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CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

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Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which should be completed in the first 10 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) Glucose is end product of:
A. Carbohydrates B. Protein
C. Lipids D. None of these
- 2) Sterilization is done in microbial laboratory by:
A. Boiling B. Autoclave
C. Radiation D. None of these
- 3) Emulsification of fats is function of:
A. Bile salts B. Bile acids
C. Lipase D. None of these
- 4) Immunoglobulin which can transfer from mother to foetus is:
A. IgM B. IgA
C. IgG D. None of these
- 5) Syphilis can be diagnosed by:
A. Widal test B. VDRL
C. RA Test D. None of these
- 6) The reduced count of spermatozoa is termed as:
A. Necrozoospermia B. Azoospermia
C. Oligospermia D. None of these
- 7) Blood in Urine can be detected by:
A. Fouchet's test B. Benzidine test
C. Gerhard test D. None of these
- 8) Diagnostic titre of ASOT is?
A. < 100 IU B. > 200 IU
C. < 200 IU D. > 100 IU
- 9) A chemical substance with known concentration is:
A. Control B. Standard
C. A and B D. None of these
- 10) Flame photometer is used to measure in blood:
A. Protein B. Electrolytes
C. Carbohydrates D. None of these



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Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

NOTE: Answer any thirteen parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

Q. 2 Answer any THIRTEEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (13 x 2 = 26)

- (i) Define distillation and deionization of water.
- (ii) How would you detect Bence Jones Protein?
- (iii) What is principle of widal test?
- (iv) What is difference between Azoospermia and Oligospermia?
- (v) How would you detect glucose in blood sample and Urine sample?
- (vi) What are immunoglobulins function in the body?
- (vii) What is importance of specific gravity in Urine?
- (viii) Write down physical examination of CSF.
- (ix) Write down procedure of oral glucose tolerance test.
- (x) What is method to estimate motility of spermatozoa in semen?
- (xi) Write down principle of RA test.
- (xii) How would you estimate Ketone bodies in Urine?
- (xiii) What is difference between Accuracy and Precision?
- (xiv) What is method of gastric stimulation?
- (xv) What is method to measure Bilirubin in Urine?
- (xvi) What is difference between Quality Control and Quality Assurance?
- (xvii) Enlist preservatives for Urine specimen.

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 7 = 14)

Q. 3 Write down principle, procedure and interpretation of results of ASOT.

Q. 4 Describe different types of Urine specimen. Write down physical examination of Urine.

Q. 5 Write down physical, chemical and microscopic analysis of CSF.