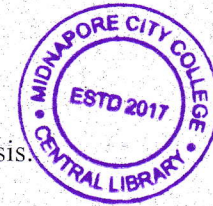


The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
1st BMLT September, 2023 Examination
Subject : General Pathology, Clinical Pathology and Haematology

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all questions

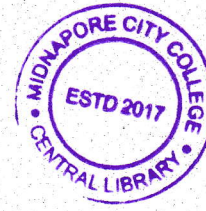


20 x 1

1. Tick the correct answer :
 - a) Deprivation of oxygen is :
 - i) Anoxia. ii) Hypoxia. iii) Asphyxia. iv) Necrosis.
 - b) Hyperplasia is seen in cells which are :
 - i) Capable of dividing. ii) Not capable of dividing. iii) Atrophic. iv) Degenerated.
 - c) In body builders muscles are :
 - i) Hyperplastic. ii) Atrophic. iii) Hypertrophic. iv) Degenerated.
 - d) Ascites is collection of fluid in :
 - i) Pleural cavity. ii) Joint space. iii) Peritoneal cavity. iv) All are correct.
 - e) Commonest cause of inflammation is :
 - i) Physical. ii) Chemical. iii) Immunological. iv) Microbiological
 - f) Healing of wound by same type of tissue is :
 - i) Repair. ii) Regeneration. iii) Degeneration. iv) Remodelling.
 - g) Normocytic normochromic anaemia is seen in :
 - i) Acute hemorrhage. ii) Iron deficiency.
 - iii) Chronic hemorrhage. iv) Vit B₁₂ deficiency.
 - h) The cells of P.C.V. are :
 - i) WBC. ii) RBC. iii) Platelet. iv) All of them.
 - i) Which one of the following is not an abnormal hemoglobin?
 - i) HbC. ii) HbD. iii) HbE. iv) HbF.
 - j) For coagulation studies blood : citrate is :
 - i) 4:1. ii) 1:4. iii) 9:1. iv) 1:9.
 - k) Average hemoglobin content a single RBC is :
 - i) PCV. ii) MCV. iii) MCH. iv) None of them.
 - l) Leucopenia commonly occur due to decrease in number of :
 - i) Lymphocyte. ii) Neutrophil. iii) Basophil. iv) Monocyte.
 - m) Platelet count fluid is a solution of :
 - i) Ammonium carbonate. ii) Ammonium oxalate.
 - iii) Ammonium chloride. iv) Calcium oxalate.
 - n) For measurement of protein, best urine sample is :
 - i) 24 hrs urine. ii) Midday urine.
 - iii) Mid stream urine. iv) First morning sample of urine.
 - o) In chyluria appearance of urine is :
 - i) Milky white. ii) Cherry red. iii) Dark blue. iv) Light orange.
 - p) Presence of which of the following in urine is called cylindriuria?
 - i) Pus cell. ii) RBC. iii) Cast. iv) Crystal.
 - q) In Benedicts test blue colour may be changed to :
 - i) Green. ii) Yellow. iii) Brick red iv) All are correct.
 - r) Heat and acetic acid test is positive in :
 - i) Glycosuria. ii) Ketonuria. iii) Hemoglobinuria. iv) Albuminuria.

P. T. O.

- s) Low and fixed specific gravity of urine is :
 i) 0011. ii) 1010. iii) 1001. iv) 1100.
- t) With addition of acetic acid which crystal in urine get desolved with effervescence :
 i) Calcium oxalate. ii) Tripple phosphate.
 iii) Calcium carbonate. iv) Uric acid.



2. Write very short notes on : 5 x 2
- Classification of neoplasia.
 - Cellular changes in necrosis.
 - Inference of Rothera's test.
 - Reducing substances in urine.
 - Complications of venepuncture.
3. Answer **any six** of the following : 6 x 5
- Cells of chronic inflammation.
 - Pathogenesis of septic shock.
 - Types of cell injury.
 - Urobilinogen and bile salts.
 - Plan for separation of different ketone bodies in urine.
 - RBC in urine.
 - Factors influencing sedimentation of RBC.
 - Estimation of hemoglobin by acid hematin method.
4. Answer **any one** of the following :
- A 20 year old male came to OPD with yellow discolouration of eye. 5+5
 - Discuss the metabolism of the substance responsible for yellow discolouration.
 - What are the differences between two forms of this substance?
 - A 40 year old male, smoker, complained of acute pain on left side of chest radiating to medial side of left arm. 2+8
 - What is the probable diagnosis?
 - Discuss about bio-chemical markers of this condition.
5. Answer **any two** of the following :
- Define acute inflammation. What are the cardinal signs of acute inflammation (Latin & English)? Explain the pathogenesis of the cardinal signs. 2+5+8
 - What are the stages of ESR? Discuss about the absolute values of red blood cell indices. 7+8
 - Enumerate the proteins those may be found in urine indicating their sources. Describe the procedure of estimation of total protein in urine. 7+8