

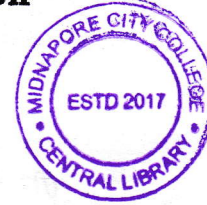
2023

BMLT 2nd Semester Examination

PAPER — GE-2.1T & GE-2.2T

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours



The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as practicable.*

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Answer from *any one* Section as directed.

SECTION—A

(GE-2.1T)

**(Laboratory and Patient Safety,
Medical Law and Ethics)**

GROUP—A

1. Answer *any ten* questions : 2×10=20
(a) What do you mean by ISO-9000?

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(Turn Over)

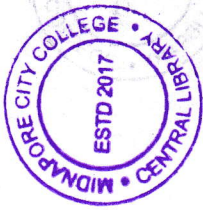


(2)

- (b) Write the principle of ethics in laboratory.
- (c) What do you mean by preconditioning of patient?
- (d) What is meant by 'confidentiality of information' as per ethics?
- (e) Mention the importance of laboratory accreditation.
- (f) What is 'Institutional Ethics Committee'?
- (g) State the ethical view of biosafety.
- (h) What do you mean by BSL-1?
- (i) Give your idea on Data Bank.
- (j) What do you mean by medical records?
- (k) State any two functions of IEC.
- (l) Draw the symbol of biohazard.
- (m) What do you mean by eyewash station?
- (n) Define SLP.
- (o) What do you mean by safety check list?

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(Continued)



(3)

GROUP—B

2. Answer any six questions : 5×6=30
- (a) Describe the rational and irrational negligencies from the view point of treatment to the patient. 5
- (b) What is the importance of ISO accreditation for medical laboratories? 5
- (c) State the importance of data preservation as per guideline of laboratory ethics. 5
- (d) Write the importance of different coloured bags in diagnostic laboratory. 5
- (e) Describe the ethical guideline for sample handling and post-analysed sample disposal in laboratory. 5
- (f) Write the name of the tests which are conducted under moderate complexity criteria laboratory. Why is 70% alcohol used in Biomedical Laboratory? 3+2=5
- (g) Write the applied value of medical record preservation. State the importance of confidentiality of medical records. 5
- (h) Write the role of technologist in medico-legal cases. 5

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(Turn Over)



(4)
GROUP—C

3. Answer any three questions :

10×3=30

- (a) Describe the code of conduct of laboratory technologist from the view point of laboratory biosafety. 10
- (b) Write the functional component of a pathological laboratory. Write the first aid protocol in case of accidental swallowing of infectious agent and corrosive agent. 3+7=10
- (c) What are the differences between ISO accreditation and NABL accreditation for a pathological laboratory. What is the use of suit in laboratory and which type of BSL is required in this type of laboratory? 5+5=10
- (d) Describe different BSLs followed in diagnostic laboratory. 10
- (e) Discuss different aspects of 'Right of Patient'. State the importance of informed consent in the field of patient's information connection. 6+4=10

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(5)
SECTION—B
(GE-2.2T)

(Medical Laboratory Total Quality Management)

GROUP—A

1. Answer any ten questions :

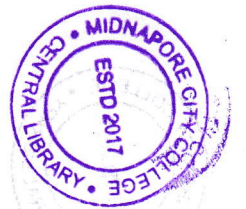
2×10=20

- (a) Write the full forms of NABH and NABL.
- (b) What is the causative agent of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C?
- (c) State the principle of quality control in a medical laboratory.
- (d) How does a good working environment related to customer satisfaction?
- (e) Define accuracy.
- (f) What is biomedical waste?
- (g) State two uses of computer in a laboratory.
- (h) Define standard deviation.
- (i) State two safety measures in haematology lab.
- (j) What is an inventory?
- (k) Give examples of any two health hazards noted in medical laboratory.

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(Turn Over)





(6)

- (l) What is sample accountability?
- (m) What is hospital acquired infection?
- (n) State the use of CLIA.
- (o) What is the importance of confidentiality?

GROUP—B

2. Answer any six questions : 5×6=30

- (a) What is reference value? State its significance with two examples. 2+3=5
- (b) Write a short note on Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis. 5
- (c) Define CUSUM chart. State its implications. 2+3=5
- (d) Define authentic report. What is meant by accreditation? 2+3=5
- (e) Write the necessity of medical laboratory accreditation in our society. 5
- (f) Differentiate between quality control and quality assurance. What do you mean by 10X rejection rule. 3+2=5
- (g) 'Good laboratory practice is our wealth' — Justify it. 5
- (h) Give a brief note on patient data safety. 5

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(Continued)

(7)
GROUP—C

3. Answer any three questions :

10×3=30

- (a) State and explain the barriers to TQM implementation in a medical laboratory. What are post-exposure guidelines for HIV? 6+4=10
- (b) Discuss on systematic error and random error with graphical representation. 5+5=10
- (c) Why is GLP required? Discuss on the elements of a medical laboratory accreditation and their functions. 4+4+2=10
- (d) Discuss on the internal and external factors of medical laboratory quality control. 5+5=10
- (e) Frame a plan for quality management of an autoanalyzer instrument. What is standardization of an instrument? 7+3=10

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