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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2013**

**BAHI-008 : HISTOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**PART-A**

Answer any **three** questions. Each carries  
10 marks.

**10x3=30**

1. What is frozen section and the principle behind it ? In what condition it is indicated ?
2. Define Necrosis classify various types of necrosis and give clinical examples.
3. What is the role of special stains in Histopathology and mention three special stains with their indications ?
4. Define Cytology. What are the samples processed in a cytology laboratory and give their clinical significance ?

### PART-B

5. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : 5x4=20
- (a) Fixatives
  - (b) Histopathology Museum
  - (c) Pap's Stam
  - (d) Cryostat
  - (e) Section cutting
6. Write briefly on any **two** of the following : 5x2=10
- (a) Slide stainer
  - (b) Formaline
  - (c) Difference between Hand Processing and Tissue Processor

### PART-C

7. Indicate **True (T)** or **False (F)** for the following : 1x5=5
- (a) Alcohol is used as a fixative for Histopath specimen.
  - (b) Grossing is done after Receipt of the specimen.
  - (c) Air bubble should not be there on the slide.
  - (d) Pap stam is used in cytology lab.
  - (e) Grossory is done with kitchen Knife.
8. Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ of the knife should be done every day.
  - (b) Specimen are fixed in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) Body swellings are tested by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) Bony specimen are put in \_\_\_\_\_ agents.
  - (e) Temp of the water bath is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_