1. Give Specific answers:  
   
   (a) Give average size and normal values of thrombocytes.  
   
   (b) Give the principle of cyanmethaemoglobin method, and the concentration of standard Hb solution used in the same.  
   
   (c) What is (Oh) blood group? Define the same.  
   
   (d) Define cryoprecipitates? Give their use.  
   
   (e) How Ca++ and thrombin play an important role in blood coagulation?  
   
   (f) What care must be taken during the use of Drabkin’s solution? Why is it necessary?

2. Explain/Comment on any two of the following:  
   
   (a) Low temperature stored, anticoagulated blood should be tested within limited period.  
   
   (b) Determination of PCV is clinically significant.  
   
   (c) The life of patient may be hanging on a great risk before blood transfusion.
3 Discuss in detail any two of the following:

(a) Give the significance of using blood components. Describe platelet concentrates, their storage and transportation.

(b) Define aplastic anaemia. Discuss various types of anaemia.

(c) Give examples of anticoagulants. Discuss blood collection methods in haematology.

4 Write short notes on any two of the following:

(a) Bleeding time determination.

(b) Discovery of human blood groups: ABO and Rh.

(c) Cross-matching.