Previous Years Questions

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (DMLT COURSE)

PM/PD Exam. 2012 (II)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What is **RBC** ? What is normal level of RBC ? How it can be measured.
2. What is **packed cell volume** ? Describe the various method of PCV estimation.
3. Describe the **routine microscopic examination of urine**. Draw the diagram of casts found in urine.
4. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of **cerebro spinal fluid**.
5. Describe the **routine examination of stool**. Draw the diagram of cyst of *E. histolytica* and round worm.
6. *Write short notes on any four —*
   (a) Field Stain.
   (b) ESR pipette.
   (c) Haemoglobinometer.
   (d) Difference between transudate and exudates.
   (e) MCH.

PM/PD Exam. 2014 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of **cerebrospinal fluid** (C.S.F.).

2. Describe the routine microscopic examination of urine. Draw the diagram of crystal found in urine.

3. What is **WBC** ? Describe the different component of WBC with diagram.

4. Describe the **routine examination of stool**. Draw the diagram of round worm and hook worm.

5. *Write short notes on any two —*

   (a) Z–N Stain.

   (b) Haemoglobinometer.

   (c) RBC pipette.

   (d) Klima's needle.

6. *Write short notes on any two —*

   (a) Benedict's test for urine sugar.

   (b) Bence Jones Protein.

   (c) Chyle test in urine.

   (d) PCV.

PM/PD Exam. 2015 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What is **ESR** ? Describe the various method of ESR estimation.

2. What is **RBC** ? What is normal level of RBC ? How it can be measured ?

3. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of **pleural fluid**.

4. Describe the routine examination of stool. Draw the diagram of **cyst of E. histolytica**.

5. Describe in brief the method of collection of specimens (samples) for laboratory examination.

6. *Write short notes on any four —*

(a) PCV.

(b) Bile salt test in urine.

(c) WBC pipette.

(d) Field stain.

(e) Klima's needle.

PM/PD Exam. 2016 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What is **PCV** (packed cell volume) ? Describe the various method of PCV estimation.

2. What is **WBC** ? Describe the different component of WBC with diagram ?

3. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of **ascitic fluid**.

4. Describe the routine examination of stool. Draw the diagram of cyst of *giardia intestinalis*.

5. Discribe in brief the method of collection of specimens for laboratory examination.

6. *Write short notes on any two —*

(a) Albert stain.

(b) RBC pipette.

(c) Draw a lebelled diagram of spermatozoa.

(d) MCHC.

PM/PD Exam. 2017 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe the routine microscopic examination of urine. Draw the diagram cast found in urine.
2. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
3. What is reficulocyte count ? Write the principle, uses and method of estimation of reticulocyte count.
4. What is **ESR** ? Describe the vrious method of ESR estimation.
5. *Write short notes on any two —*
   (a) Occult blood examination in stool.
   (b) Sahli's acid hematin method.
   (c) Draw a lebelled diagram of fertilized and unfertilized egg of round worm.
   (d) Bence joues protein.
6. *Write short notes on any two —*
   (a) Method of collection of sputum.
   (b) Gutmstining.
   (c) RBC pipelte.
   (d) Kalima's needle.

PM/PD Exam. 2017 (II)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of pleural fluid.

2. What is **WBC** ? Write the different component of WBC with diagram.
3. Describe the routine examination of stool. Draw the diagram of cyst of *E. histolytica.*
4. What is **ESR** ? Describe the various method of ESR estimation.
5. *Write short notes on any two —*
   (a) Chyle test in urine.
   (b) Z N stain.
   (c) Method of collection of sputum.
   (d) Packed cell volume (PCV).
6. *Write short notes on any two —*
   (a) Urine crystals in urine.
   (b) Kalima's Needle.
   (c) Diferrence between *transudate & exudates.*
   (d) Occult blood exmination in stool.

PM/PD Exam. 2018 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Time : 3 Hours.

