

B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Term-End Examination

December, 2012

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

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

1. (a) Fill in the blanks. 1x5=5
- (i) Whole blood is stored at _____ °C.
 - (ii) _____ anticoagulant used to store the blood in blood bank.
 - (iii) ABO group was discovered by _____.
 - (iv) _____ antibody can pass placental barrier
 - (v) D^u positive donor should be considered as _____.
- (b) Write True/False 1x5=5
- (i) Donor having Microfilarae in blood the recipient will get transfusion of Parasite.
 - (ii) Essential ingredients in ACD are, citric acid sodium citrate, and dextrose.

- (iii) Donor who is 'O' group having even high titre can be transfused in *emergency*.
- (iv) Cold antibodies usually react below 30°C.
- (v) Direct Coombs test is done only on new -born infants.

2. Write in brief about the following. 2x5=10

- (a) Types of blood donors
- (b) Composition of CPDA
- (c) Storage and shelf life of platelets
- (d) Infectious diseases transmitted by blood
- (e) QC in blood bank.

3. Write short notes on *any four* of the following.

- (a) Indirect coombs test 4x5=20
- (b) Procedure for Rh typing
- (c) Cryoprecipitate
- (d) Sub groups of 'A'
- (e) Reverse blood grouping
- (f) Causes of false agglutination in cross match.

PART - B

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

10x3=30

4. (a) What is the principle of donor screening in blood bank ?
(b) List the various Laboratory tests you would do to screen the blood donor. Give reasons for each.

 5. (a) Define blood components
(b) Describe the procedure for preparation of platelet concentrate and state its significance.

 6. (a) Define transfusion reaction
(b) Explain how will you investigate post transfusion reaction ?

 7. (a) What is erythroblastosis foetalis ? (Haemolytic Disease of Newborn - HDN)
(b) Enlist the Laboratory investigation and findings in the baby & mother in these cases
(c) Write the importance of preventive control.
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