

1

1. Estimation of total WBC count

1) EDTA 723 ✓

2) Leishman stain 711-741 ✓

3) Hb Estimation - Sahli's method ✓

4) Eosinophil count 751

5) RBC count.

2

1) Blood grouping 853 860

2) physical exam of urine ✓

3) Bleeding time &amp; clotting time

4) Ideal blood smear ✓

3

1) H &amp; E staining ✓

2) microtome : 943-946 ✓

3) paraffin section processing : 945 1000 1013

4) Fixatives or clearing agents : 1002 ✓

4

1. Reticulocytes are stained by.

(a) Leishman stain (b) Supravital stain (c) H &amp; E stain

2. Normal range of platelet is

(a) 50,000 - 1 lac/cumm. (b) 1.5 lac - 4.5 lac/cumm. (c) 5 lac - 10 lac/cumm.

3. Following is fixative

(a) Normal Saline (b) Tap water (c) 10% formaline

4. Bence jones protein is detected in urine in following condition

(a) Tuberculosis (b) Multiple myeloma (c) Nephrotic syndrome

5. In ESR by westergren's method following anticoagulant is used.

(a) EDTA (b) sodium fluoride (c) Trisodium citrate

Q. 5

1. Normal range count of blood cell is

2. Reticulocytes are stained by.
  - (a) Supravital stain
  - (b) MGG stain
  - (c) H & E stain
  - (d) none of the above
3. EDTA vacutainer is used for all of the following investigation.
  - (a) pscm
  - (b) WBC count
  - (c) RBC count
  - (d) S. creatinin
4. Which of the following vacutainer is used for RBS
  - (a) EDTA
  - (b) plain
  - (c) Fluoride
  - (d) 3.2% Tri sodium citrate.
5. Minimum Hb required for blood donation.
  - (a) 12.5 gm/dl
  - (b) 11.5 gm/dl
  - (c) 12 gm/dl
  - (d) 13.5 gm/dl

Pathology - 2002

Q. 1. Write Notes any four.

1. Method of collection & preservation of urine. 683
2. parasites in stool. 931
3. collection & storage of blood in blood bank.
4. procedure for mounting museum. 1009-34

Q. 2. Any - three.

1. Different types of microscope. 993
2. Different sites of blood collection in human body.
3. preservation of ideal blood smear.
4. Giemsa stain - preservation & method. 741
5. Types of Anticoagulants in hematology.

Q. 3

1. Different steps in tissue processing.
2. Hematoxyline & eosin stain procedure.
3. PCV - different methods.
4. Total WBC count procedure.
5. use of semen analysis in pathology.

Pakho

2. In microscope oil immersion lens is used to examine Blood smears.
3. WBC diluting fluid is known as Turk fluid.
4. Anti D sera is used to confirm Rh Blood group system.
5. For staining Bile pigments ----- chemical test is used.
6. For testing the specific gravity of urine instrument used is urinometer.
7. Normal size of the RBC is 7.2 micron.

16<sup>th</sup> - Pathology 2006

Q.1 short notes. [20]

1. Various methods of hemoglobin estimation. Describe cyanmethemoglobin method. 726 ✓
2. Romanowsky's stains 1806
3. P.C.V 746
4. Platelet count 750
5. Anticoagulant bulb their preparation & uses 50, 107 ✓

Q.2 any three:

1. Transfusion transmitted diseases.
2. Benedict's qualitative reagent preparation & uses.
3. Cross matching of blood. 867 ✓
4. Chemical tests for stool examination. 936
5. Test of G6PD.

Q.3 Any three

1. Tissue processing.
2. Define fixation give types of fixatives and their uses. 1061
3. Knife sharpening. 1011
4. Castes in urine 401

Q. 1 Any four.

- 1. Various methods of ESR estimation - 749 & 747
- 2. <sup>1000</sup>Supra-vital stain ✓
- 3. Blood indices. + 746
- 4. <sup>100</sup>Vene puncture
- 5. preparation of leishman stain ✓
- 6. Fragility test.

Q. 2

- 1. Screening tests of blood bug before transfusion
- 2. Semiquantitative estimation of protein in urine. ✓
- 3. <sup>885</sup>Da test
- 4. Various methods of stool specimen preparation for micro-  
scopy. - 937
- 5. CSF chemical examination - 955

Q. 3

- 1. Frozen section 1032 ✓
- 2. Tissue embedding media 1000
- 3. Care of microscope etc.
- 4. Urinary sediments.

- (1) segregation of Bio-med. waste
- (2) Biomedical waste
- (3) Frozen
- (4) B24
- (5) Fragility
- (6) CSF - chemical exam
- (7) Universal work precaution
- (8) NABL
- (9) BT, CT, POPCV

Q.1 Write short notes on any three of the following (15)

1. CSF Analysis
2. Leishman's stain ✓
- ①<sup>746</sup> Blood Indices (Red cell indices) ✓
- ①<sup>750</sup> Reticulocyte count ✓
3. urine analysis ✓
- ①<sup>747</sup> ESR ✓

Q.2 short notes any two. (10)

- ① prothrombin time ✓
- ②<sup>762</sup> cross matching ✓
- ③ Coomb's test ✓
4. Blood component preparation ✓

Q.3 short notes.

1. pap staining ✓
- ②<sup>762</sup> H & E staining ✓
3. special stains in histopathology ✓
4. Biomedical waste disposal

Q.4 Fill in the blanks for any five of the following.

1. Normal range of differential eosinophil count is 1-4
2. Normal size of RBC is 7.2 micron.
3. Anti D sera is used to confirm Rh blood group system.
4. Normal range of specific gravity of urine is 1.001-1.012
5. Thick smear is made to examine malaria parasite.
6. Normal value of MCV is Adult male is 87-94 fl.

