



73

**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) Ziehl Neelsen Stain is used to detect:  
A. Typhoid fever  
B. Tuberculosis  
C. HCV  
D. None of these
- 2) HCG is secreted in females during:  
A. Infection of Uterus  
B. Pregnancy  
C. Diabetes  
D. None of these
- 3) Electrolytes determination requires \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
A. Distilled  
B. Deionized  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of these
- 4) Large clumps are formed by antigen antibody reaction:  
A. Agglutination  
B. Precipitation  
C. Flocculation  
D. All of these
- 5) Liver conjugates bilirubin with:  
A. Glucuronic acid  
B. Albumin  
C. Bile acid  
D. None of these
- 6) Liquefaction of semen is needed for further analysis because fresh sample is:  
A. Transparent  
B. Gelatinous  
C. Opaque  
D. None of these
- 7) Gastric juice has a low pH due to:  
A. Protein  
B. HCl  
C. Acetic acid  
D. None of these
- 8) In Gout disease the stones are formed in Kidneys by:  
A. Calcium  
B. Amino acids  
C. Cholesterol  
D. Uric acid
- 9) The absorbance of colored solution is measured by:  
A. Colorimeter  
B. pH meter  
C. Flame photometer  
D. None of these
- 10) The colour of urine due to haemoglobinuria is:  
A. Red Brown  
B. Dark Yellow  
C. Smokey brown  
D. None of these



# CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND SEROLOGY HSSC-II

74

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) Explain the significance of preservation of Urine sample.
- (ii) What is the importance of centrifugation in Laboratory?
- (iii) Write down Microbial analysis of CSF.
- (iv) How would you detect protein by sulfosalicylic acid test?
- (v) Write down method of sperm count.
- (vi) Explain the principle of VDRL test.
- (vii) What is Diabetes mellitus?
- (viii) How would you detect diagnostic titer of ASOT?
- (ix) What are indications for CSF analysis?
- (x) Differentiate between Agglutination and Flocculation.
- (xi) What are Ketone Bodies?
- (xii) Define antigen. Enlist the different antigens.
- (xiii) Write down the principle of widal test.
- (xiv) Explain the importance of autoclave in laboratory.
- (xv) Differentiate between control and standard.
- (xvi) What is function of kidneys in body?
- (xvii) How would you detect bile salt in urine?

## SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

( 2 x 7 = 14 )

- Q. 3 Write down RA test with the details of all requirements and procedure.
- Q. 4 What are indications, procedure and interpretation of results of OGTT?
- Q. 5 Explain different urine samples and write down glucose oxidase method for glucose estimation in urine sample.