What is the rarest blood type?
		Mark only one oval.
		AB positive
		O positive
		A negative
		AB negative

62.	53. Which metal is present in the blood?
	Mark only one oval.
	Iron
	nickel
	Gold
	Zinc
63.	54. Blood conservation is used to :
	Mark only one oval.
	Manage anemia in intensive care
	Minimize blood loss intraoperatively
	All of these
	Option 4
64.	55. Preoperative blood test includes:
	Mark only one oval.
	Blood chemistry panel
	CBC
	Arterial blood gas
	All of these
65.	56. What does a CBC blood test show:
03.	
	Mark only one oval.
	Evaluate RBC count
	Evaluate WBC count
	Evaluates platelets
	All of these

66.	57. Cell salvage:
	Mark only one oval.
	A process by which blood from the surgical field is collected, filtered, and washed to produce autologous blood for transfusion back to the patient.
	The process where collected blood involves filtering and washing to remove contaminants.
	All of these
	None of these
67.	58. Signs of internal bleeding:
	Mark only one oval.
	Shortness of breath, chest pain
	Abdominal pain, bruising, dizziness
	Nausea, vomiting, blood in urine
	All of these
68.	59. Major blood grouping system inludes
	Mark only one oval.
	MNS,p-blood, kell ABO blood group system
	Rh, Daffy, ABO blood group syatem
	lewis, I blood group, Rh blood group system
	ABO and Rh blood group syatem

69.	60. The most immunogenic blood group sytem of Famililalblood grouping system is
	Mark only one oval.
	Daffy blood group syem
	Kell blood group system
	Kell blood group sytem
	lewis and MNS system

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