

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2015

BAHI-008 : HISTOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

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

1. Discuss different methods available for decalcification. Mention advantages and disadvantages of each method.
2. Describe the procedure for embedding of tissue. Write in brief paraffin block preparation.
3. Mention the various stains used in cytology and write about Papanicolaou stain (PAP).
4. Define and classify fixative. Describe compound fixatives.

PART - B

5. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :
(a) Clearing 5x4=20
(b) Reception of specimen

- (c) Cytological fixative
- (d) Cryostate technique
- (e) Advantages and disadvantages of cytopathology

6. Write briefly on **any two** of the following : **5x2=10**

- (a) Microtomes (types and uses)
- (b) Honing
- (c) Serial sections

PART - C

7. Indicate **True** or **False** for the following : **1x5=5**

- (a) The general term used for the removal of tissue from dead body is biopsy.
- (b) The melting point of paraffin wax is 70°C.
- (c) The ideal thickness of histopathology section for microscopy is 5 microns.
- (d) Stain used for cervical cytology is PAP.
- (e) Alcohol is dehydrating agent.

8. Fill in the blanks. **1x5=5**

- (a) Eosin stain is best considered as _____.
 - (b) CO₂ gas is used to Freeze _____ section.
 - (c) Neutralisation of the tissue after acid treatment with alkali is termed as _____.
 - (d) The amount of fixative in volume in elevation of tissue size is _____.
 - (e) The process of sharpening the knife edge is _____.
-