Full Marks : 100

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe the physical, chemical and microscopic examination of **seminal fluid.**
2. What is **WBC** ? Write the different component of WBC with diagram.
3. Describe the routine examination of urine. Draw the diagram of crystal present in urine.
4. What is packed cell volume (PCV) ? Describe the various method of PCV estimation.
5. *Write short notes on any two —*
   (a) Sahli's method for haemoglobin estimation.

(b) Gram's stain.

(c) Enumerate the routine investigation done for detection of anaemia.

(d) Leishman's staining.

6. *Write true or false —*

(a) Sodium citrate is not used for determination of PCV.

(b) Leucopenia means white cell count less than 3500/ cumm.

(c) Normal haemoglobin concentration of adult is less than 11 g/dl.

(d) Dry tap of bone marrow called when no marrow material is obtained on aspiration.

(e) Iron deficiency anaemia is caused due to loose vitamin B-12.

(f) Westerm blot test is done for antibodies against HIV.

(g) Normal range of APTT is more than 50 seconds.

(h) Apheresis is a process of separation of platelets and plasma by cell.

(i) Leukaemia is a non malignant condition of haemopoits.

(j) Cyanmethaemoglobin method is used for estimation of ESR.

PM/PD Exam. 2019 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Enumerate the causes of peritoneal effusions. Describe the physical and microscopic of peritoneal (ascitic) fluid.

Ans. See Q. No. 19, Page No. 268, and See Q. No. 6, Page No. 15.

2. What is haemoglobin ? Enumerate the various method of haemoglobin estimation and describe any one method for Hb estimation.

Ans. See Q. No. 9, Page No. 239.

3. Describe the routine examination of urine. Draw the diagram of crystal present in urine.

Ans. See Q. No. 1, Page No. 1.

4. What is jaundice ? Write classification of jaundice. Describe the brief about liver function test.

Ans. See Q. No. 10, Page No. 241.

5. *Write short notes on any two —*

(a) EDTA.

Ans. See Q. No. 20, Page No. 269.

(b) Wintrobes's method of haematocrit (PCV) estimation.

Ans. See 1st prt of Q. No. 2, Page No. 222.

(c) Cross-matching of blood.

Ans. See Q. No. 21, Page No. 269.

(d) Direct Coombs (antiglobuin) test.

Ans. See Q. No. 17, Page No. 266.

6. What are the indications for semen analysis. Describe the routine examination of semen.

Ans. For Indication of semen analysis : See Q. No. 22, Page No. 270 and For Examination of semen : See Q. No. 5, Page No. 11.

PM/PD Exam. 2020 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Time : 3 Hours.

Full Marks : 100

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Enumerate the causes of meningitis. Describe the physical and microscopic examination of C. S. F. (Cerebrospinal Fludi).

Ans. For meningitis : See Q. No. 23, Page No. 270 and For examination of CSF : See Q. No. 2, Page No. 4.

2. Write about hemoglobin ? Name the various method of haemoglobin estimation and write about any one method for haemoglobin estimation.

Ans. See Q. No. 2, Page No. 239.

3. Write about the routine examination of urine. What are the different types of crystal present in urine. Draw diagram.

Ans. See Q. No. 1, Page No. 1.

4. Describe in brief about kidney function test. Write important cause of Oliguria.

Ans. See Q. No. 11, Page No. 245.

5. *Wsrite Short notes on any two of the following —*

(a) Sodium Citrate.

Ans. See Q. No. 24, Page No. 271.

(b) E. S. R. (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate).

Ans. See Q. No. 4, Page No. 226.

(c) Complication of Blood Transfusion.

Ans. See Q. No. 25, Page No. 272.

(d) Coomb's Test

Ans. See Q. No. 17, Page No. 266.

6. **Examination of Semen Analysis.**

Ans. See Q. No. 5, Page No. 11.

PM/PD Exam. 2021 (I)

Paper –III (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

Answer all questions.

