

00403

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

**Term-End Examination
June, 2011**

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

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

Answer TRUE OR FALSE.

1x5

1. (a) (i) Saline examination of a stool specimen is useful to demonstrate parasitic cysts.
- (ii) Sugar level in CSF is decreased in pyogenic meningitis.
- (iii) Each gram of protein per dl of urine raises the specific gravity by 0.004.
- (iv) Hydatid cyst is the larval stage of dog tape worm.
- (v) The route of infection in Round worm is ingestion.

- (b) Fill in the blanks : 1x5
- (i) An abnormal increase in the secretion of urine is called _____ .
 - (ii) Azoospermia means _____ .
 - (iii) Z N stain of sputum is done to detect _____ .
 - (iv) The normal protein level in CSF is _____ .
 - (v) Iodine examination of stool is important to demonstrate _____ .

2. Write in brief on following : 2x5
- (a) Ovum of *Ascaris Lumbricoides*
 - (b) LD bodies
 - (c) Achlorhydria
 - (d) Gametocyte of *Plasmodium vivax*
 - (e) Urine microscopic examination

3. Write short notes on *any four* of the following: 5x4
- (a) Sperm count
 - (b) *Giardia intestinalis*
 - (c) Sputum examination for Acid Fast Bacilli (AFB)
 - (d) *Microfilaria*
 - (e) Glucose estimation in CSF.

PART 'B'

Answer *any three* questions of the following : 10x3

4. Describe the steps in the processing of CSF specimen which has been received in the lab.

 5.
 - (a) Name the intestinal nematodes.
 - (b) Describe with the help of diagrams the life cycle of *any one* of them.
 - (c) Discuss its laboratory diagnosis.

 6.
 - (a) Name the common malarial parasites found in India.
 - (b) Draw and describe the life cycle of *any one* of them.
 - (c) How is malaria diagnosed in the laboratory ?

 7.
 - (a) Define Ketonuria.
 - (b) Describe the different qualitative methods to detect Ketonuria .
 - (c) Name the conditions in which Ketonuria occurs.
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