BV (5/CBCS) MLT/MDT-VE-5036/23

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN / MEDICAL LAB AND MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY

Paper: MLT/MDT-VE-5036

(Pathology—V)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

l.	Fill:	in the blanks: $1\times7=7$
	(a)	Demonstration of glycogen can be done by using
	(b)	Petrol can be used as in histopathology.
	(c)	is used, to remove formalin pigments from tissue sections.
がない。 を を は の の の の の の の の の の の の の	(d)	Fixation is done to prevent autolysis and
	(e)	fixative can be used in electron microscopy.
	(f)	Haematoxylin is extracted from the tree
	(g)	EDTA can be used as in histopathology laboratory.

- 2. Answer the following questions.
 - (a) Name some decalcifying agents. Which one is more suitable decalcifying agent with minimum tissue damage?
 - (b) What do you mean by progressive and regressive staining?
 - (c) List out the characterristics of good clearing agents.
 - (d) Write briefly about naturally ripened haematoxylin.
- 3. Answer any three of the following questions: $5\times 3=15$
 - (a) Write a brief note on tissue processing.
 - (b) What are the important points to be noted prior to tissue sectioning?
 - (c) Classify haematoxylin and explain briefly according to the mordant used.
 - (d) Write a note on grossing.
 - (e) Write about the mode of action of fixative. Classify fixative along with examples.
- 4. Answer the following questions: $10\times3=30$
 - (a) What are the formalities you have to perform while processing a biopsy specimen? Explain in detail.

Or

What is the principle of cryostat sectioning? Write a note on cryostat sectioning.

(b) Name the connective tissue fibres.

Write down the principle, procedure and resuls of any trichrome stain. 3+7=10

Or

List out the problems you might face during tissue sectioning and find out the solution.

(c) What do you mean by pigments?

Classify and explain in detail. 1+9=10

Or

Draw a labelled diagram of microtome. Explain about honing and stropping. 4+3+3=10