

# B.Sc.(M.L.T.) [1<sup>st</sup> Year]

BF/2009/07

## Fundamentals of Applied Histopathology/Histology

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours

*Note : Attempt all questions.*

1. Classify Fixatives, factors involved in fixation and one example of each. [20]
2. **Write short notes on:** [2x10=20]
  - a. Types of Muscles and their differences.
  - b. Draw and describe a Sarcomere in detail.
3. **Write short notes on:** [3x6=18]
  - a. Osteon.
  - b. Juxta Glomerular apparatus.
  - c. Differences of Small and Large intestine.
4. **Write notes on:** [2x6=12]
  - a. How will you obtain stain and interpret a buccal smear.
  - b. Processing and staining of Pleural fluid for malignant cells.
5. a. **Write preparation of any 3 of the following solutions:** [4x3=12]
  - i) 1% acid alcohol.
  - ii) Scotts tape water.
  - iii) 10% Neutral buffered formalin.
  - iv) Bouins fluid.  
b. **Write short notes on:** [3x6=18]
  - i) Cyte centrifuge.
  - ii) Mounting of specimens.
  - iii) Decalcification procedures.

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## Basic Principles of Biochemistry

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours

*Note : Attempt any **10[TEN]** questions.*

1. a. What are buffers and how they work. Mention various body buffers. [05]  
b. Write the uses of pH indicators. [05]
2. **Write briefly on:** [10]  
a. Osmosis.  
b. Dialysis.
3. What are Radio-isotopes? What are hazards related to them and write their use in biochemistry lab. [10]
4. What type of laboratory hazards are there for technicians in biochemistry lab? What precautions should be taken to prevent them. [10]
5. Differentiate between Serum and Plasma. Discuss all the steps of obtaining them both. [10]
6. a. Enumerate Waste disposal bag colour codes and mention for which type of waste they are used. [05]  
b. Discuss briefly the hazards of improper waste disposal. [05]
7. Enumerate Ketone bodies. Describe the qualitative test for Ketone bodies in urine and write the causes of ketonuria. [10]
8. What is a Normal solution. Describe the steps of preparing 2 N HCl. [10]
9. Enumerate various Glassware used in biochemistry lab and discuss, how they are washed and dried. [10]
10. Describe different methods of preparation and storage of distilled water. [10]
11. What is a Percent solution. How will you make 10 mg% solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. [10]

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## Basic Techniques in Laboratory Haematology

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours

*Note :* **Q.No. 10** is **COMPULSORY**. Attempt any **EIGHT** questions out of other **NINE** questions.

1. Discuss in brief the composition of Blood. [10]
2. Describe the physiological variations in Haemoglobin(Hb) and Packed Cell Volume(PCV). [10]
3. Define Anticoagulants. Enumerate the commonly used anticoagulants and their mode of action. [10]
4. Discuss Safety measures to be followed in a laboratory. [10]
5. Enumerate the methods for estimation of ESR. [10]
6. Describe the various methods of estimation of Haemoglobin. [10]
7. Quality assurance in Haematology. [10]
8. Describe the procedures for Total Leucocyte Count[TLC]. [10]
9. Discuss the advantages of Blood cell counters. [10]
10. **Write short notes on:**
  - a. Eosinophil. [5]
  - b. Protein estimation in urine sample. [5]
  - c. Giemsa stain. [5]
  - d. Increased Neutrophils in CSF. [5]

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## General Microbiology

M.M. : 100

Time : 3 Hours

*Note : Attempt all questions.*

1. Define the terms Sterilization, Disinfection and Antisepsis. Name various methods used for Sterilization. Discuss the role of Moist heat in sterilization. [15]
  2. **Tabulate the difference between:** [3x5=15]
    - a. Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.
    - b. Flagella and Fimbria.
    - c. Enriched and Enrichment media.
  3. Describe the bacterial growth curve along with a neatly labeled diagram. [10]
  4. **Write short notes on:** [3x5=15]
    - a. Transport media.
    - b. Blood agar.
    - c. Spore.
  5. **Write brief notes on the following:** [3x5=15]
    - a. Characteristics of Antigen-antibody reactions.
    - b. IgM antibody.
    - c. Prozone phenomenon.
  6. **Write short notes on the followings:** [3x10=30]
    - a. Contributions of Robert Koch.
    - b. Ziehl-Neelson stain.
    - c. Compound Microscope.
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