

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2014

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

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt all questions. Follow instructions under each questions.

PART-A

1. (a) Answer True or False : 1x5=5
- (i) Malaria is transmitted by female culex mosquito.
 - (ii) Cavity fluid glucose can be done as same as plasma glucose method.
 - (iii) Semen can be examined immediately after collection.
 - (iv) Balantidium coli resides in large intestine.
 - (v) Toluene is the best all round preservative for urine.
- (b) Fill in the blanks. 1x5=5
- (i) The presence of leucine crystals in the urine indicates _____ disease.
 - (ii) _____ crystals are often seen in the sputum of patients with asthma.
 - (iii) Uric acid crystals in synovial fluid is characteristic of _____ disease.
 - (iv) Coiled up encyst larvae is detected by muscle biopsy is _____.
 - (v) Mauerer's' dots seen in _____.

2. Write in brief on following :- 2x5=10
- (a) Bile in the urine.
 - (b) Zinc sulphate flotation technique for faeces sample.
 - (c) Hook worm ova.
 - (d) Thick smear for blood parasite .
 - (e) Giardia cyst.
3. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :
- (a) Difference between amoebic and bacillary dysentery. 5x4=20
 - (b) Chloride estimation in C.S.F.
 - (c) Urobilinogen in urine.
 - (d) Hydatid cyst.
 - (e) Lab diagnosis of filariasis.

PART - B

- Answer **any three** questions. 2+6+2
4. (a) Name four nematodes commonly found in India.
- (b) Describe the life cycle of *Ascaris lumbricoides* with diagram.
- (c) How do you make the lab diagnosis of this parasite ?
5. The C.S.F. specimen of a patient has been received 10
in the lab. Discuss the steps in its processing.

6. (a) Define proteinuria. 1+3+4+2
(b) Enlist different types of proteinuria.
(c) Describe the different qualitative methods of detecting proteinuria.
(d) What are the changes in a urine which is allowed to stand for a long time ?
7. (a) Enlist the worms which cause disease in man. 2+5+3
(b) Describe with the help of diagram the life cycle of *Echinococcus granulosa*.
(c) Discuss its laboratory diagnosis.
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