.28 Describe morphological classification of anaemia in brief.

Q.29 Write the procedure of ESR estimation by Wintrobe method?

Q.30 Define Red cell indicies and write their reference values.

Q.31 Write the variation in Physiological value of Haemoglobin and platelets.

Q.32 Describe Aplastic anaemia in brief.

Q.33 Write the procedure of PCV estimation by Microhaematocrit Method.

Q.34 Write any five symptoms of Anaemia.

Q.35 Describe Mechanical erythrocyte Fragility in brief.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Give the principle procedure & clinical significance of ESR by Westergreen method.

Q.37 Define Anaemia and Explain their classification in detail.

Q.38 Explain Principal procedure and clinical significance of Reticulocyte count.

Roll No. .....

3rd Sem / Branch : DMLT

Sub.: Haematology - III/Clinical Haematology-III

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 Colour of Plasma in Haemolysis_____

a) Yellow b) Green
c) Pink d) Orange

Q.2 In Microcyte Hyporchromic the size and concentration of RBC_____

a) Decreases b) Normal
c) Increases d) None of these

Q.3 What is the normal value of MCV?

a) 80-100 femtoliters b) 6-80 femtoliters
c) 100-140 femtoliters d) None of these

Q.4 Reticulocytes are _____ red blood cells.

a) Mature b) Immature
c) Hypochromic d) None of these

Q.5 Decrease number in Red Blood Cell count is called _____.

a) Erythrocytopenia
b) Thromocytopenia
c) Leucocytopenia
d) None of these

Q.6 Anaemia due to destruction of RBC is know as _____

a) Microcytic Anaemia
b) Aplastic Anaemia
c) Haemolytic Anaemia
d) None of these

Q.7 Megaloblastic Anaemia occurs due to deficiency of _____

a) Vitamin A` b) Vitamin A
c) Vitamin B-12 d) None of these

Q.8 Solution having solute concentration more than solute concentration of RBC's cytoplasm is called_____.

a) Hypertonic solution b) Hypotonic solution
c) Isotonic solution d) None of these

Q.9 Brilliant cresyl blue is use for _____ count?

a) WBC b) Reticulocyte
c) Both A & B d) None of these

Q.10 Which test is performed to diagnose Haemolytic anaemia?

a) Red Cell Fragility test
b) Hess Test
c) LE cell test
d) None of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Write the normal value of MCH?
Q.12 Platelets decrease in thrombocytopenia. (True/ False)
Q.13 Define Osmosis.
Q.14 Define PERNICIOUS anaemia.
Q.15 Define PCV.
Q.16 Expand MCV & MCHC.
Q.17 Write the normal value of PCV in Male and Female.
Q.18 Which two methods used for ESR estimation?
Q.19 Define sickle ell anaemia.
Q.20 Which anticoagulants used for ESR estimation?

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Explain the lab diagnosis of Megaloblastic anaemia.
Q.22 Write the different factors involved in ESR estimation.
Q.23 Describe clinical significance of MCV & MCH.
Q.24 Define MCHC in detail and also give its reference range and interpretation.
Q.25 Write the different causes of Haemolytic anaemia.
Q.26 Describe supravital stain in brief.
Q.27 Explain westergreen & wintrobe tube with their uses.