00523

B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (BMLT)

Term-End Examination June, 2012

BAHI-008: HISTOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

PART-A

Answer any three questions. Each carries 10 marks. 10x3=30

- **1.** What are fixatives? How do you classify fix atives? Describe compound fixatives.
- Describe pre analytical procedures in histocytology laboratory for reception, Processing and submission of samples for reporting to pathologist.
- Define decalcification and describe its process.
 Enumerate decalcification agents needed for process of decalcification.
- **4.** Describe the composition, preparation and uses of Papanicolau stain (PAP)

PART-B

- 5. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:
 - (a) FNAC

5x4=20

- (b) Tissue Processing
- (c) Grossing of Specimen
- (d) Impregnation
- (e) Paraffin block preparation
- 6. Write briefly on any two of the following: 5x2=10
 - (a) Cryostat
 - (b) Histo Kinett
 - (c) Sharpening of Knife

PART - C

- 7. Indicate True (T) or False (F) for the following: 1x5=5
 (a) Formalin fixed tissues can be processed for
 - EM (Electron Microscopy)
 - (b) EA 50 solution is essential for PAP stain
 - (c) Glycerine and Sodium acetate are not essential component of Kaiserling solution used for preparation of fixation of specimen
 - (d) Unfixed tissues cut better on freezing microtome
 - (e) 10% formalin fixed tissues are frozen at -50 by aerosol spray to be used for cryostal sections.

8.	Fill up the blanks:	
	(a)	Dehydration is usually starting with
		•
	(b)	is a rapid dehydrant, fumes of
		which are most toxic and poisionous.
	(c)	is a clearing agent of choice
		with slower action but causesless britlleness.
	(d)	is a simple fixative used for
		electron microscopy.
	(e)	is a decalcifying agent having
		a property of softeing the dense fibrous
		tissue.