Q.5 Write the correct answer for the following. (10)

1. prussian blue stains.
  - (a) iron (b) malarial pigment ~~(c) ferritin~~ (d) melanin

Q.1 Write notes on any four. [20]

- a) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate. 747 ✓
- b) Staining of Bone marrow smears. ✓
- c) platelet count 9-750
- d) Blood indices. 746 ✓
- e) Anti-coagulants. 311, 723 ✓

Q.2 Write notes on any three of the following [15]

- a) preparation & examination of stool by concentration method. 937
- b) collection of urine and methods for detection of bile salt / bile pigments (BS/BP) in urine. 892 ✓
- c. Name and preparation of Blood-components. 893 ✓
- d) Coomb's test 9-866 ✓
- e) NESTROFT (C) 8-826

Q.3 Write on any three. [15]

- a. PAP staining. ✓
- b) Processing for paraffin section. 1011
- c) Frozen section technique. 1032 ✓
- d) Mounting of museum specimens. 1034

2.1 Any Four. [20]

- ① peripheral smear examination ✓
- ② prothrombin time 840 ✓
- ③ Sickling test 807 ✓
- ④ L.E CELL preparation 1811 ✓
- ⑤ Reticulocyte count 750 ✓

2.2 Any three. [15]

- ① Criteria for Blood Donor selection - 869 ✓
- ② B. J protein in urine - 169 ✓
- ③ Reverse blood grouping.
- ④ Blood component preparation ✓
- ⑤ Care of hematology cell counter. ✓

2.3 Any three. [15]

- ① Fixative. 190 ✓
- ② FNAC ✓
- ③ H & E staining 1027 ✓
- ④ urine chemical examination 827 ✓

1 Write notes on Any four

1. RBC Indices & their significance. 746 ✓
2. Anticoagulants in Hematology. 3(1) ✓
3. Neutrophilia. 3(28). God 738 ✓
4. Sickling test 2(5) ✓
5. Hb estimation by cyanomethaemoglobin. G-727 ✓

2 Write notes on any three

1. preservatives of urine G-883, 884
2. Bombay blood group.
3. Coom's test G-866 ✓
4. Staining of Bone Marrow smears ✓
5. Baggy coat preparation. Notes

2.3 Write notes on any three

- a. Frozen section. 1032, 1001 ✓
- b. PAP staining. ✓
- c. Mounting fluids in Museum specimens. 1039
- d. ESR G-749. ✓
- e. Bio-medical waste



22<sup>nd</sup>

2010

Patho

Q.1 Write notes on Any four

[20]

H

- Various types of stains in haematology ✓
- collection of Blood ✓
- Importance of peripheral smears ✓
- Write the uses of: Incubator, Centrifuge and cell counter.
- Equipment maintenance in laboratory.

Q.2 Write Notes on Any three

[15]

B

- Occult blood in urine - 894, 895, 915 ✓
- Cross-matching 118-xe ✓
- Estimation of protein in urine 887, 889, 912 ✓
- preparation of L.E cells ✓ 505

Q.3 Write notes on any three

[15]

B

- Various types of Microtomes. ✓ 128
- Various types of Fixatives. ✓ 129
- Blood components. ✓ 24-xe
- GTT- Glucose Tolerance test
- Segregation of Bio-medical waste

Write notes on any Four.

- 1) Reticulocyte count 466 ✓
- 2) Leukocytosis Note ✓
- 3) Sickling test 493 & 502 ✓
- 4) Advantages of cell counter Note ✓
- 5) Methods of blood collection.

physical examination of urine. ✓

- 1) Coomb's test 531 ✓
- 2) PAP staining. x e ✓
- 3) prothrombin time ~~40~~ ✓
- 4) Methods of Hb. Estimation x e ✓

3 Write notes on Any three. [15]

- 1) H & E staining. x e ✓
- 2) Care of microscope 301 ✓
- 3) NABL
- 4) Bio medical waste
- 5) Blood Donor selection criteria III ✓

Pathology

2012

2012

Total Marks - 50

Time - 2 hr

Q.1 Write Notes on Any Four. [20]

1) <sup>153</sup>Classification of Anemia. ✓ 491

2) <sup>207</sup>ESR 464

3) <sup>153</sup>Leucopenia - causes

4) <sup>216</sup>Blood indices

5 Special stains in Hematology. 65-XC

Q.2 Write notes on Any three. [15]

1. Benedict's test

2) <sup>532</sup>Blood transfusion reactions 120 ✓

3) <sup>125</sup>Anticoagulants. 434

4) physical Examination of urine

5. Ideal peripheral Blood smear

Q.3. Write Notes on any three. [15]

1 Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology [FNAC] •

2) <sup>206</sup>Types of Microtomes. ← 628 → 128 XE

3 PAS stain.

4) <sup>208</sup>prothrombin time 425

5. Universal work precautions. •

1 Write short notes. Any four. [20]

Enumerate anticoagulants used in hematology mention their advantages & disadvantages.

List screening tests used for sickle cell anemia. Describe any one test in detail.

Maintenance of cell counter.

Tissue processing in histopathology.

Discuss procedure for mounting museum specimen.

2 Write short Notes (Any three). [15]

What is Frozen section. List Advantages & disadvantage of frozen section.

Discuss microtome & knives used in histopathology.

List methods for ESR & Discuss any one method in detail.

Write down criteria for peripheral smear preparation.

3. Write short now. (any three). [15]

1. Physical examination of stool.

2. Describe methods of Bile salt & Bile pigment detection urine.

3. Investigate a case of mis match blood transfusion in a blood bank.

4. Enumerate methods of blood grouping. Describe technical of blood grouping by Gel card.