LABORATORY TECHNICIAN GRADE II,INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

EXAM DATE:13-10-2015

1.Which one among the following is an aqueous mounting media?

A.Pottasium Acetate gum syrup\*

B.Canada Balsam

C.DPX

D.None of these

Ans:A

2.Special stain used to demonstrate muscle:

A.PAS

B.Van Gieson\*

C.Reticulum

D.Perl

Ans:B

3.Endogeneous pigments include the following EXCEPT:

A.Hemosiderin

B.Haemozoin

C.Formalin Pigment\*

D.Bilirubin

Ans:C

4.Fixative solution used for museum specimen:

A.Zenker’s fluid

B.Kaiserling solution\*

C.Methanol

D.Glutaraldehyde

Ans:B

5.Blood for platelet count should be examined within how many hours?

A.1 Hr

B.2 Hrs\*

C.3 Hrs

D.1/2 an hour

Ans:B

6.Changes occurring in blood due to longer storage include the following EXCEPT:

A.Swelling of RBC

B.Creation of RBC

C.Increase in ESR\*

D.Increase in osmotic fragility

Ans:C

7.Rouleaux formation is inhibited with which fluid:

A.Gower’s fluid\*

B.Hayem’s fluid

C.Hingleman’s fluid

D.Rees Eckor fluid

Ans:A

8.Special stain to demonstrate fungus:

A.Reticulin

B.PAS\*

C.Masson’s Trichrome

D.Giemsa

Ans:B

9.Sections crumble on cutting due to the following EXCEPT:

A.Knife is blunt

B.Wax too soft and need ice application

C.Wax contaminated with clearing agent

D.Tilt of knife is too great\*

Ans:D

10.Special stain used after frozen section:

A.Vonkossa

B.Reticulum

C.Oil red O\*

D.Congo red

Ans:C

11.Villuvandi Samaram is associated with:

A.Vaikom Satyagraha

B.Chattambi Swamikal

C.Ayyankali\*

D.K.Kelappan

Ans:C

12.Ente Gurunadhan was written by:

A.Kumaranasan

B.Vallathol\*

C.Pallathu Raman

D.Ulloor

Ans:B

13.Pankaj Advani is a famous -------player

A.Cricket

B.Snooker

C.Billiards\*

D.Hockey

Ans:C

14.Atmavidyasangam was established by:

A.Vagbhadananda\*

B.V.M.Vishnu Bharati

C.V.Kunjabu

D.C.S.Gopalakrishna Pillai

Ans:A

15.Shooranad revolt was in the year:

A.1946

B.1947

C.1948

D.1949\*

Ans:D

16.Who among the following is known as Vayalar Stalin?

A.C.K.Kumarapanikkar\*

B.K.Das

C.C.Kesavan

D.T.V.Thomas

Ans:A

17.The enquiry about Malabar riots was done by:

A.T.L.Stronge\*

B.Logan

C.T.H.Baber

D.Thomas Harvey

Ans:A

18.Nepal became a republic in:

A.2006

B.2008\*

C.2009

D.2010

Ans:B

19.Which among the following film bagged the national award for best environment film?

A.Ottal\*

B.Kapila

C.Aalif

D.Oral Pokkam  
Ans:A

20.The first lady Chief Information Commissioner in India:

A.Sushama Singh

B.Deepak Sandhu\*

C.Sujatha Singh

D.Arundhathi Bhattacharya

Ans:B

21.Prevention of Terrorism Act(POTA) is in operation in the country from:

A.1998

B.1999

C.2001\*

D.2004

Ans:C

22.Which among the following article prohibit child labour in India?

