

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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2015**

**BAHI-004 : CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND  
PARASITOLOGY**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :** *Attempt any seven questions.*

1. (a) Answer True or False. 1x5=5
- (i) Total suppression of urine is Anuria.
  - (ii) Casts are formed by the coagulation of protein.
  - (iii) Taenia solium is called beef tape worm.
  - (iv) Black water fever is a manifestation of falciparum malaria
  - (v) Paragonimus westermani is a liver fluke.
- (b) Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5
- (i) Giardia Lamblia is transmitted by the ingestion of \_\_\_\_\_ in food + water
  - (ii) Kala - azar is a disease caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iii) Ketone bodies are intermediate products of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (iv) The normal sperm count in an adult is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (v) The common name of Ascaris lumbricoides is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Write briefly on the following : 2x5=10
- (a) L. D. bodies
  - (b) E. H. cysts
  - (c) *Trichomonas vaginalis*
  - (d) Sperm count
  - (e) Acetic acid test for albumin
3. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : 5x2=10
- (a) Organised sediment
  - (b) Trypanosomes
  - (c) Quantitative test for Glucose
4. Write briefly about following : 5x2=10
- (a) Nature of protein in the urine.
  - (b) *Taenia saginata*.
5. (a) Name the causative agent of amoebic dysentery. 10
- (b) Describe with the help of diagrams the life cycle of this parasite.
- (c) How is intestinal amoebiasis is diagnosed in the lab ?
6. A patient with suspected meningitis is admitted in the hospital and C.S.F. is sent for lab examination. 10
- (a) Enlist the findings of gross examination.
  - (b) Describe the various bio-chemical and microscopic tests for this patient.

7. (a) Name the causative agent of visceral leishmaniasis. 10  
(b) Describe with the help of diagram life cycle of this parasite.  
(c) Discuss how this condition is diagnosed.
8. (a) Name the intestinal nematodes. 10  
(b) Describe with the help of diagram the life cycle of any one of them.  
(c) Discuss its laboratory diagnosis.
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