Section–I

1. Describe routine examination of urine. Enumerate the causes of proteinuria.

Ans. For routine examination : See Q. No. 1, Page No. 1. and For cause of proteinuria : See Q. No. 13, Page No. 37.

2. *Write short notes on any four of the following* :

(a) Life cycle of Giardia.

Ans. See Q. No. 26, Page No. 273.

(b) Ketone body test in urine.

Ans. See Q. No. 27, Page No. 274.

(c) Methods of testing occult blood in stool and it's clinical significance.

Ans. See Q. No. 5, Page No. 64.

(d) Sputum examination for AFB.

Ans. See Q. No. 28, Page No. 275.

(e) Helminthic infection of stool.

Ans. See Q. No. 29, Page No. 276.

(f) Examination of pleural fluid.

Ans. See Q. No. 3, Page No. 8.

3. *Answer any two of the following questions given below :*

(a) Routine examination of semen.

Ans. See Q. No. 5, Page No. 11.

(b) Which fluid in examined in a suspected case of ascites. How is the fluid collected ?

Ans. See Q. No. 30, Page No. 279.

(c) What is MP ? Draw a labeled diagram.

Ans. See Q. No. 31, Page No. 279.

Section–II

Answer anythree questions :

1. **Fire extinguisher types & uses in clinical pathological laboratory.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 32, Page No. 280.

2. **Composition of sanitizer solution and its uses.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 33, Page No. 281.

3. **Parts of binocular microscope and its uses.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 34, Page No. 282.

4. **Methods of collection of urine for different test.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 6, Page No. 18.

5. **Preanalytical errors in laboratory.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 35, Page No. 285.

6. **Importance of colour coding in biomedical waste management.**

   Ans. See Q. No. 36, Page No. 286.

❖❖❖

HISTOPATHOLOGY & ANIMAL CARE (DMLT COURSE)

PM/PD Exam. 2012 (II)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Process of preparation of slide from Pleural fluid and stain for malignant cell.
2. Describe the food habits of any two common laboratory animals. How will you prevent infection in lab animals.
3. What is the universal fixative ? Describe the advantage and disadvantage of different type of fixative.
4. Use of rabbit and sheep in microbiological laboratory.
5. Describe the proceeding of tissue fixation and PAP staining.
6. *Write short notes on any four of the following —*
   (a) Embedding moulds.
   (b) PAS staining.
   (c) Z–N staining.
   (d) Automated Tissue Processor.
   (e) FNAC.

PM/PD Exam. 2014 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What is **frozen section** ? Prepare a slide from frozen section and stain it. Write down its advantages and limitations.
2. Use of rabbit and sheep in microbiological labortory.

3. Write the process of prepartion of slide from ascetic fluid and stain for malignant cell.

4. What is the **universal fixative** ? Describe the advantage and disadvantage of different type of fixative.

5. *Write short notes on any two of the following —*

(a) Fluid cytology.

(b) PAS staining.

(c) PAP staining.

(d) Microtome knife.

6. *Write short notes on any two of the following—*

(a) Cage sterilization.

(b) FNAC.

(c) Embedding Modules.

(d) Congo red staining.

PM/PD Exam. 2015 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What do you mean by **FNAC** ? How it is being performed ? Write down their indications, advantages & limitations.

2. Describe the proceeding of tissue fixation and PAP staining.

3. How will you prepare slide from Hemorrhagic pleural fluid & stain it for malignant cells using different stains.

4. What are the uses of Lab. Animals ? How will you collect sample from lab. animals ?

5. Uses of rabbit in pharmacological laboratory ?

6. What do you mean by immunofluorescence ? Write down its different types and staining methods.

7. *Write short notes on any four of the followings —*

(a) Automated Tissue Processor.

(b) PAS staining.

(c) Microtome knife.

(d) Universal fixative.

(e) Decalcification.

(f) H & E staining.

(g) Embedding moulds.

