

2011

Roll No.

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

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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) Which organ(s) is (are) the primary site(s) for the hematopoiesis in the fetus?
 A. Liver B. Spleen C. Bone Marrow D. All of these
- (ii) Which granulocytic cell has a kidney shaped nucleus with clumped chromatin and small pink secondary granules, with a few primary dark granules?
 A. Band B. Myelocyte
 C. Promyelocyte D. Meta myelocyte
- (iii) What is the composition of normal adult haemoglobin?
 A. 92-95% HbA, 5-8% Hb A_2 , 1-2% Hb F B. 90-92% HbA, 2-3% Hb A_2 , 2-5% Hb F
 C. 80-85% HbA, 2-3% Hb A_2 , 1-2% Hb F D. 95-97% HbA, 2-3% Hb A_2 , 1-2% Hb F
- (iv) Which of the following laboratory results would **NOT** be a usual diagnostic criterion for a patient with anemia?
 A. Decreased haemoglobin level B. Decreased hematocrit level
 C. Decreased platelet count D. Decreased RBC count
- (v) According to the morphological classification of anemias, megaloblastic anemia is a _____
 A. Macrocytic, hypochromic anemia B. Macrocytic, hyperchromic anemia
 C. Macrocytic, normo-chromic anemia D. Normocytic, normochromic anemia
- (vi) The translocation that results in the formation of the philadelphia chromosome(Ph) involves _____ chromosomes.
 A. 21 and 22 B. 22 and 9 C. 8 and 14 D. 21 and 9
- (vii) What is the purpose of the APTT test in monitoring hemostasis?
 A. Measures factors of the intrinsic pathway
 B. Detects the deficiency of factors for both intrinsic and extrinsic pathways
 C. Measures circulating FDP's.
 D. Detects platelet dysfunctions
- (viii) A patient presents with a platelet count of $212 \times 10^9/L$ and a bleeding time of 12 mins. These results most probably suggest _____
 A. Decreased platelet production B. Increased platelet destruction
 C. Increased platelet function D. None of these
- (ix) Which of the following conditions would most likely show a decrease in factor VIII?
 A. Haemophilia A B. Haemophilia B
 C. Myeloproliferative disorder D. Carriers of Haemophilia A
- (x) Basophilic stippling is composed of _____
 A. DNA B. Precipitated stain
 C. Denatured haemoglobin D. RNA

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

10

Marks Obtained:

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) Name the different stages of Red Blood Cell production .
- (ii) Write down the names of different acute Leukemias .
- (iii) Name the tests to check the extrinsic system of coagulation. What coagulation factors are involved in this system?
- (iv) Write about the subgroups of Blood group A.
- (v) Name different haemoparasites.
- (vi) Name different blood products commonly used.
- (vii) Define the following terms:
 - a. Hypochromia
 - b. Poikilocytosis
 - c. Anisocytosis
- (viii) How can you classify anemias?
- (ix) Write down the main clotting factors involved in the intrinsic system of coagulation.
- (x) What is meant by thrombocytopenia? What is the common cause of thrombocytopenia in children?
- (xi) At what temperature do you store the following Blood products:
 - a. Red Cell concentrate
 - b. Platelets concentrate
 - c. Fresh frozen plasma
- (xii) Name the different stages of white blood cell development.
- (xiii) What is Reticulocyte count? Name the stain used for its staining.
- (xiv) Write down the causes of Eosinophilia.
- (xv) Name different malarial parasites.
- (xvi) Write down the names of different types of haemophilia. What is the commonest type?

SECTION – C (Marks 16)

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

- Q. 3 Write the complications of Blood Transfusion.
- Q. 4 What is the principle of Bleeding time? List the methods of performing it. Also describe any one of the methods in detail.
- Q. 5 Write down the different stages of Granulopoiesis. Briefly describe each stage.

