

149/2015

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. The Normal Glomerular filtration rate is :
(A) 2 ml/minute (B) 2 ml/sec
(C) 2 litre/minute (D) 2 litre/sec
2. _____ is the causative agent of syphilis.
(A) Salmonella typhi (B) Streptococci
(C) Treponema pallidum (D) Sarcinia
3. A platelet diluting fluid :
(A) Rees – Ecker solution (B) Hingle Mann's fluid
(C) Dunger's fluid (D) Hayem's fluid
4. Bombay blood group can be detected by :
(A) Cell grouping (B) Cross matching
(C) Serum grouping (D) R^h typing
5. Father of Microbiology :
(A) Edward Jenner (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch (D) Robert Hook
6. Staining method for the demonstration of hormonal status in cytology :
(A) Shorr's stain (B) Albert's stain
(C) Giemsa stain (D) Pap's stain
7. CAMP test is used for the identification of :
(A) M. pneumoniae (B) Strep. agalactiae
(C) Strep. pneumoniae (D) Staph. aureus
8. The abnormal urinary protein seen in Multiple myeloma :
(A) Albumin (B) Bence – Jones Protein
(C) Peptidoglycan (D) C – reactive protein

9. In Westergren's method of ESR estimation the anticoagulant and blood used in the ratio :
- (A) 4 : 1 (B) 1 : 9
(C) 9 : 1 (D) 1 : 4
10. Beer's - Lambert's law is the working principle of :
- (A) Spirometer (B) Glucometer
(C) Colorimeter (D) Albuminometer
11. Largest WBC :
- (A) Lymphocyte (B) Monocyte
(C) Histocyte (D) Leptocyte
12. Study of joints is called :
- (A) Cytology (B) Osteology
(C) Arthrology (D) Mycology
13. H_5N_1 is a :
- (A) Protozoan disease (B) Viral disease
(C) Fungal disease (D) Bacterial disease
14. The Normal Sperm Count is :
- (A) 80 - 160 million/ml (B) 20 - 40 million/ml
(C) 4.5 - 6 million/ml (D) 100 - 140 million/ml
15. Anticoagulant of choice in Haematology :
- (A) ACD (B) CPD - A
(C) EDTA (D) CPD
16. Muller's method is used for demonstrating :
- (A) flagella (B) pili
(C) capsule (D) spore
17. In automated blood cell analyser blood cells are count by :
- (A) Impedence (B) Absorbance
(C) Transmittance (D) Refraction

18. Which of the following factor increases ESR value :
- (A) Albumin (B) Spherocyte
(C) Microcyte (D) Cholesterol
19. Blood carrying capacity of Sahl's pipette :
- (A) 0.2 ml (B) 0.02 ml
(C) 2 ml (D) 20 ml
20. Which of the following is not a red cell indices?
- (A) MCH (B) MCD
(C) MCP (D) MCHC
21. Serum differs from plasma due to the absence of :
- (A) Fibrinogen (B) Globulin
(C) Thromboplastin (D) Prothrombin
22. In autoclave, sterilization occurs at :
- (A) Moist heat at 100° C (B) Moist heat above 100° C
(C) Moist heat below 100° C (D) Moist heat at 160° C
23. An example of blood parasite :
- (A) Entamoeba (B) Giardia
(C) Plasmodium (D) Taenia
24. Abnormal constituent present in urine during starvation :
- (A) Ketone bodies (B) Protein
(C) Bile salts (D) Sugar
25. Most of the human pathogenic bacteria belongs to :
- (A) Carboxy philic bacteria (B) Psychrophilic bacteria
(C) Mesophilic bacteria (D) Thermophilic bacteria
26. The blood product used for the treatment of haemophilic patients :
- (A) FFP (B) Cryoprecipitate
(C) Packed red cell (D) PRP