

**The West Bengal University of Health Sciences**  
**B.Sc. in Medical Microbiology 6<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**September-October, 2026 Examination**



**Subject : Clinical Pathology**

**Time : 2 hrs.**

**Full Marks : 50**

*Attempt all questions*

1. Tick the correct answer : 10 x 1
- Increased gastric juice is:
    - Duodenal ulcer
    - Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
    - Hyperplasia of antral G cells
    - all of these
  - Other than M. tuberculosis, which one can be found in sputum sample:
    - Moraxella catarrhalis
    - Streptococcus pneumonia
    - Haemophilus influenza
    - All of these
  - After staining with auramine-rhodamine / auramine O, Mycobacterium tuberculosis will appear as:
    - Blue
    - Green
    - Pink
    - Yellow
  - This is the main purpose of the semen analysis:
    - Investigation of infertility
    - Microbial infection in urogenital tract
    - UTI
    - None of these
  - A high level of hCG indicated:
    - blighted ovum
    - Ectopic pregnancy
    - Possible miscarriage
    - Molar pregnancy
  - Exudates are fluids, cells, or other cellular substances that are slowly discharged from blood vessels during:
    - generally in normal tissue
    - Non-infected tissue
    - inflamed tissue
    - All of these.
  - Thoracocentesis is an invasive procedure associated with removal of fluid from the:
    - pleural space
    - pericardial space
    - peritoneum
    - synovial space
  - This is not clinical specimen:
    - Blood
    - Urine
    - Cerebrospinal fluid
    - None of these
  - Giardia can be identified from this sample:
    - Synovial fluid
    - Urine sample
    - Stool sample
    - CSF sample.
  - Ketone bodies in urine can be detected using this method:
    - Benedict's test,
    - Rothera's Test
    - Hay's Test
    - Foam Test

2. Answer **any four** of the following questions: 4 × 2
- What is Fructolytic Index in semen sample?
  - Explain the principle of a home pregnancy test kit.
  - What is chyle and pseudo-chyle?
  - Write the causes of Ground itch.
  - Define Nocturia.
  - When will you perform Ehrlich's test?

3. Answer **any four** of the following questions. 4 × 4
- Describe different types of the urine sample collection procedure.
  - Write the procedure and importance of saline mount and iodine mount slides.
  - Describe the CSF collection procedure.
  - How will you detect different types of acid output?
  - As per WHO criteria, how will you interpret the motility of semen samples?
  - What is RE-ME of urinalysis? Make a list of parameters that need to be checked under RE-ME of urinalysis.

4. Answer **any two** of the following questions. 2 × 8
- Describe the principle, procedure, and inference of the AFB staining of sputum samples. 2+4+2
  - Differentiate between exudates and transudates. Write the possible causes of these in pericardial fluid. What is FOBT? 3+3+2
  - Define haematuria and classify it. Explain the principle and inference of Benedict's test. 3+5