A.16

B.18

C.22

D.24\*

Ans:D

23.The State Reorganisation Commission was headed by:

A.Fazal Ali\*

B.H.N.Kunzru

C.K.M.Panikkar

D.C.Rajagopalachari

Ans:A

24.River Periyar originate from:

A.Brahmagiri Vanam

B.Poomala

C.Kanathur Kunnu

D.Sivagiri mala\*

Ans:D

25.Rajya Samacharam was published by:

A.Benjamin Bailey

B.Richard Collins

C.Hermman Gundert\*

D.Fr.Clement

Ans:C

26.The first prohibited newspaper in kerala:

A.Santishttavadi\*

B.Swadeshabhimani

C.Malayala Manorama

D.Vidyasamgraham

Ans:A

27.The first lady judge of Kerala High Court was:

A.K.K.Usha

B.Anna Chandi\*

C.Fathima Beevi

D.Sujatha Manohar

Ans:B

28.The Headquarters of first defence university of India is at:

A.Delhi

B.Kanpur

C.Mumbai

D.Gurgaon\*

Ans:D

29.The original name of Agamananda Swami was:

A.Krishnan Nambyathiri\*

B.Raman Pilla

C.Kunjikannan

D.Prabhakaran Pilla

Ans:A

30.How many members can be nominated to the Indian Parliament by the President?

A.10

B.12

C.14\*

D.16

Ans:C

31.The average size of red blood cells are:

A.6.2 mm

B.7.2 mm\*

C.8.2 mm

D.9.2 mm

Ans:B

32.Life span of RBC:

A.10 days

B.100 days

C.120 days\*

D.150 days

Ans:C

33.Size of Platelets:

A.1 mm

B.2-4 mm\*

C.4-6 mm

D.6-8 mm

Ans:B

34.Concentration of potassium oxalate as an anticoagulant:

A.2 mg/ml of blood\*

B.3 mg/ml of blood

C.4 mg/ml of blood

D.1 mg/ml of blood

Ans:A

35.Amount of ammonium oxalate in 100 ml solution of double oxalate:

A.1 gm

B.1.2 gm\*

C.2 gm

D.2.5 gm

Ans:B

36.Most powerful calcium chelating agent:

A.EDTA\*

B.Pottasium oxalate

C.Sodium oxalate

D.Double oxalate

Ans:A

37.Percentage of trisodium citrate solution for ESR testing:

A.1.2%

B.2 %

C.3.5%

D.3.8%\*

Ans:D

38.Natural biological anticoagulant:

A.Heparin\*

B.ACD

C.EDTA

D.CPD

Ans:A

39.Romaniwksy stain include the following EXCEPT:

A.Methylene blue\*

B.Giemsa

C.Jenners

D.Wrights

Ans:A

40.Fragmented red cells are also known as:

A.Crenated cells

B.Sickle cells

C.Schistocytes\*

D.Acanthocytes

Ans:C

41.’Figure of eight’ structures seem in red cells are known as:

A.Howel Jolly bodies

B.Basophilic Stippling

C.Dohle bodies

D.Cabot rings\*

Ans:D

42.Depth of Fuchs-Rosential counting chamber:

A.0.1 mm

B.1.1 mm

C.2 mm\*

D.2.2 mm

Ans:C

43.Number of large squares in Fuchs Rosential Counting chamber:

A.16\*

B.20

C.24

D.25

Ans:A

44.RBC diluting fluids include the following EXCEPT:

A.Formal citrate solution

B.Hayem’s Fluid

C.Turk’s fluid\*

D.Toisson’s fluid

Ans:C

45.Normal RBC Count in adult male:

A.4000-11000/mm3

B.4-45 million/mm3 \*

C.4.5-6.5 million/mm3

D.1.5-4 million/mm3

Ans:B

46.Corrected WBC count is:

Ans:(100 x uncorrected WBC)/(100+N RBC /100 WBC)

47.Size of neutrophil:

A.8-10 mm

B.10-12 mm\*

C.12-14 mm

D.14-16 mm

Ans:B

48.Colour of neutrophil granule:

A.Orange red

B.Blue green

C.Black

D.Pale pink\*

Ans:D

49.Percentage of neutrophil in adult blood:

A.0-1%

B.1-6%

C.20-40%

D.40-70%\*

Ans:D

50.Colour of eosinophil granule:

A.Pale Pink

B.Dark brown

C.Orange red\*

D.Blue green

Ans:C

51.Percentage of eosinophil in adult blood:

A.0-1%

B.1-6%\*

C.6-10%

D.10-16%

Ans:B

52.Size of Basophil:

A.4-6 mm

B.6-8 mm

C.8-10 mm\*

D.10-12 mm

Ans:C

53.Percentage of basophil in adult blood:

A.0-1%\*

B.1-6%.

