

- c) Diabetes
d) Asthma
- (vii) Which of the following is NOT a commonly used enzyme in enzyme cytochemistry?
a) Horseradish peroxidase (HRP) b) Alkaline phosphatase (AP)
c) Catalase d) DNA polymerase
- (viii) What is the primary function of pleural fluid?
a) Lubricate the heart b) Lubricate the abdominal organs
c) Facilitate lung expansion and reduce friction d) Aid in digestion
- (ix) Which condition is characterized by the accumulation of excessive pericardial fluid, leading to compression of the heart?
a) Pericarditis b) Pericardial effusion
c) Pericardial tamponade d) Pericardial rupture
- (x) What is the role of a slide scanner in automation-assisted cytology?
a) To transport and load slides onto a robotic slide loader b) To interpret cytology slides using artificial intelligence
c) To digitize and capture images of cytology slides d) To prepare liquid-based cytology (LBC) slides
- (xi) Which of the following is NOT typically found in pleural fluid?
a) Protein b) White blood cells
c) Platelets d) Glucose
- (xii) Illustrate the appearance of CSF under normal conditions. Choose the most accurate representation.
a) A clear, colorless liquid b) A thick, yellow substance
c) A cloudy, pinkish fluid d) A greenish, foul-smelling liquid
- (xiii) Which of the following is NOT a benefit of automation in cytology laboratories?
a) Improved accuracy and reproducibility of results b) Reduced labor costs and workload for cytotechnologists
c) Faster turnaround time for reporting results d) Increased requirement for manual sample processing
- (xiv) Which condition is characterized by the accumulation of a clear, straw-colored pericardial fluid with high protein content?
a) Pericardial tamponade b) Viral pericarditis
c) Cardiac tamponade d) Pericardial effusion due to malignancy
- (xv) Isosthenuria is a condition in which urine specific gravity remains relatively constant. choose common underlying cause of isosthenuria?
a) Dehydration b) Overhydration
c) Kidney dysfunction d) Urinary tract infection

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Write a short note on liquid based cytology. (3)
3. What does FNAC stand for? (3)
4. Define Enzyme Cytochemistry. (3)
5. Interpret the primary objectives of automation in cytology? (3)
6. Provide a brief overview of the Cryostat. (3)

OR

Conclude the result of Papanicolaou stain (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Contrast between different types of cytological technique. (5)
8. Categorize different components of the Cryostat-Microtome with Their Uses. (5)
9. Explain the principle and procedure of cytopspin technique. (5)
10. Summarize the formation and circulation of CSF. (5)
11. List some of the identifying characteristics of malignant cells. (5)
12. Write short notes on Automatic Tissue Processor. (5)

OR

Summarised the procedure of Pap stain. (5)
