Roll No. | | | | | | |

Answer Sheet No._____

Sig. of Candidate._____

Sig. of Invigilator._____

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

NOTE:- Section–A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 10 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

(i) The appearance of red cells in urine is termed as_____

A. Haemoglobinuria B. Haematuria

C. Pyuria D. None of these

(ii) 12 hours urine sample is collected for_____

A. Addis' sediment count B. Protein estimation

C. Glucose estimation D. None of these

(iii) The report of a routine culture of urine specimen will be negative in case of_____

A. Renal Tuberculosis B. Gonococcal urethritis

C. Streptococcal urethritis D. None of these

(iv) Appearance of cystine crystals in urine is associated with_____

A. Proteinuria B. Ribosuria

C. Aminoaciduria D. None of these

(v) Bilirubin in urine is detected by _____

A. Guaic test B. Fouchets test

C. Ehrlic test D. None of these

(vi) The culture media are sterilized in microbiology lab by_____

A. Radiation B. Boiling

C. Autoclaving D. All of these

(vii) The absorbance of a coloured solution is measured by_____

A. Flame photometre B. Colorimetre

C. pH metre D. None of these

(viii) The prozone phenomenon is usually observed in case of_____

A. Typhoid fever B. Paratyphoid fever

C. Brucella fever D. None of these

(ix) The prophyrin is a component of_____

A. Myoglobin B. Haemoglobin

C. Catalase D. All of these

(x) In Rhematoid arthritis, the rheumatic factor (I gM) is produced against_____

A. IgG B. IgA

C. IgE D. None of these

_____

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 10

Marks Obtained:

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC–II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours **Total Marks Sections B and C: 40**

NOTE: Answer any thirteen parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet–B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

Q. 2 Attempt any THIRTEEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (13 x 2 = 26)

(i) Differentiate between Distillation and Deionization.

(ii) Define Nephron.

(iii) Write down the action of Aldosterone in body.

(iv) Name the haem containing compounds in body.

(v) What is the difference between Pre-hepatic and Post-hepatic Jaundice?

(vi) Define Reducing substance with examples.

(vii) Define Autoimmune disease and give its examples.

(viii) Explain the principle of Benzidine test for detection of blood in a body fluid.

(ix) Briefly write the function of a bacteriology laboratory.

(x) Briefly describe the physical examination of CSF.

(xi) How would you detect the viability of sperms in semen?

(xii) Give the normal values of proteins and chloride in CSF.

(xiii) What are the diagnostic titers of Widals test and ASO titer test?

(xiv) How would you detect Bile Salts in urine? What is the significance of this test?

(xv) Enumerate the findings of microscopic examination of an organized deposit of urine.

(xvi) How would you detect diacetic acid in urine by Gerhard's test?

(xvii) Define Antibody. Also give examples.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 x 7 = 14)

Q. 3 Write down the procedure of Semen analysis including sample collection and importance of the test.

Q. 4 Enumerate the methods of water purification. How would you deionize water for an analytical use?

Q. 5 What is the composition of Gastric juice? How would you determine free HCl and total acids in gastric juice? Also give their normal values.