C.6-10%

D.10-16%

Ans:A

54.Mast cell is related to which WBC?

A.Neutrophil

B.Eosinophil

C.Lymphocyte

D.Basophil\*

Ans:D

55.Size of Monocyte

A.10-12 mm

B.12-14 mm

C.14-16 mm

D.16-22 mm\*

Ans:D

56.Largest normal cell in peripheral blood:

A.Neutrophil

B.Basophil

C.Monocyte\*

D.Eosinophil

Ans:C

57.Toxic granules are seen in:

A.Neutrophil\*

B.Eosinophil

C.Basophil

D.RBC

Ans:A

58.Cytoplasmic vacuolations in WBC are known as:

A.Howel Jolly bodies

B.Dohle bodies\*

C.Pappen Leimer bodies

D.Basophilic stippling

Ans:B

59.Diluting fluid for absolute eosinophil count:

A.Rees Ecker fluid

B.Gower’s fluid

C.Hayem’s fluid

D.Hingleman’s fluid\*

Ans:D

60.Normal hematocrit in adult male:

A.20-24%

B.25-30%

C.30-35%

D.40-54%\*

Ans:D

61.White colour of plasma is seen in:

A.Leukemia

B.Lipemia\*

C.Jaundice

D.Hemolysis

Ans:B

62.Preferred and most acculate method of determining Hb concentration:

A.Cyanmeth Hb method\*

B.Oxy Hb method

C.Haldane method

D.Alkaline hematin method

Ans:A

63.Reagentused forcy anmeth Hb method:

A.Hingleman’s solution

B.Rees Ecker solution

C.Drabkin’s solution\*

D.Gower’s solution

Ans:C

64.Each molecule of Hb contain how many grams of iron?

A.0.347 gm%\*

B.0.437 gm%

C.1.347 gm%

D.3.147 gm%

Ans:A

65.1 gm of Hb combines with-------of O2

A.1.34 ml\*

B.0.34 ml

C.0.36 ml

D.3.14 ml

Ans:A

66.MCV is calculated as follows:

Ans:(PCV\*10)/RBC in millions

67.During reticulocyte count,number of normal RBC counted:

A.100

B.200

C.500

D.1000\*

Ans:D

68.First Stage of ESR is:

A.Stage of packing

B.Stage of sedimentation

C.Stage of aggregation\*

D.Stage of filling

Ans:C

69.Amount of blood taken for ESR estimation by westegren method:

A.1.5 ml

B.1.6 ml\*

C.2 ml

D.2.5 ml

Ans:B

70.Stain used for supravital staining:

A.Toluidine blue

B.Brilliant cresyl blue

C.Wright’s stain

D.Giemsa\*

Ans:B

71.Normal range of retic count in adults:

A.0.5%-2%\*

B.2-4%

C.4-6%

D.6-8%

Ans:A

72.Normal range of retic count in infants:

A.1-2%

B.2-6%\*

C.6-8%

D.8-12%

Ans:B

73.Anti coagulant used for osmotic fragility test:

A.Heparin

B.EDTA\*

C.CPD

D.ACD

Ans:B

74.Method to detect fetal Hb include:

A.Rectic count

B.Osmotic fragility test

C.Kleihauer test\*

D.None of the above

Ans:C

75.In acute leukemia,peripheral blood do not show:

A.Blast cells

B.Thrombocytopenia

C.Leukocytosis

D.None of the above\*

Ans:D

76.Which of the following blood group is known as universal donor:

A.A Group

B.B Group

C.AB Group

D.O Group\*

Ans:D

77.Normal bleeding time is:  
A.1-2 mts

B.2-6 mts\*

C.6-10 mts

D.10-20 mts

Ans:B

78.Normal value of prothrombin time is:

A.1-6 sec

B.11-15 sec\*

C.6-10 sec

D.20-25 sec

Ans:B

79.Normal value of APTT:

A.1-6 sec

B.10-20 sec

C.20-30 sec

D.34-48 sec\*

Ans:D

80.Which of the following blood group is known as the universal recipient?