PM/PD Exam. 2016 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. What is **frozen section** ? Prepare a slide from frozen section and stain it. Write down its advantages and limitations.
2. Draw the well **lebelled diagram of transverse section of lymphnode**.
3. Use of guinea pig and sheep in microbiological laboratory.
4. Describe the proceeding of tissue fixation and H & E staining.
5. *Write short notes on any two of the following —*

(a) FNAC.

(b) PAS staining.

(c) Decalcification.

6. *Write short notes on any two of the following —*

(a) Congo red staining.

(b) Automated Tissue Processor.

(c) Fluid cytology.

PM/PD Exam. 2017 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 Time : 3 Hours.

All question carry equal marks. Answer any five questions.

1. Describe the food habits of any two common laboratory. How will you prevent infection in lab animals ? (20)

2. What is universal fixative ? Describe the advantages & disadvantages of different types of fixatives. (20)

3. How will you prepare slide from hnemorrhagic pleural fluid & stain it for malignant cells using different stains ? (20)

4. What do you mean by **immunofluore scenee**. Write down its different types of staining methods. (20)

5. *Write short notes on any four of the following* — (4 × 5 = 20)

   (a) H & E staining.

   (b) Decalcification.

   (c) FNAC.

   (d) Cage sterilization.

   (e) Congo Red Staining.

   (f) Z–N staining.

   (g) Frozen section.

6. Answer all question (Objectives) : (2 × 10 = 20)

(i) The fixative commonly used in histopathology for surgical specimen is —

(a) 40% formalin (b) 10% formalin

(c) Zenker's solution (d) Bouns fluid

(ii) The most specific stain for demonstration of amiloid—

(a) Methyle violet with Metachromasia

(b) Congo Red with underpolarized light

(c) Thioflame skin fluoreseence

(d) PAS staining

(iii) Special stain used for detecting

(a) PAS stain (b) Suden IV

(c) Haematoxylin (d) Boun

(iv) Stain used for deinonstration of haemoriderin is :

(a) Congo Red Stain (b) PAS stain

(c) Fontana stain (d) Perts stain

(v) Bence jones protein are—

(a) Light chains of immunoglobulin

(b) Benvy chains of immunoglobulin

(c) Foportion of immunoglobulin

(d) Microglobulin

(vi) Bouins fluid is used as fixative for—

(a) Tissues from testis in infertility cases

(b) Tissues from endoscopic biopsy.

(c) Tissues from endo.

(d) Tisues from buccal smear

(vii) Widal test is an example of :

(a) Direct agglutination test.

(b) Indirect agglutination test.

(c) Slide flocculation test.

(d) Cold agglutinin test.

(viii) Dehydration is a procedure used in —

(a) Decalcification of tissue.

(b) Processing of surgical tissue.

(c) Dewexing of tissue.

(d) Sectioning of tissue.

(ix) Leukarts Block is used for—

(a) Making of bone tissue soft.

(b) Making tissue block by Melted wax.

(c) Automated Processing of tissue.

(d) Universal fixation of tissue

(x) Ctyofixation is a method used for—

(a) Rapid Processing of tissues

(b) Frozen section preparation.

(c) Hydration of tissue.

(d) Cleaning of tissue.

PM/PD Exam. 2017 (II)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Write in detail the common laboratory procedure of histopathology including processing & staining of tissue.
2. Write about the laboratory animal care, diet, breeding and their handling.
3. What do you mean by biomedical waste ? Write about precautions taken during its handling, its treatment & safe disposal.
4. What is frozen sectioning of tissue ? Write down its advantages, procedure & staining of tissue.
5. *Write short notes on any two of the following —*

(a) Tissue fixatives.

(b) Fluorescent microscopy.

(c) Fluid cytology.

(d) Food habits of lab animal.

(e) Cage sterilisation.

Answer all question (Objectives) :

(i) What is the magnifying power of light microscope if the object is viewed under 40X objective lens using an eye piece of 10X ?

(a) 200 (b) 100

(c) 400 (d) 50

(ii) What is the fixative used for tissue in electron microscopy ?

