



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022

Programme – DMLT-2021/DMLT-2022

Course Name – Clinical Pathology & Basic Hematology

Course Code - DMLT102

(Semester I)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Low concentration of CFC glucose indicates that----- diseases. Identify
 - a) Fungal/bacterial meningitis
 - b) Sarcoidosis
 - c) Tuberculosis meningitis
 - d) All of these
- (ii) The cloudy appearance of CFC indicate that-
 - a) Presence of WBC and RBC only
 - b) Micro organisms and increased developed proteins
 - c) Malignancy
 - d) 1 and 2 both
- (iii) Ketonuria occurs due to----- diseases. Choose the correct option
 - a) Diabetes Mellitus
 - b) Severe diarrhea
 - c) high fat intake
 - d) All of these
- (iv) Hay's test positive result indicate ----- disease.
 - a) Obstructive jaundice
 - b) Acetoacetic test
 - c) Prolong starvation
 - d) Nephrotic syndrome
- (v) Select the correct option. Phlebotomy means-
 - a) Cut into vessel
 - b) Vein
 - c) Arterial puncture
 - d) Study of blood drawing
- (vi) Select the correct option-function of tourniquet-
 - a) apply pressure to a limb or extremity in order to stop the flow of blood
 - b) apply pressure to a limb or extremity in order to start the flow of blood
 - c) apply pressure to head in order to start the flow of blood
 - d) All of these
- (vii) Hypodermic needles are explained as -needle which
 - a) enter the skin
 - b) enter the tissue
 - c) 1 and 2
 - d) None of these
- (viii) Needle's gauge interpreted as-
 - a) outer measurement or the hollow part of the needle
 - b) inner measurement or the hollow part of the needle
 - c) inner measurement of the needle
 - d) outer measurement of the needle

- (ix) Choose the correct option. Intramuscular injection is used for
 a) delivers medicine directly into the muscles. b) delivers medicine directly into the vein.
 c) delivers medicine directly into the artery. d) None of these
- (x) In microscope which part control the contrast and resolution of a specimen ?
 a) Iris Diaphragm b) Condenser
 c) Objective d) Aperture
- (xi) Most of the volume of normal human blood is composed of:
 a) Red cells b) Hemoglobin
 c) Plasma d) White cells
- (xii) How many times does a Compound microscope magnify an object ?
 a) 2000 times b) 2500 times
 c) 3000 times d) 20000 times
- (xiii) Which of the following factors is present in serum?
 a) Factor IX b) Fibrinogen
 c) Prothrombin d) Factor VIII
- (xiv) What is used to clean the condenser ?
 a) Xylene b) Water
 c) Acetone d) Alcohol
- (xv) What is used to clean the stage of microscope ?
 a) Alcohol b) Xylene
 c) Acetone d) Petroleum jelly

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain bright field microscope (3)
 3. Explain the purpose of semen sample analysis (3)
 4. Write the major function of CSF (3)
 5. Write short notes on-Edema, Inflammation (3)
 6. Write the classification of the different process of Phlebotomy (3)

OR

Write short notes about objective and condenser of microscope (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Elaborately explain the cellular microscopic examination of abnormal urine sample (5)
 8. Write the different parts of light microscope (5)
 9. Briefly describe the intrinsic pathway of blood clotting mechanism (5)
 10. Distinguish between different types of crystals in urine and their reasons of occurrence (5)
 11. Causes of oliguria and anuria (5)
 12. Illustrate organizational structure of Ideal clinical pathology lab with example. (5)

OR

Explain the process of assembling of patient files (5)
