THE DIAGONAL PROPERTY OF THE P	Roll No.		Answer Sheet No	72
	Sig. of Cand	idate	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.

NOTE:	lt s	Section—A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper its it should be completed in the first 10 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintended 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	calorimeter is a device to measure:					
		A.	Colour	В.	pН			
		C.	Concentration	D.	None of these			
	(ii)	A che	emical of known concentration used	to calibrate in	nstrum en t is:			
		A.	Standard	В.	Control			
		C.	Calibrator	D.	Both A and C			
	(iii)	Bend	e Jones proteins are excreted in Uri	ine du e to :				
		A.	Multiple Myeloma	В.	Glomerulonephritis			
		C.	Diabetes Mellitus	D.	Cushing Syndrome			
	(iv)	Biliru	bin in the urine can be detected by:					
		A.	Fouchet's test	В.	Hunter-Diazo test			
		C.	Gmelin test	D.	All of these			
	(v)	Antib	odies are defence substances prod	uc ed by :				
		A.	T Lymphocyte	В.	Neutrophils			
		C.	Monocyte	D.	B Lymphocyte			
	(vi)	Large	e clot is formed in CSF sample due t	to:				
		A.	Tuberculosis Meningitis	В.	Melanocarcinoma			
		C.	Purulent Meningitis	D.	Haemorrhage			
	(vii)	The titre of RF antibodies in the serum of patient with Rheumatoid arthritis is:						
		A.	8 IU / ml	₿.	6 IU / ml			
		C.	4 IU / ml	D.	10 IU / ml			
	(viii)	The	HCL is produced in stomach by:					
		A.	Chief cells	В.	Goblet cells			
		C.	Parietal cells	D.	None of these			
	(ix)	The	antibody which can cross placenta is	3 :				
		A.	lg M	В.	lgA			
		C.	lgE	D.	lgG			
	(x)	Culture media is sterilized in microbiology laboratory by:						
		A.	Radiation	В.	Autoclaving			
		C.	Heating	D.	Boiling			
	For E	xamine	er's use only:					
				Total Marks:		10		
				Marks Obtained:				

---- 2HS 1741 ----



CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC-II

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Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

NOTE: A

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) Define accuracy and precision.
 - (ii) Write down principle of OGTT.
 - (iii) What is principle of autoclave?
 - (iv) Write down enzymatic method of glucose estimation in urine.
 - (v) How Ketone bodies can be detected in Urine?
 - (vi) Explain procedure of cell count in CSF sample.
 - (vii) Write down significance of microscopic analysis of Semen.
 - (viii) What is procedure to detect casts in Urine? Enumerate casts.
 - (ix) Write down principle of ASOT test.
 - (x) What are antibodies? Give examples.
 - (xi) Write down ADDIS Sediment count procedure. Give normal values.
 - (xii) Write down composition of VDRL antigen.
 - (xiii) How would you detect proteins in Urine by Biuret's method?
 - (xiv) What is importance of antiseptic in blood collection?
 - (xv) What is principle of Flame photometer?
 - (xvi) Differentiate between Isoantigen and Heterophil antigen.
 - (xvii) Explain Importance of quality control in laboratory.

SECTION - C (Marks 14)

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

 $(2 \times 7 = 14)$

- Q. 3 Write down principle and procedure of widal test.
- Q. 4 Explain Hyperbilirubinemia. How would you detect bilirubin in urine sample? Write down two methods.
- Q. 5 What is significance of Urine microscopy? Explain the findings of microscopic analysis of Urine.