

Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

**HAEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD BANKING 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 fluid used in blood dilution for platelet count is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Dacie's Fluid
  - B. Turk Solution
  - C. Discomb's Fluid
  - D. None of these
- (ii) What type of blood cell acts as Scavengers cell?
  - A. Monocyte
  - B. Lymphocyte
  - C. Erythrocyte
  - D. None of these
- (iii) What type of stain is used for performing DLC?
  - A. Wright Stain
  - B. Leishman Stain
  - C. Giemsa's Stain
  - D. All of these
- (iv) What ratio of blood dilution is required for total Eosinophil count?
  - A. 1:40
  - B. 1:20
  - C. 1:200
  - D. None of these
- (v) What type of red cell abnormality is observed in iron deficiency anaemia?
  - A. Hypochromasia
  - B. Hyperchromasia
  - C. Polychromasia
  - D. None of these
- (vi) Which of the blood coagulation factors is related to common pathway?
  - A. Anti-haemophilic factor
  - B. Christmas factor
  - C. Fibrinogen
  - D. None of these
- (vii) What type of antibody is found in the sera of group AB persons?
  - A. Anti A
  - B. Anti B
  - C. Anti AB
  - D. None of these
- (viii) The antibodies associated with febrile transfusion reaction are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ABO antibodies
  - B. Leucocyte and Platelet antibodies
  - C. Rh. antibodies
  - D. None of these
- (ix) In vitro sensitization of red cells is detected by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Direct Coombs test
  - B. Indirect Coombs test
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of these
- (x) Which phase of cross matching test detects ABO incompatibility?
  - A. Saline phase
  - B. Albumin phase
  - C. Coombs phase
  - D. None of these

**For Examiner's use only:**

**Total Marks:**

**10**

**Marks Obtained:**

2010



## HAEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD BANKING HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

NOTE:- Answer any twelve 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 24)

**Q. 2** Attempt any TWELVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. ( 12 x 2 = 24 )

- (i) Define total Eosinophil count and name the diluting fluid used for the test.
- (ii) Name the formed elements found in whole blood.
- (iii) Write down the functions of plasma proteins.
- (iv) Define DLC and give its normal values.
- (v) Prove the formula  $TLC=N \times 50$ .
- (vi) What is the principle of Cyanmet haemoglobin method?
- (vii) Define whole blood clotting time.
- (viii) Name the methods used for bleeding time and give normal values of each.
- (ix) What is the cause of megaloblastic anaemia? Give its laboratory findings.
- (x) Define Leukaemia. Enumerate its types with examples.
- (xi) What is Du antigen? What is the importance of its detection in blood?
- (xii) Tabulate the Scheme of reverse ABO typing.
- (xiii) What is the clinical significance of direct antiglobulin test?
- (xiv) How would you investigate a haemolytic transfusion reaction?
- (xv) Enumerate diseases transmitted through blood transfusion.
- (xvi) What is an LE cell?

### SECTION – C (Marks 16)

**Note:-** Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. ( 2 x 8 = 16 )

- Q. 3** Define Haematopoiesis. Enumerate the cells of RBC series. Describe morphology and functions of Reticulocyte and mature Erythrocyte.
- Q. 4** Define major and minor cross match and explain the procedure of major cross match test.
- Q. 5** Write notes on any TWO of the following:
- (i) Microcytic Hypochromic anaemia
  - (ii) Collection of Bone marrow
  - (iii) Intrinsic blood clotting mechanism