

**B.Sc. IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2015**

**BAHI-003 : IMMUNO-HAEMATOLOGY AND  
BLOOD BANKING**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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- Note :**     *Part-A contains two objective questions.*  
              *Part-B contains one short answer questions which is compulsory.*  
              *Part-C contains one short notes, which is compulsory.*  
              *Part-D contains four essay questions, answer any three of them.*
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**PART - A**

1.    Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5
- (a)    ABO blood group was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (b)    Blood containing treponema pallidum if transfused to recipient develops \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (c)    The volume of ACD needed to collect 500 mL of blood is \_\_\_\_\_ mL.
  - (d)    The genotype of group A is AA or \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (e)    D<sup>u</sup> positive donor should be considered as Rb \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Write True or False : 1x5=5

- (a) Most of immune antibodies are 1 gM
- (b) O blood group contain A and B antibody in the serum.
- (c) In ICT, the sample used is red cells.
- (d) The platelet concentrates should be kept at 20 - 24°C.
- (e) Rouleaux formation can give false agglutination.

### PART - B

3. Write briefly about following : 2x5=10

- (a) A<sub>1</sub> lectin.
- (b) Direct coomb's test.
- (c) Minor cross match.
- (d) Haemapheresis.
- (e) Delayed transfusion reaction.

### PART - C

4. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :

- (a) Reverse Grouping Methods. 5x4=20
- (b) Citrate Phosphate Dextrose - Adenine (CPD-A).
- (c) Antibody titre.
- (d) Blood components.
- (e) Naturally occurring antibodies.
- (f) Equipments used in Blood Bank.

## PART - D

Answer **any three** questions : **10x3=30**

5. (a) Define compatibility testing in blood bank. **1**  
(b) What are the different types of cross matches ? Describe in detail **any one**. **6**  
(c) List the causes of false agglutination in cross match. **3**
6. (a) What is the cause of HDN ? **3**  
(b) Name the different types of HDN. Write the main findings in the blood of mother and baby in these cases. **7**
7. Following a blood transfusion, a patient passed dark brown coloured urine :  
(a) What are the possible causes for the above patient ? **4**  
(b) How will you investigate and interpret the results ? **6**
8. (a) What are ABO blood groups ? **1**  
(b) Describe the procedure for ABO grouping. **6**  
(c) Write the procedure of reverse blood grouping. **3**
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