



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Medical Lab Technology

Course Name – Blood Banking & Blood Transfusion

Course Code - BMLT601

( Semester VI )

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Which is important for ABO antigen?
 

a) H substance	b) I substance
c) Alpha antigen	d) Beta antigen
- (2) Blue colour of antisera A is due to?
 

a) Trypan Blue	b) Methylene Blue
c) Cynide	d) None of the above
- (3) Donated blood undergoes screening for which diseases?
 

a) AIDS	b) Viral hepatitis
c) Diabetes	d) 1 & 2 both
- (4) A normal healthy man can donate blood after how many months?
 

a) 2 months	b) 3 months
c) 6 months	d) After 1 year
- (5) The D antigen present in?
 

a) Platelets	b) RBCs
c) WBCs	d) None of these
- (6) Fresh frozen plasma store for-
 

a) 5 years at -70	b) 1 year at -4
c) 24 hrs. at -20	d) 71 hrs. at room temp.
- (7) Formation of blood cell is called :
 

a) Mitosis	b) Hemopoiesis
c) Photosynthesis	d) Complement fixation
- (8) During blood donation, the removal of blood components is called
 

a) Cytophresis	b) Plasmaphresis
c) Aphresis	d) Leakophresis

- (9) In Sickle cell anemia, red cell count is:
- a) Increased  
b) Reduced  
c) Normal  
d) None
- (10) Size of RBC is :
- a) 10 micro meter  
b) 7 micro meter  
c) 8 micro meter  
d) None
- (11) O Negative is universal?
- a) Donor  
b) Recipient  
c) Donor as well as Recipient  
d) All of the above
- (12) Removal of specific component of blood for human body by process of-
- a) Apheresis  
b) Centrifuge  
c) All of these  
d) None of these
- (13) Platelet Rich Plasma prepared in how much hour after collection?
- a) 24 hrs.  
b) 8 hrs.  
c) 6 hrs.  
d) Anytime but should be referigerated
- (14) The D antigen is present in?
- a) Platelets  
b) RBCs  
c) WBCs  
d) None of these
- (15) Rh blood grouping discoverd by?
- a) Karl Landsteiner+ Weiner  
b) Weiner + Alexandxer Fleming  
c) Alexander Fleming  
d) Karl Landsteiner
- (16) 450 ml of blood require how much amount of anticoagulant?
- a) 49 ml  
b) 63ml  
c) 50 ml  
d) 36ml
- (17) Which needle is used for blood donation?
- a) 21g  
b) 10g  
c) 16g  
d) 23g
- (18) Most common chemical that used as blood bank anticoagulant?
- a) EDTA  
b) Heparin  
c) Tri sodium citrate  
d) Double oxalate
- (19) Advantage of blood donation to donor
- a) Free health check up  
b) Reduce iron in body  
c) Decrease heart disease  
d) All of these
- (20) What is anticoagulant?
- a) Liquids which stop bleeding  
b) Chemical which prevent bleeding  
c) Salt that allow blood to clot  
d) None of these
- (21) Blood grouping and crossmatching is must prior to infusion of:
- a) Gelatin  
b) Albumin  
c) Dextran  
d) Hemaceal
- (22) Massive blood transfusion is defined as:
- a) Whole blood volume in 24 hrs.  
b) Half blood volume in 24 hrs.  
c) 40% blood volume in 24hrs.  
d) 60% blood volume in 24 hrs.
- (23) How long can blood stored with CPDA?
- a) 12 days  
b) 21 days  
c) 28 days  
d) 48 days



- c) Normal  
d) None
- (39) The disease can't be transmitted through transfusion of blood is  
a) Hepatitis B  
b) AIDS  
c) Cancer  
d) Malaria
- (40) Primary reaction of Ag-Ab interaction is;  
a) Invisible  
b) pH dependent  
c) Visible  
d) No reaction
- (41) Anticoagulant commonly used in apheresis procedure  
a) CPD  
b) ACD  
c) CPDA  
d) EDTA
- (42) Normal RBC range  
a) 4.3 - 5.7  
b) 4.5 - 11  
c) 7.5 - 11.5  
d) None of the these
- (43) Normal Hgb range  
a) 13.2 - 17.3  
b) 4.5 - 11  
c) 0.5 - 1  
d) None of the these
- (44) Normal MCV range  
a) 2 - 8  
b) 80 - 100  
c) 55 - 70  
d) None of the these
- (45) Normal Hct range  
a) 55 - 70  
b) 26 - 36  
c) 39 - 49  
d) None of the these
- (46) Normal MCH range  
a) 39 - 49  
b) 80 - 100  
c) 26 - 36  
d) None of the these
- (47) A donor is considered as defferred if donor is infected with ?  
a) Havind Diahorrea  
b) Hepatitis A  
c) HIV Positive  
d) All of the above
- (48) Hemolytic Disease of new born in manifested ?  
a) Mother is Rh Positive, Baby is Rh Negative  
b) Mother is Rh Positive, Baby is Rh Positive  
c) Mother is Rh Negative, Baby is Rh Positive  
d) Mother is Rh Negative, Baby is Rh Negative
- (49) A person having Blood Group AB Positive is ?  
a) Universal Donor  
b) Universal Recipient  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None of these
- (50) What are the hepatitis virus screened in donor blood ?  
a) A and B  
b) B and C  
c) A and C  
d) A, B and C
- (51) Most abundant blood cells in the human body are  
a) WBCs  
b) RBCs  
c) Platelets  
d) Plasma Cells
- (52) Commonest anaemia in India is  
a) Pernicious anaemia  
b) Sickle cell anaemia  
c) Iron deficiency anaemia  
d) None of these
- (53) In the ABO system, blood group 'O' is characterized by the  
a) presence of antigen O  
b) presence of both antigen A and antigen B

c) absence of both antigen A and antigen B

d) presence of antigen A and absence of antigen B

(54) Antiserum is

a) blood serum containing specific antibodies

b) blood serum containing specific antigens

c) blood serum containing a mixture of antigens and antibodies

d) blood serum in which antigens and antibodies are both absent

(55) Which antibodies are found in the plasma of a person with type A blood?

a) anti-A, but not anti B

b) neither anti-A nor anti B

c) both anti-A and anti B

d) anti-B, but not anti-A

(56) Human blood types in the ABO blood group are identified by

a) clotting factors in plasma

b) microscopic examination of white blood cells

c) antigen-antibody reactions

d) series of enzyme controlled reactions

(57) What is the process of transfer of human blood known as?

a) Transfusion

b) Processing

c) Transporting

d) Transferring

(58) Which is the rarest blood group?

a) AB negative

b) AB positive

c) O negative

d) O positive

(59) Blood bag is disposed of in

a) red bag

b) yellow bag

c) green bag

d) black bag

(60) What prevents clotting of blood in blood vessels

a) Serotonin

b) Fibrinogen

c) Heparin

d) Fibrin