2011

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 colour of urine may appear milky white because it contains_____

A. Haemoglobin B. Urobilin

C. Chyle D. None of these

(ii) Normal colour of CSF is_____

A. Yellow B. Clear and Colourless

C. Black D. None of these

(iii) Nephrons are_____

A. The filtration units B. Outer layer of kidney

C. Inner layer of kidney D. None of these

(iv) Normal Hydrostatic pressure of CSF is_____

A. About 12 mm Hg B. >30 mm Hg

C. 15.20 mm Hg D. None of these

(v) If renal tuberculosis is suspected then which of the following tests is performed?

A. Ehrlic test B. Fouchet's test

C. Ziehl Neelsen D. None of these

(vi) Antigen-Antibody complexes are formed when_____

A. Exotoxin produces B. Phagosytosis occurs

C. Antibodies bind specifically to antigen D. None of these

(vii) KAHN test is used for identification of_____

A. Tuberculosis B. Brucellosis

C. Syphilis D. None of these

(viii) WIDAL test is positive if TO titre is more than in an active infection.

A. 1:200 B. 1:30

C. 1:160 D. None of these

(ix) Opsonins are_____

A. Antigens B. Antibodies

C. Antitoxins D. None of these

(x) The Candida albicans is_____

A. Virus B. Bacteria

C. Fungi 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 p arts from Section 'B' and any two ques tions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer she et 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 the function of Bowman's capsule?

(ii) Give a brief description of Cystitis.

(iii) Explain briefly the function of CSF.

(iv) What are ketone bodies?

(v) How would you determine the presence or absence of free HCl in the gastric juice?

(vi) Write down the Pandy's test to detect globulins in CSF.

(vii) Explain briefly the procedure to detect HCG in urine.

(viii) Define diabetes melitis. What are its symptoms?

(ix) Briefly explain epitope in immune response.

(x) How would you disinfect the laboratory waste?

(xi) Explain briefly the gel diffusion test.

(xii) Describe the preparation of dichromate solution for cleaning of the laboratory glassware.

(xiii) What is the significance of post prandial blood sample?

(xiv) Write down the advantages of preservation of a blood sample.

(xv) What are monoclonal antibodies?

(xvi) How would you transport microbiological specimens collected in a hospital?

(xvii) Define Antigen.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

Q. 3 Write down the procedure for VDRL test with the detail of all requirements.

Q. 4 What is auto immune disease? How is the RF factor formed? Write down the procedure to detect RF factor.

Q. 5 Write down the use and the method of preparation for LJ medium.