(a) 1% gluteraldehyde at 40°C for 1 hour.

(b) 4% gluteraldehyde at 40°C for 1 hour.

(c) 40% formalin at 40°C for 1 hour.

(d) 10% formalin at 40°C for 1 hour.

(iii) What is differentiation in H & E staining ?

(a) Removal of dirt from staining slide by dipping in Xylene.

(b) Selective removal of excess stain from staining slide by dipping in 1% acid alcohol.

(c) Removal of water from tissue slowly by dipping into increasing strength of alcohol.

(d) All of the above.

(iv) What is the minimum temperature of freezing chamber for frozen section (Cryostat)—

(a) 4°C (b) –10°C

(c) –20°C (d) –70°C

(v) Special stain used for detecting fat in tissue is —

(a) PAS Stain (b) Oil Red O

(c) Haematoxylin (d) Eosin

(vi) Congo red staining is used for detecting —

(a) Lipid in tissue (b) Burr body

(c) Amyloidosis (d) Haemosiderin in tissue

(vii) What is universal fixative ?

(a) 40% formalin (b) 10% formalin

(c) 4% gluteraldehyde (d) Zenker's fluid

(viii) FNAC is the procedure done for —

(a) Impalpable swelling in the abdomen

(b) Superficial palpable losion in the body

(c) Blunt scrapping of tissue

(d) Bone marrow aspiration

(ix) Fixative used for testicular biopsy in infertility cases —

(a) Zenker's fluid (b) Bouins fluid

(c) 10% formalin (d) Normal salin

(x) Immunohistochemical stains (IHC) acts by —

(a) Detecting various enzymes into cancer tissue.

(b) Detecting monoclonal antibodies against specific antigens.

(c) Metachromatic staining of different tissues.

(d) Light chain immunoglobulin detection.

PM/PD Exam. 2018 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe the food habit of any two common laboratory animal. How will you prevent infection in lab animals ?

2. How to prepare slides from pleural fluid for examination and write down indications for pleural fluid examination ?

3. What do you mean by FNAC ? What are their indications & how it is being performed ? Write down its merits and demerits.

4. Write down details regarding tissue processing and staining method for a tissue received for histopathological examination.

5. Write down procedure of Immunohistochemistry (IHC) in surgical pathology.

6. *Write down short notes on any four of the following —*

   (a) Congo red staining.

   (b) Pap smear technique.

   (c) Fozen section.

   (d) Universal tissue fixative.

   (e) Immunofluorence.

   (f) Breeding of lab animals.

PM/PD Exam. 2019 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. Describe in brief about processing of tissue.

   Ans. See Q. No. 10, Page No. 113.

2. What is fixative and their types ? Write down the procedure of Haematoxylin and Eosin staining.

   Ans. For fixative and it's type : See Q. No. 7, Page No. 105 and For procedure of Haematoxylin and Eosin staining : See Q. No. 11, Page No. 116.

3. What are the indication and contraindication of Liver biopsy. Write in brief about procedure of needle biopsy of liver.

   Ans. See Q. No. 37, Page No. 286 and Q.No.3, Page No. 96.

4. How to prepare slides from Pleural fluid for examination and write down indications for pleural fluid examination ?

Ans. For preparation of slide from pleural fluid for examination : See Q. No. 13, Page No. 121 and For indication of pleural fluid examination : See Q. No. 38, Page No. 287.

5. Write about the laboratory animal care, diet, breeding and their handling.

Ans. See Q. No. 14, Page No. 123 and See Q. No. 47, Page No. 195.

6. *Write down short notes on any two of the following* —

(a) Cage sterilisation.

Ans. See Q. No. 29, Page No. 182.

(b) Z-N Staining.

Ans. See Q. No. 3, Page No. 149.

(c) Use of sheep in microbiology laboratory.

Ans. See 2nd part of Q. No. 20, Page No. 133.

(d) Decalcification.

Ans. See Q. No. 46, Page No. 194.

