M.A





BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023
Programme – B.Sc.(MLT)-2022
Course Name – Hematology
Course Code - BMLTC201
(Semester II)

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) What is the full form of PCV
 - a) Percentage of white blood cells in circulating
- b) Percentage of platelets in whole blood
- c) Percentage of Cerebrospinal Volume
- d) None of these
- (ii) Which of the following are likely to increase in quantities when the body is under attack from bacteria?
 - a) Erythrocytes

b) Lymphocytes

c) Thrombocytes

d) None of these

- (iii) What is the nature of Blood?
 - a) Acidic

- b) Slightly alkaline
- c) Composed mostly of white blood cells & platelets
- d) Cooler than body tempareture
- (iv) Which blood cells secrets antibody?
 - a) Eosinophils

b) Monocytes

c) Lymphocytes

- d) Neutrophils
- (v) What anticoagulants is used for most coagulations tests?
 - a) Heparin

b) EDTA

c) Wafarin

- d) Apixaban
- (vi) Select the correct full form of PCV
 - a) Packed Cell Volume

b) Packed corpuscular volume

c) Major cancer cell volume

d) Mean cytochrome volume

win	How can you describe the Process of formation	of blood corpuscies is called	
		b) Haemozoin	
	a) Haemolysis c) Haematopoiesis	d) Haemotor	
(viii) Identify the following primarily concerned with hemostasis			
(*****)		b) RBC	
	a) WBC c) Platelets	d) Lymphocytes	
(iv)	Identify The most frequent cause of needle pur		
(1//)		b) Improper disposal of phlebotomy	equipment
	a) Patient movement during venipuncturec) Inattention during removal of needle after	d) Failure to attach needle firmly to tube holder	
	venipuncture	Failure to attach heedle minny to t	abe notaci
(x)	Which of the mentioned cell is biconcave disc s	haped & Non nucleated	
	a) RBC	b) Normoblast	
	c) Both A & B	d) None Option	
(xi)	Select the normal value of CT?		
	a) 2-8 mins	b) 13-18 mins	
	c) 3-5 mins	d) 8-10 mins	
(xii)	Identify the common type of anemia in childrer	1	
	a) Sickle cell Anemia	b) Iron deficiency Anemia	
	c) Thalassemia	d) Aplastic Anemia	
(xiii) Explain thrombocytopenia		
	a) Abnormally low number of thrombocytes	b) Abnormally high number of throm	bocytes
	c) Normal number of platelets	d) Abnormally low total white blood	count
(xiv) How would you interprete MCV & MCH is higher	er than normal and MCHC is normal in	
	which Anemia		
	a) Microcytic anemia	b) Macrocytic anemia	
	c) Hypochromic anemia	d) aplastic anemia	
(xv) Which of the following anticoagulants is comm	only used in hematology	
	a) EDTA	b) Heparin	
	c) Citrate	d) Sodium fluoride	
	Gra	aup. P	
Group-B (Short Answer Type Questions)			3 x 5=15
	1	The Greenenst	2 X 2-13
2. 0	Outline the term: Erythropoiesis		(3)
3. Define thrombosis			(3)
4. Summarize a flow chart for erythropoiesis			(3)
5. How is the blood specimen collected for the haematology laboratory			(3)
6. E	xplain use of standards and controls in a laborate		(3)
11) Ilustrate the quality Assurance cycle in hematolog	OR	
"	nustrate the quanty Assurance cycle in hematolog	SY .	(3)
	Gro	oup-C	
(Long Answer Type Question)			5 x 6=30
		•	J X 0-30
	Write short note on Red cell indices		(5)
8. Execute the clinical significance of TLC of WBC			(5)
9. Explain the stages of development of erythrocytes			(5)
10.	10. Illustrate the healing process after clot formation		

11. Recommend 3 signs you might see on examination of a patients' face, skin, and nails that are associated with iron deficiency anaemia.
 12. Design a flow chart from sample collection to blood collection in pathological laboratory OR
 Compare between Hemolytic anemia and Megaloblastic anemia (5)