

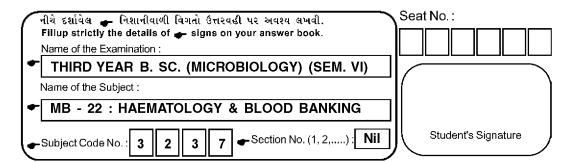
## AD-3237

## Third Year B. Sc. (Microbiology (Sem. VI) Examination

March/April - 2015

MB - 22 : Haematology & Blood Banking

Time: 2 Hours] [Total Marks: 50 Instruction:



1 Give Specific answers:

- **12**
- (a) Give average size and normal values of thrombocytes.
- (b) Give the principle of cynamethaemoglobin 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<sup>++</sup> 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

**12** 

- (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.

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3 Discuss in detail any two of the following:

- **16**
- (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:

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- (a) Bleeding time determination.
- (b) Discovery of human blood groups: ABO and Rh.
- (c) Cross-matching.

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