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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) Deionized water is used for determination of:

A. Glucose B. Proteins

C. Electrolytes D. Bilirubin

(ii) Pleocytosis is increased number of _____ in CSF.

A. RBC B. WBC

C. Bacteria D. Proteins

(iii) The process of evaporation and condensation of water takes place in:

A. Distillation B. Deionization

C. Sterilization D. Filtration

(iv) The failure of kidney to produce Urine is termed as:

A. Polyuria B. Anuria

C. Oliguria D. None of these

(v) Gerhardt's Test detects in Urine:

A. Proteins B. Urobilinogen

C. Ketone Bodies D. Glucose

(vi) The device used for analysis of Electrolytes is:

A. Photometer B. Flame Photometer

C. Colorimeter D. pH meter

(vii) The Diagnostic titre for widal test is:

A. 1:80 B. 1:320

C. 1:160 D. 1:40

(viii) The motility of sperms can be reduced by:

A. Cold Exposure B. Water and Soap

C. Infections D. All of these

(ix) The formation of large clumps as a result of antigen antibody reaction is:

A. Flocculation B. Agglutination

C. Precipitation D. Coagulation

(x) IgE level is elevated in:

A. Bacterial Infection B. Viral infection

C. Parasitic infection D. Fungal Infection

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:	10
Marks Obtained:	

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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) Write down procedure of blood sample collection.

(ii) Explain quality control and quality assurance.

(iii) How would you interpret results of OGTT?

(iv) Explain the significance of measuring specific gravity in Urine.

(v) How would you detect Bilirubin in Urine?

(vi) Explain about Microscopic examination of Urine.

(vii) What is autoimmune disease? Give examples.

(viii) What is anticoagulant? Give examples.

(ix) Write down principle of RA test.

(x) Differentiate between agglutination and precipitation.

(xi) What is procedure of sperm count in semen analysis?

(xii) Describe 24 hour Urine sample collection procedure.

(xiii) How Bile Salts can be detected in Urine sample?

(xiv) What are advantages of Urine preservation?

(xv) What is the method to detect free HCL in gastric juice?

(xvi) Describe important features of IgG.

(xvii) What is method to clean laboratory glassware from bacteria?

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

Q. 3 Write down principle, requirements and procedure of ASOT test.

Q. 4 What are functions of CSF? Explain the collection method, physical examination and cell count method of CSF sample.

Q. 5 Describe Urine physical examination. Enumerate types of Urine sample.