B.Sc. MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (BMLT)

Term-End Examination December, 2012

BAHI-004 : CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Time: 3 hours			Maximum	Maximum Marks : 70	
			PART-A		
1.	(a)	Ans	wer <i>True</i> or <i>False</i> :	1x5=5	
		(i)	Diacetic acid is a ketone body.		
		(ii)	CSF is collected by venipuncture	<u>)</u> .	
		(iii)	Fruity odour in urine is note	ed in	
			Diabetes insipidus.		
		(iv)	Black water fever is due	e to	
			plasmodium vivax infection.		
		(v)	NIH swab is used to demonstrat	e pin	
			worm ovum.		
	(b)	Fill in the blanks: $1x5=$		1x5=5	
		(i)	Normal volume of fasting gastric	juice	
			is		
		(ii)	Total sperm count in a normal a	adult	
			male is		
		(iii)	Leucine crystals when exam	ined	
			under microscope appear as	·	
		(iv)			
		(v)	Abnormal decrease in the form	ation	
			of urine is called		

PART - B

2. Write in brief on the following:

2x5=10

- (a) Azoospermia
- (b) Charcot leyden crystals in sputum
- (c) Conditions showing decreased CSF glucose.
- (d) Triple phosphate crystals in urine
- (e) Difference between Haemoptysis and Haematemesis.

PART - C

3. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:

5x4 = 20

- (a) Bile salts in urine
- (b) Chyluria
- (c) microscopic finding of amoebic and bacillary dysentery
- (d) Xanthochromia
- (e) Gametocyte of plasmodium vivax
- (f) Abnormal colour in sputum

Answer any three questions of the following. 4. Describe the preparation of urine sediment (a) 2 for microscopic examination. What precautions should be taken for this (b) 4 examination? Draw and describe crystals seen in acid 4 (c)urine. Name the blood nematode that causes 1 5. (a) filariasis in man. (b) Describe the microfilariae with diagram. 5 Describe the laboratory tests done to (c) 4 diagnose filariasis. 6. (a) Name four intestinal nematode. 2 (b) Describe the life cycle of one nematode 5 causing hypochromic microcytic anaemia. Discuss the clinical features and pathology (c) 3 of above condition. What are the purpose of examination of 7. (a) 2 semen? Explain the various test procedures done to 6 (b) examine the specimen. Draw the various forms of spermatozoa. (c) 2