

B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Term-End Examination

June, 2011

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

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

PART - A

1. (a) Fill in the blanks. **1x5=5**
- (i) In many instances especially during surgery _____ blood is given to the patient.
 - (ii) To prevent Haemolytic Disease of New born (HDN) to mother _____ is given in first 72 hrs of delivery.
 - (iii) ABO blood groups are detected by _____ reaction.
 - (iv) While drawing blood from donor the BP cuff should be inflated to _____ mm hg..
 - (v) Blood containing plasmodium vivax if transfused to recipient develops _____ .
- (b) Write True / False **1x5=5**
- (i) Saline cross match detects all types of antibodies.

- (ii) The Igm antibodies crosses placental barrier.
- (iii) In Rh erythroblastosis the mother is Rh negative and the foetus is Rh positive.
- (iv) The antibody titre of Anti-B is more than 1:100 testing of ABO Grouping should not be used.
- (v) Pyrogen is a substance which may be in the blood or ACD solution which can produce fever.

2. Write short answers of the following : **2x5=10**

- (a) Use of pooled sera in the Blood Bank.
- (b) Immunoglobulins
- (c) Rh - Sensitization
- (d) Immunity
- (e) Bovine albumin.

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

- (a) Indirect Coomb's test ICT **4x5=20**
- (b) Antibody titre.
- (c) Minor blood groups
- (d) Bombay phenotype.
- (e) Components of blood.
- (f) Blood preservation and storage.

PART - B

Answer *any three* questions. Each question carries
10 marks. 10x3=30

4. (a) What are transfusion reactions ?
(b) Describe the laboratory procedures to investigate the case of transfusion reaction.

 5. Describe Rh - blood groups. Give an account of Rh sensitization and Rh - immunization.

 6. What is plasmapheresis ? Describe platelet concentrates preparation and its uses.

 7. (a) What are ABO blood groups ?
(b) Describe the procedure of ABO grouping. Give an account of advantages of reverse blood grouping.
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