

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) Red cell morphology in iron deficiency is _____
- A. Microcytic hypochromic B. Macrocytic
C. Normocytic normochromic D. Characterized by microspherocytosis
- (ii) Blood transfusion bag can be stored at 2 – 8^o C (with CPDA) for _____
- A. 21 days B. 28 days
C. 35 days D. 42 days
- (iii) Anticoagulant of choice for coagulation studies is _____
- A. EDTA B. Na Citrate
C. Heparin D. Potassium oxalate
- (iv) MCV and MCH are decreased in _____
- A. Aplastic anaemia B. Leukaemia
C. Thalasemia D. Megaloblastic anaemia
- (v) Which of the following laboratory tests would be typical of hereditary spherocytosis?
- A. Hb Electrophoresis B. Bone-marrow biopsy
C. Immunophenotyping D. Osmotic fragility test
- (vi) The best test for diagnosis of immune hemolytic anaemia is _____
- A. Hb electrophoresis B. Osmotic fragility test
C. Coomb's test D. Bone-marrow examination
- (vii) Which of the following diseases is transmitted through blood transfusion?
- A. Tuberculosis B. Hepatitis B
C. Typhoid fever D. Tetanus
- (viii) Pancytopenia is defined as _____
- A. Decrease in Haemoglobin B. Decrease in Platelet count
C. Decrease in all cell lines D. Increase in leukocytes
- (ix) Which of the following is the cause for Neutrophilic leukocytosis?
- A. Fungal infection B. Viral infection
C. Bacterial infection D. Malaria
- (x) Haemophilia is due to the deficiency of _____
- A. Platelets B. Factor VIII
C. Factor X D. Factor XIII

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

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

- (i) What is the importance of performing red-cell morphology in a patient of anaemia?
- (ii) How will you perform ABO blood grouping in the lab?
- (iii) Write down the causes of macrocytic anaemia.
- (iv) What is Lymphocytosis? Give its causes.
- (v) Write a short note on Prothrombin time.
- (vi) Give an account of anti-coagulants used for various types of lab tests in a haematology lab.
- (vii) How will you perform white blood cell count in the lab, manually?
- (viii) Write down the causes of Neutrophilic leukocytosis.
- (ix) Write down the complications of blood transfusion.
- (x) Write down the steps of staining a peripheral blood film by any of the Romanowsky's stains.
- (xi) Write down the stages of Myelopoiesis.
- (xii) How will you perform direct Coomb's test?
- (xiii) Name Hemoparasites. Also give lab diagnosis of leishmaniasis.
- (xiv) What are Reticulocytes? Write down the causes of reticulocytosis.
- (xv) Write a short note on Thrombocytopenia.
- (xvi) Give the blood picture of Dengue fever.

SECTION – C (Marks 16)

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

(2 x 8 = 16)

- Q. 3**
- a. Write a note on normal white blood cells.
 - b. Write down the precautions for sample collection in hospital laboratory.
- Q. 4**
- a. Discuss Normal haemostasis.
 - b. Describe the stages of maturation of red cells.
- Q. 5**
- a. Write down the criteria for selection of blood donors.
 - b. Write down the methods of blood grouping.