

**B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
(BMLT)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2013

**BAHI-009 : APPLIED HISTOPATHOLOGY AND
CYTOLOGY**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions as indicated below.

PART-A

1. (a) Fill up the blanks appropriately : **1x5=5**
- (i) _____ sections are needed to demonstrate astrocytes by Cajal's Gold sublimate method.
 - (ii) Osmic tetra oxide stains _____ cells.
 - (iii) Calcium staining using silver nitrate is by _____ method.
 - (iv) _____ is the name of automatic tissue processor.
 - (v) Quick, reliable, easy to perform cell cytology within hours is studied by _____ technique.
- (b) Answer True (T) or False (F) of the following : **1x5=5**
- (i) Gomeris method for reticulinfibre demonstion is commonly used in large hospital pathology laboratories.

- (ii) Quality control procedures in histopathology-section cutting by automation technique do not require any adjustments.
- (iii) Restoration of Gross specimen in muscullor is normally maintained by 10% formaline for sufficient time.
- (iv) Marson Trinchrome stain is commonly used for differentiating bone marrow elements.
- (v) PTAH staining is usually done for demonstration of reticulin fibres.

PART-B

2. Answer in brief **any two (2)** of the following : **5x2=10**
- (a) Role of Karolyping in Cytogenetics.
 - (b) Florescence usage in Immuno-histochemistry.
 - (c) Connective tissue staining.

PART-C

3. Answer **any four (4)** of the following. **5x4=20**
- (a) Tissue processing and embedding
 - (b) Verhoeff's method for elastic tissue
 - (c) Cryostat
 - (d) Restoration of specimen formuseum.
 - (e) Klinger-Ludering method for sex chromation.

PART-D

4. Answer **three (3)** of the following. **10x3=30**
- (a) What are haemotoxylin stains ? Describe Haris Weigerts iron stain. Write the principle, procedure of iron staining.
 - (b) Give brief introduction of cytogenetics and applied uses of techniques in histo-cytotechnology, giving examples.
 - (c) Enumerate organisation of autopsy procedures. Give an account of basic procedures of dissection, preparation for autopsy of body.
 - (d) Describe the procedure of FNAC and indicate its advantages for routine use.
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