



CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC-II 90

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

Version Number 1 8 9 5

Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which 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 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) The coagulum in CSF is present due to:
A. Bilirubin
B. Fibrinogen
C. Albumin
D. None of these
- 2) Casts are composed of Mucus protein:
A. Globulin
B. Hemoglobin
C. Tamm-Horsfall protein
D. Bence Jones Proteins
- 3) A clinical substance used for instrument calibration is:
A. Calibrator
B. Standard
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
- 4) Bile pigments in urine can be detected by:
A. Fouchet's test
B. Hay's test
C. Benzidine test
D. None of these
- 5) Cold environment markedly reduce the sperms:
A. Motility
B. Count
C. Size
D. None of these
- 6) The antigens that are found naturally on cells are called:
A. Hapten
B. Somatic antigen
C. Isoantigen
D. Capsular antigen
- 7) Bradshaw's test is used to detect _____ in urine.
A. Total protein
B. Bilirubin
C. Bence Jones protein
D. None of these
- 8) PCR can detect _____ in a sample.
A. RNA
B. DNA
C. Protein
D. All of these
- 9) The diagnostic titre for widal test is:
A. 1:60
B. 1:160
C. 1:40
D. 1:80
- 10) Electrolytes can be detected by:
A. Colorimeter
B. Spectrophotometer
C. Flame photometer
D. All of these



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

- (i) Define antigen. Enlist microbial antigen.
- (ii) Differentiate between IgM and IgG.
- (iii) Write down glucose estimation method in blood sample.
- (iv) How would you detect ketone bodies in urine?
- (v) Write down principle of indirect pregnancy test.
- (vi) Define accuracy and precision.
- (vii) What are functions of proteins in the body?
- (viii) Explain the importance of Hematology and Histopathology sections in laboratory.
- (ix) What are monoclonal antibodies?
- (x) Why sterilization is required in Microbiology laboratory?
- (xi) How free HCL can be detected in gastric juice?
- (xii) Explain blood sample collection procedure.
- (xiii) How would you detect blood in urine?
- (xiv) What are Immunoglobulins? Enlist its types.
- (xv) Differentiate between Azoospermia and Oligospermia.
- (xvi) Write down procedure of OGTT.
- (xvii) Write down physical examination of CSF.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 7 = 14)

- Q. 3** Write down principle, requirements and procedure of VDRL test.
- Q. 4** Describe briefly microscopic examination of urine.
- Q. 5** What are reducing substances? Write down procedure and interpretation of results of OGTT.