

# DMLT/DMRT EXAMINATION BOARD, ODISHA

# SECOND YEAR D.M.L.T. ANNUAL Examination-2024

## (2021 Admission Batch) QUESTIONS (PAPER-I, PATHOLOGY)

(Immuno-Hematology, Blood Banking, Histotechnique, Cytology)

TIME: 3 Hours

**FULL MARKS: 100** 

#### Answer all questions

1. Answer any two

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 $(20 \times 2 = 40)$ 

- a) Describe the routine tissue processing for microscopy under the headings of (i) Dehydration (ii) Clearing (iii) Paraffin impregnation & (iv) Blocking out (5+5+5+5=20)Mary Committee of the C
- b) What is "Fixation"? (i) Classify the fixatives. (ii) Describe the features of an ideal fixative & (iii) Write briefly about the different preparations of Formalin fixatives. (2+6+6+6=20)
  - c) What is Cytology? Give a brief note on the different samples received in the Cytology section. Describe the pap staining procedure in detail. (2+6+12=20)
  - 2. Write Short Notes on (any FIVE)

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- a) Major & Minor Cross Matching of ABO Blood group
- b) Gross specimen preservation
- c) Hematoxylin & Eosin staining
  - d) Decalcification
- e) Transfusion Transmitted Diseases.
  - f) Diff Quick staining

3. Fill in the blanks	$(1 \times 10 = 10)$
a) Hemolytic disease of the new borne occurs when mother has Rh positive fetus / Rh positive mother ha	( Rh negative s Rh negative fetus )
b) The minimum time gap between two blood donations. (6 months, 3 months).	s by a donor is
c) The precursor substance for ABO antigen is	(H antigen / I antigen )
d) Clearing in histotechnique is done by removal of/ / Xylene )	(Alcohol
e)is a Cytoplasmic fixative .( Clarke'	s'fluid / Champy's fluid)
f) 1% acid alcohol is used in H & E staining procedure (Clearing / Differentiation)	for
is used as a fixative for electron fluid / 2% Glutaraldehyde )	
h) Mordants used in histotechnique are usually sulphate (Chromium / Selenium).	es of Aluminum, Iron &
i) The fixative of choice for frozen section issaline / 40% formol saline).	(10% formol
j) The process of removing specific cellular component called (Plasmapheresis / Aphe	ts from whole blood is resis )
3. Write Full forms of the following:	$(2 \times 5 = 10)$
a. MGG	3 24 2 3
b. FFP	
c. DPX	
d. HPLC	
e. ACD	



## DMLT/DMRT EXAMINATION BOARD, ODISHA SECOND YEAR D.M.L.T. ANNUAL Exam - 2024 (2021 Admission Batch)

# QUESTIONS (PAPER-II, MICROBIOLOGY)

(Immunology & Serology, Parasitology, Virology, Mycology, Animal care)

TIME: 3 Hours.

**FULL MARKS: 100** 

#### Answer all questions

1. Answer any TWO

 $(20 \times 2 = 40)$ 

- a) Write down the different types of Antigen-Antibody reactions with example of each. Give a short note on ELISA test under the headings of (i) Types (ii) Procedure & (iii) Uses of ELISA test (8+4+4+4=20)
- b) Name the intestinal & tissue Protozoa of medical importance. Write down the (i) Life cycle & (ii) Laboratory diagnosis of plasmodium falciparum.

(4+8+8=20)

- c) Classify the pathogenic Fungi. Write down the laboratory diagnosis of Fungal infections under the headings of (i) Microscopy (ii) Culture (iii) Serology & (iv) Newer rapid diagnostic tests.
- 2. Write short notes on (any FIVE)-

 $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ 

- 3) Type IV Hypersensitivity reaction
- b) Microfilaria
- (2) Laboratory diagnosis of AIDS
- d) Poliovirus
  - e) Collection & Transport of virological specimens
- Dengue virus (clinical manifestation & laboratory diagnosis)

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3.	Aı	nswer the following questions :	$(2 \times 5 = 10)$
	a)	Name two oncogenic viruses	
	b)	Name two autoimmune diseases	
	c)	Name two hepatitis viruses transmitted through feco- oral route	
	d)	Name two species of malaria parasite	100
	e)	Name two viruses causing hemorrhagic fever	
inin i			
4. \	Vri	ite True (T) or False (F)	(2 X 5 = 10)
	a)	BCG vaccine is killed vaccine.	
	b)	Indian ink staining is used to detect Cryptococcus neoformans.	(月)
	c)	Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar is the media used for fungus culture	. 7
4	d)	Candida is a dimorphic fungus.	
	e)	Rabies virus is a DNA virus.	



# DMLT/DMRT EXAMINATION BOARD, ODISHA

# SECOND YEAR D.M.L.T. ANNUAL Exam, 2024 (2021 Admission Batch)

### QUESTIONS (PAPER-III, BIOCHEMISTRY)

### ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 3 Hours	FULL MARKS: 100
1. Answer any TWO:	$(20 \times 2 = 40)$
a) Classify the different Liver function tests. Describe the under the headings of measurement of (i) Serum Bilirul (ii) Urine Bile salts.	markers of Liver dysfunction bin (ii) Urinary Urobilinogen $(2+6+6+6=20)$
b) Describe the Gastric Function Test. Write down the cause Hypoacidity.	s of (i) Hyperacidity & (ii) $(16+2+2=20)$
c) Enumerate the different Thyroid Function Tests. Write brithyroid function like (i) Hyperthyroidism & (ii) Hypothy	efly about the abnormalities of violation. $(14+3+3=20)$
2. Write Short Notes on any five:	(8 X 5 = 40)
a) Urea Clearance test	
b) Glycosylated hemoglobin	

c) Major enzymes of pancreatic juice

f) Laboratory errors & preventions

d) Biochemical tests of CSF

e) Glucose Tolerance test

3. Name the following:	$(2 \times 5 = 10)$
a) Two tests to detect proteins in uring	
b) Two tests to detect sugar in urine	
c) Two tests to detect ketone bodies in	urine
d) Two thyroid hormones	
e) Two serum electrolytes	
3. Fill in the blanks	$(1 \times 10 = 10)$
a) The major regulatory factor of water an( Aldosterone/ I	d electrolyte balance in our body is the hormone Progesterone)
b) When the effective osmolality is increase (Hyertonic / Hypotonic).	sed the body fluid is called
c) Any reducing sugar will give a tive)  hormone causes	Benedict's test. (Positive / Nega-
e) Type I Diabetes Mellitus ispendent).	( Insulin dependent / Non Insulin de-
f) Rothera's test determines	in urine. ( Ketone bodies / Urobilinogen )
g ) The enzyme raised in obstructive jaund tase/ Acid phosphatase)	ice is( Alkaline phospha-
h) Normal serum bilirubin level is	(0.2 - 0.8 mg/dl/1-2 mg/dl)
i) The normal level of Hb1c is less than	
	secreted by the gastriccells.