



Roll No.

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

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**CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC-
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 carbon coated antigen is used in a serological test known as _____
A. RPR test B. VDRL test
C. RA test D. None of these
- (ii) TPI test is used for the diagnosis of _____
A. Typhoid B. Hepatitis
C. Syphilis D. None of these
- (iii) In rheumatoid arthritis IgM is produced against _____
A. IgD B. IgE
C. IgG D. None of these
- (iv) Which immunoglobulin can cross placenta due to its smaller molecular size?
A. IgD B. IgM
C. IgA D. None of these
- (v) The complete absence of spermatozoa in the semen is termed as _____
A. Oligospermia B. Azoospermia
C. Necrozoospermia D. None of these
- (vi) What type of reducing substance can be found in urine due to crush injuries?
A. Glucose B. Ribose
C. Lactose D. None of these
- (vii) The presence of a web clot in CSF is associated with _____
A. Viral Meningitis B. Pyogenic Meningitis
C. Tuberculous Meningitis D. None of these
- (viii) Uric acid stones are formed in the urinary tract in _____
A. Gout B. Urinary tract infection
C. Proteinuria D. None of these
- (ix) The proteins found in urine in case of multiple myeloma are called _____
A. Paraproteins B. Nucleoproteins
C. Bence Jones proteins D. None of these
- (x) Histamine fast achlorohydia is associated with _____
A. Iron deficiency anaemia B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Pernicious amaemia D. None of these

For Examiner's use only: _____

Total Marks:

10

id:

84



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

- (i) How would you preserve the sample of urine?
- (ii) What is the difference between Quality control and Quality assurance?
- (iii) How would you clean glassware for bacteriological use?
- (iv) Define Alkaptonuria.
- (v) Enumerate the causes of haematuria.
- (vi) Explain the principle of Benzidine test.
- (vii) What are Bence Jones proteins?
- (viii) Enumerate the various ketone bodies appearing in urine.
- (ix) Define Renal Glycosuria.
- (x) What is the relationship between Achlorohydria and Pernicious anaemia?
- (xi) What is the mechanism of Gastric Stimulation?
- (xii) What is the principle of Wassermann complement fixation test?
- (xiii) Define **Azoospermia** and **Necrozoospermia**.
- (xiv) How would you prepare the patient for OGTT?
- (xv) Enumerate the microbial antigens.
- (xvi) Differentiate between Haptene and Isoantigen.
- (xvii) What is an Immunoglobulin? List its types.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

(2 x 7 = 14)

- Q. 3** Explain the principle and procedure of Widal Agglutination test.
- Q. 4** Give the composition of normal urine. How would you measure the specific gravity of urine sample by urinometre? Also mention the clinical significance of the test.
- Q. 5** Give the principle, requirements and procedure of direct immunological pregnancy test.