2025

MEDICAL LABORATORY AND MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY / MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN

Paper : MDT–VE–6036 / MLT–VE–6036

(Pathology—VI)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Fill in the blanks : 1×7=7

(a) _____ is specimen with low pH.

(b) PAP smear was developed by _____.

(c) Hematoxylin is used in pap to stain the cell _____.

(d) Very often the biopsy specimens of CNS and _____ tumours sent for frozen section are small in size.

(e) _____ is the ideal fixative recommended for cytological specimen.

(f) _____ are substitutes for wet fixatives.

(g) MGG staining combines the effect of acidic eosin and _____.

2. Answer the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Write short notes on the following : 2×2=4

(i) Exfoliative cytology

(ii) Interventional cytology

(b) What is biopsy sediment cytology?

(c) What are the two main advantages of imprint cytology?

(d) What are the common types of urinary crystals encountered in urine cytology?

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Define effusion. Describe the common types of effusion.

(b) How will you process a bloody specimen in cytopathology laboratory?

(c) Write the difference between wet and dry fixed smear.

(d) Describe the technique used to collect samples for urinary cytological examination.

(e) Write the principle and procedure of MGG stains.

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) What is FNAC? Write two advantages of FNAC. Describe the procedure of FNAC. 1+2+7=10

(b) What is interventional cytology? Describe the technique used to collect samples for cytological examination. 1+9=10

(c) Define dyskaryotic changes and explain the cellular abnormalities associated with dyskaryosis. 1+9=10

(d) What are the disadvantages and advantages of coating fixatives. 5+5=10

(e) Briefly describe the methods of cell block preparation. 10

(f) Write a note on PAP stain and its application. 10

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