A.Blood group A

B.Blood group B

C.Blood group AB\*

D.Blood group O

Ans:C

81.Universal donor of plasma is:

A.Blood group A

B.Blood group B

C.Blood group AB\*

D.Blood group O

Ans:C

82.Test used to detect presence of Rh antibodies in a patient serum:

A.Indirect coomb’s test\*

B.Direct comb’s test

C.Cross matching

D.All of the above

Ans:A

83.Best all round preservative of urine:

A.Thymol

B.Toluene\*

C.Chloroform

D.Conc.HCl

Ans:B

84.Best Urine preservative for chemical examination:

A.Sodium carbonate

B.Thymol

C.Toluene

D.Conc.HCL\*

Ans:D

85.Urine preservative for urobilinogen estimation:

A.Toluene

B.Conc.Hcl

C.Sodium carbonate\*

D.Thymol

Ans:C

86.Normal specific gravity of urine:

A.1.015-1.025\*

B.1.105-1.125

C.1.005-1.010

D.1.050-1.055

Ans:A

87.Specific gravity correction for albumin:

A.0.001 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin\*

B.0.001 added for each 1 gm/dl of albumin

C.0.002 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin

D.0.003 deducted for each 1 gm/dl of albumin

Ans:A

88.Test of Bence-Jones protein

A.Heller’s Nitric acid test

B.Heat coagulation test

C.Brad shaw test\*

D.Ehrlich’s test

Ans:C

89.Crystals found in acid urine include all EXCEPT:

A.Cysteine

B.Leucine

C.Tyrosine

D.Calcium carbonate\*

Ans:D

90.Specific test used for detecting glucose in urine:

A.Bial’s test

B.Rubner’s test

C.Glucose oxidase test\*

D.Seliwanoff’s test

Ans:C

91.Specific test for b-hydroxybutyric acid:

A.Hari’s test\*

B.Gerhardt test

C.Rothera’s test

D.Fouchet’s test

Ans:A

92.Guiacum test is done for detection of which substance present in urine:

A.Bilirubin

B.Protein

C.Ketone bodies

D.Blood\*

Ans:D

93.Crystals found in alkaline urine include all EXCEPT:

A.Cystine crystals\*

B.Calcium carbonate

C.Ammonium magnesium phosphate

D.Dicalcium phosphate

Ans:A

94.Test for bilirubin include all EXCEPT:

A.Gmelin’s test

B.Smith’s test

C.Fouchet’s test

D.Ehrlich’s test\*

Ans:D

95.Addis count is a quantitative measure of:

A.Urine sediment\*

B.Reticulocyte

C.Neutrophils with left shift

D.Nucleated red cells

Ans:A

96.Specific gravity of transudate is:

A.Less than 1.018\*

B.Greater than 1.018

C.Greater than 2

D.None of these

Ans:A

97.Mercury containing fixative include the following EXCEPT:

A.Helly’s

B.Zenker’s

C.FMA fixative

D.Carnoy’s fixative\*

Ans:D

98.Following are clearing agents EXCEPT:

A.Toluence

B.Benzene

C.Chloroform

D.Acetone\*

Ans:D

99.Knife recommended for cutting cellodin embedded tissue:

A.Plano concave\*

B.Biconcave

C.Planet wedge

D.Tool edge

Ans:A

100.Microtome knife with profile resembling chisel is:

A.Plano concave

B.Biconcave

C.Plane wedge

D.Tool edge\*

Ans:D