

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2016

00324

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

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Answer any seven questions. Follow the instructions given under each question.

1. (a) Answer *True* or *False*. 5×1=5
- (i) Sugar level in CSF is decreased in pyogenic meningitis.
 - (ii) Pinworm is called *Enterobius Vermicularis*.
 - (iii) In *P. falciparum*, all stages are seen in peripheral blood smear.
 - (iv) *H. nana* requires no intermediate host.
 - (v) Haematuria denotes the presence of RBCs in urine.

(b) Fill in the blanks. 5×1=5

(i) Knott's concentration method is to detect _____ .

(ii) Hookworm causes _____ anaemia.

(iii) Gametocytes are crescent-shaped in _____ .

(iv) Fouchet's test is to detect _____ in the urine.

(v) Sputum for acid fast bacilli is detected by _____ stain.

2. Write briefly on the following : 5×2=10

(a) Benedict's Test

(b) Rothera's Test

(c) B. Coli

(d) Study of Parasitology

(e) Granular casts

3. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 2×5=10

(a) Urine Microscopy

(b) Microscopic Examination of Semen

(c) Microfilaria



4. Write briefly about the following : 2×5=10

- (a) Types of proteinemia
- (b) Differentiation of malarial parasite in peripheral blood

5. (a) Define Ketonuria.

- (b) Describe the different qualitative methods to detect ketonuria.
- (c) Name the conditions in which ketonuria occurs. 10

6. (a) Enlist three tape worms which cause diseases in man.

- (b) Describe with the help of diagrams the life cycle of any one of them.
- (c) Discuss their laboratory diagnosis. 10

7. (a) Define Glycosuria.

- (b) Enumerate the various qualitative and quantitative tests for estimating the sugar in urine.
- (c) Describe one quantitative test for glucose. 10

8. (a) Name the malarial parasites affecting man.
- (b) Describe with diagrams the life cycle of any one of them.
- (c) Describe the lab-diagnosis of cerebral malaria.

10
