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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 instrument used for potentiometric analysis of a solution is known as _____.
A. Spectrophotometer B. pH meter
C. Flame photometer D. None of these
- (ii) Copper Sulphate is an essential ingredient for the preparation of _____.
A. Benedict solution B. Biuret reagent
C. Both A and B D. None of these
- (iii) Gerhard test is performed on urine for the detection of _____.
A. Acetone B. Betahydroxy butyric acid
C. Acetoacetic acid D. None of these
- (iv) The urinary casts having wavy margins are known as _____.
A. Waxy casts B. Granular casts
C. Puss casts D. None of these
- (v) What is the term used to describe appearance of haemoglobin in urine?
A. Haematuria B. Pyuria
C. Proteinuria D. None of these
- (vi) What is the inner most layer covering brain and spinal cord called?
A. Pia mater B. Dura mater
C. Arachnoid mater D. None of these
- (vii) The formation of large clumps as a result of antigen antibody reaction is known as _____.
A. Agglutination B. Precipitation
C. Flocculation D. None of these
- (viii) The de-ionized water is used for the determination of _____.
A. Blood sugar B. Serum proteins
C. Serum electrolytes D. None of these
- (ix) The absence or marked reduction in motility of sperms is termed as _____.
A. Azoospermia B. Asthenozoospermia
C. Necrozoospermia D. None of these
- (x) A large quantity of HCG hormone is excreted in urine in case of _____.
A. Normal pregnancy B. Fibroid of uterus
C. Chorio-epithelioma 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) What is an Antigen? Give examples.
- (ii) Write down the important features of IgM.
- (iii) Explain the principle of RA test.
- (iv) What is the diagnostic titre of ASO test? How would you determine it?
- (v) How would you prepare Topfer's reagent for gastric analysis?
- (vi) Enumerate meninges of Brain and Spinal cord. How would you collect CSF from a patient?
- (vii) Write down the principle of complement fixation test.
- (viii) What is type 1 diabetes melitis?
- (ix) What is the significance of measuring SP. gravity of urine?
- (x) Enumerate indications of oral glucose tolerance test.
- (xi) Write down the functions of Proteins in the body.
- (xii) How would you clean laboratory glassware for bacteriological use?
- (xiii) How would you collect 24 Hrs urine sample for renal function test?
- (xiv) How would you collect blood sample for culture and sensitivity test?
- (xv) What is the principle of indirect pregnancy test?
- (xvi) What is Polyuria? Also write down its causes.
- (xvii) Differentiate between Distillation and Deionization.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

(2 x 7 = 14)

- Q. 3** Write down the principle, requirements and procedure of Widal test.
- Q. 4** Enumerate tests to detect bile pigments in urine. Also write down the principle and procedure to detect Bilirubin in urine by Fouchets test.
- Q. 5** How would you perform microscopic examination on urine? Describe the clinical significance of microscopic findings of the urinary sediment. Also draw the diagrams of these findings.