PM/PD Exam. 2020 (I)

Paper–IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

All question carry equal marks. Answer any four questions.

1. The most widely practiced staining method used in Histopathoogy is Haematoxylin and Eosin. Answer the following questions :

   (a) Principle of H & E staining.

   (b) Preparation method of all reagents used in the above staining procedure.

(c) Describe the steps used in staining procedure by manual method.

Ans. See Q. No. 11, Page No. 117.

2. *Write down short notes on any six of the following :*

(a) Fixation of surgical specimens.

Ans. See Q. No. 11, Page No. 116 (1st part).

(b) Cage sterilization.

Ans. See Q. No. 29, Page No. 182.

(c) Decalcification in histopsthology tissue processing.

Ans. See Q. No. 46, Page No. 194.

(d) Tissue processing protocol for manual method of processing.

Ans. See Q. No. 10, Page No. 113.

(e) P. A. S. staining.

Ans. See Q. No. 2, Page No. 147.

(f) Draw a well labeled diagram depicting histology of a lymphnode.

Ans. See Q. No. 39, Page No. 287.

(g) What are the criteria for rejection of histopathology samples.

Ans. See Q. No. 40, Page No. 288.

PM/PD Exam. 2021 (I)

Paper –IV (2nd Year)

Full Marks : 100 **Time : 3 Hours.**

Answer as directed.

Section–A

1. Write different steps in histopathology.

Ans. See Q. No. 25, Page No. 143.

2. Define biomedical waste and write few methods of its disposal.

Ans. See Q. No. 12, Page No. 247.

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

(a) Hematoxylin and eosin staining.

Ans. See Q. No. 11, Page No. 117.

(b) Perl's Prussian blue stain.

Ans. See Q. No. 41, Page No. 288.

(c) Gram's stain for histopathological section.

Ans. See Q. No. 42, Page No. 290.

(d) A F B Staining – Z-N-Method.

Ans. See Q. No. 3, Page No. 149.

(e) P. A. S. staining.

Ans. See Q. No. 2, Page No. 147.

(f) Different types of microtome.

Ans. See Q. No. 1, Page No. 91.

(g) Decalcification.

Ans. See Q. No. 46, Page No. 194.

Section–B

1. Choose the best option for the following MCQs :

(a) Biohazardous waste of histopathological lab is segregated into—

(i) Yellow bag (ii) Blue bag

(iii) Red bag (iv) Black bag **Ans.** (i)

(b) Bluing agent in H & E staining is :

(i) Ammonia (ii) Absolute alcohol

(iii) Potassium (iv) Glacial acetic acid **Ans.** (i)

(c) Microtome is histopathology is :

(i) Cutting device for tissue

(ii) A type of special stain

(iii) A decalcifying agent

(iv) A fixative

Ans. (i)

(d) Congo Red stain is used for :

(i) Amyloid (ii) Collagen

(iii) Reticulin fibres (iv) Glycogen

Ans. (i)

(e) Fixation is the ..... step of tissue processing :

(i) 1st (ii) 2nd

(iii) 3rd (iv) 4th

Ans. (i)

(f) Cryostat is a type of :

(i) Microwave (ii) Microtome

(iii) Refrigeration (iv) Sterilizer

Ans. (ii)

(g) 5% formol nitric acid is :

(i) a clearing agent (ii) a fixative

(iii) a special stain (iv) a decalcifying agent

Ans. (iv)

(h) Harri's haematoxylin contains :

(i) Mercuric chloride (ii) Methanol

(iii) Calcium sulfate (iv) Conc. HCL

Ans. (i)

(i) Fontana-Masson Silver staining is used for :

(i) Fat (ii) Calcium deposits

(iii) Melanin (iv) Amyloid

Ans. (iii)

(j) Frozen section technique was described by :

(i) Pasteur (ii) Romanowsky

(iii) L. B. Wilson (iv) Hodkin

Ans. (iii)

❖❖❖