

**B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2012**

**BAHI-003 : IMMUNO-HAEMATOLOGY AND  
BLOOD BANKING**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**PART - A**

**Total (Marks 40)**

1. (a) Fill in the blanks 1x5=5
- (i) The reagent used for subgrouping of A is called \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) The approximate pressure used to constrict the donor arm is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) In cord blood the substance which gives false positive result is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) In exchange transfusion due to Rh incompatibility the cross match is done using \_\_\_\_\_ instead of baby's blood.
  - (v) The volume of ACD needed to collect 500 ml of blood is \_\_\_\_\_

(b) TRUE / FALSE 1x5=5

- (i) Mother of 'A' group and Father of group 'B' can have all groups of children.
- (ii) Coomb's antibody usually react at 37°C.
- (iii) The IgM type of antibody crosses the placental barrier.
- (iv) The blood component of choice for haemophilic patient is cryoprecipitate.
- (v) The usual interval between blood donation is 8 weeks.

2. Write short notes on the following : 2x5=10

- (a) ICT
- (b) Back typing Reverse grouping
- (c) Bombay phenotype.
- (d) Lectin
- (e) Preparation of platelet concentrate

3. Write short notes an *any four* : 5x4=20

- (a) ABO blood group system
- (b) Blood components
- (c) Antibody titre
- (d) Apheresis
- (e) Autologus blood transfusion.

**PART - B**

**TOTAL Marks 30**

**Answer only (3) Questions out of 4**

4. (a) Define Erythroblastosis foetalis and mention the causes of erythroblastosis foetalis. 3
- (b) Write the main findings in the blood of mother and baby in the different types of HDN. 7
5. (a) How will you select a donor in the blood bank for a safe transfusion ? 6
- (b) Describe in detail the cross match procedure that you could do for a patient, who had multiple transfusion. 4
6. (a) A patient was given blood transfusion. Within few hours he was passing dark coloured urine. Write the tests you would do in the laboratory to investigate. 3
- (b) Classify the transfusion reactions and describe each in brief. 7
7. In the condition thrombocyte penia, the platelets need to be transfused.
- (a) What are the indications for Platelet transfusion ? 4
- (b) Describe the preparation and transfusion of platelet concentrata. 6
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