

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Rawalpindi
Haematology and Blood Banking

46

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 50

Note: - All questions of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself.

It should be completed in first 15 minutes and handed to centre supervisor on duty.

Please encircle the correct answer with Ink (Ball Pen).

Do not use led pencils (No Cutting or Erasing is acceptable.)

Section-A (15 Marks)

Fill in the blanks

- 1 The Neutrophils perform the functions of.....
- 2 The antibodies are.....
- 3 The haem portion of Haemoglobin consists of.....
- 4 The factor VII is known as.....factor.
- 5 The Wright stain belongs to.....

_____ Choose the correct answer.

10

MCQs

Q1 Diluting fluid used for R.B,C is called

- a)Turks fluid
- b)Dacies' fluid
- c)Discombs' fluid
- d) Hinklemans' fluid

Q2The normal range of neutrophils in DLC is

- a)20%-30%
- b)30%-40%
- c)40%-50%
- d)50%70%

Q3 The decrease in RBCs below normal is called

- a) Leucopenia
- b) Anemia
- c) Thrombocytopenia
- d) None the above

Q4 The plasma proteins acting as coagulation factors are

- a) Fibrinogen
- b) Albumin
- c) Prothrombin
- d) Both A & C

Q5 The antigen found on Red blood cells of group O person is known as

- a) Antigen A
- b) Antigen B
- c) Antigen D
- d) None of the above

Q6 The granules found in the cytoplasm of Eosinophils appear as

- a) Fine red
- b) Fine purple
- c) Coarse red
- d) Coarse black

Q7 Hemoglobin carries the gas from lungs called

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) None of the above

Q8 The antihemophilic factor found in blood is

- a) Factor V
- b) Factor VII
- c) Factor VIII
- d) Factor IX

48

Q9 In Vivo sensitization of RBC is found in conditions EXCEPT

- a) Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- b) HDN
- c) Blood transfusion reaction
- d) Cross match

Q10 The Packed cell volume is increased in

- a) Hemolytic anemia
- b) Iron deficiency anemia
- c) Megaloblastic anemia
- d) Polycythemia Rubra Vara

Section – B (20 Marks)

Q1 Define Haematology

Q2 Write down the composition of Human plasma.

Q3 Enlist the cells of W.B.C. series.

Q4 Define TLC and give its normal values.

Q5 Write down the composition of oxalate mixtures.

Q6 How will you prepare Leishman Stain in the lab?

Q7 Write the down the significant of indirect Combs test

Q8 Define E.S.R.

Q9 What is the significance of Haematocrit?

Q10 Name the diseases which are transmitted through blood transfusion.

Section – C (15 Marks)

Attempt any two question from the following. Each question carries 7½ marks.

Q1 How would you perform E.S.R by Westergren Method. What is its significant

Q2 How would you perform Bleeding Time on a patient by Ivy's Method? Give its normal values.

Q3 Write down the criteria of selection of a Blood Donor.

49

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Rawalpindi
Practicle Haemotology & Blood Banking

50

Attempt all question. Question 1 & 2 carries 10 marks each, Question 3 carries 5 marks, Viva 20 marks, practicle copy 5 marks.

- Q1 Carry out estimation of haemoglobin (Hb) by Sahlis Method. (10)
- Q2 Determined TLC (Total Leucocyte Count) on Neubar Chamber. (10)
- Q3 Determined ABO & Rh Blood Group on sample provided by slide method. (5)
- Q4 Viva (20)
- Q5 Practicle Copy (05)