

TSPSC Lab Technician Clinical Bio-Chemistry Practice Questions @ Recruitmentindia.in

One Word Questions

1. The laboratory forms of an Integral parts _____
2. Diseases causing organism _____
3. The use and maintenance of centrifuge _____
4. Types of pipettes _____
5. Non marked pipettes are called _____
6. _____ to remove infection materials.
7. The infected glass wares should be sterilized before _____
8. Principle of colorimeter _____
9. Photo detectors used to _____
10. The O.D. value is dependent on _____
11. Blank solution is used to _____
12. Results are calculated by _____
13. Refrigerator is used for _____
14. Refrigerant - An organic gas called _____
15. What degree is used to maintain at Incubator _____
16. The thermometer is to measure _____
17. Solution is homogenous moisture of _____
18. Any solution prepared for 100ml is _____ -
19. pH of the solution is defined as the negative logarithm in formula _____
20. Uses of Indicators to determine _____

2 Marks:

1. Explain the pathogen?
2. Any two code of ethics for lab technician
3. Centrifuge - principle.
4. Any two use & maintenance of centrifuge?
5. Define Bottles?
6. Explain the

(a) Flasks?

(b) Beakers?

7. Define - Pipettes?
8. Cleaning of Glass wares purpose any two?

9. Preparation of glassware cleaning solution any two?
10. Define - principles of colorimeter?
11. Difference between the galvanometer and photodetectors?
12. Define the two main systems of refrigerators?
13. Use of Incubators?
14. Define unit and Measurements?
15. Types of Solutions?
16. Importance of the pH?
17. Types of Indicators?
18. Define - Buffer solution?
19. Define - Blood Chemistry?
20. Define - Anti coagulant?

ONE WORD QUESTIONS

1. _____ is the father of microbiology.
2. Process of Killing of pathogenic microorganism is called as _____.
3. Process of Killing of Micro Organism is called as _____.
4. Sterilization of metallic objects by holding them in flame is called as _____.
5. Bacteria is defined as _____ organisms.
6. Engulfment of cells is called as _____.
7. Parasites grow on _____.
8. Foot of the microscope is _____ shaped.
9. Example for solid culture media is _____.
10. Example for semisolid media is _____.
11. Example for enriched media is _____.
12. Largest organism in bacilli is _____.
13. Example for gram positive cocci _____.
14. The pH of the stool varies from _____.
15. The cholera stool is called as _____.
16. An example for animal parasite is _____.
17. Shape of the cestode is _____.
18. Example for common round worm is _____.
19. Example for pinworm or seat worm is _____.
20. Example for blood parasite is _____.

TWO MARKS:

1. Define Microbiology
2. Define sterilization
3. Define vaccine bath.
4. What is pasteurization?
5. What is phagocytosis?
6. Define Parasites.
7. Define Actinomycetes

8. What is culture media?
9. What is Blood agar?
10. Write about Macconkey agar medium.
11. What is Gram staining?
12. What is cytoplasm?
13. What is plasmid?
14. Write about Entamoeba histolytica
15. Classify the helminths.
16. Write about Entamoeba coli
17. Define blood parasites.
18. Define Parasitology
19. Define Pathogen
20. Define symbiosis.

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS : 50
2. _____ is study about blood.
3. Tissue taken from living boy is _____
4. Red blood contains _____
5. _____ is called Bio-anticoagulant
6. Dr. Land stainer discovered _____
7. Cell count chamber another name is _____
8. Blood Bank anticoagulant called as _____
9. Large RBC is called _____
10. EDTA full definition _____
11. ESR pipette is called as _____
12. Main function of platelet is _____
13. Normal total leucocyte count is _____
14. _____ is the largest cell found in blood.
15. _____ produces heparin.
16. Function of Lymphocyte is _____
17. Best size of finger prick _____
18. Decreased level of Hb is _____
19. Anti D season is taken from _____
20. _____ human body.
21. Hemoglobin present is _____
22. Neutrophil another name is _____

TWO MARKS : 40

1. Write about antibody.
2. Write about universal donar.
3. The action of EDTA.

4. What are granulocytes.
5. What is Acid Haematin.
6. In which cell Basophil stippling present.
7. What is cytolysis ? Explain.
8. Write the action of vitamin k.
9. What are Agranulocyte.
10. Explain rhesus factor.
11. What is hemoglobin.
12. Write the use of sodium citrate.
13. What are the combinations of RBC Hayem's fluid
14. What is Leukaemia ? Explain.
15. Write any five types of Anaemias?
16. Write about Haemometer.
17. Write about Eosinophil ? Explain.
18. Why 'o' blood group called universal donar.
19. Write the use of medical laboratory.
20. The principle of blood clotting.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY - II YEAR

PAPER - I -CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

ONE WORDS

1. Purpose of the collection of urine_____
2. The waste products that are excreted by kidney_____
3. Abnormal constituents of urine are blood_____
4. Example for urine preservatives_____
5. The types of casts found in urine_____
6. Proteinuria means_____
7. Ketonaemia means_____
8. The normal specific gravity of urine _____
9. Principle of colorimeter_____
10. Osmotic pressure_____
11. PH of a solution?
12. The normal pH of blood_____
13. Glycogenesis means_____
14. Normal fasting blood glucose level_____
15. Coenzyme means_____
16. Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism_____
17. Enzyme is a_____
18. Fat soluble vitamins_____
19. Essential for blood coagulation_____
20. Prothrombin activity is measured by the determination of_____

21. Thyroide secreted by the hormones _____

2 MARKS:

1. Define - enzymes?
2. Any two factors affecting enzyme actions?
3. Explain the "polyuria"?
4. Define Anticoagulants? Any two?
5. Types of Jaundice?
6. Serum transaminases?
7. SGOT
8. SGPT
9. Procedure of the 24 hour's urine collection?
10. Function of the kidney?
11. Define - types of chromatography?
12. Principles - of the chromatography?
13. Define -Alkaptonuria
14. Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism?
15. Disorders of protein metabolism?
16. Normal values of the blood and urine?
17. Define - ketonuria?
18. Define - cuvette and fitters in photo electric colorimeter
19. Define noctunia
20. Define Albinism
21. Classification of proteins
22. Function of thyroid hormones

ONE WORD QUESTIONS

1. Main method used for isolation of Bacteria is _____
2. Root like spreading growth is called as _____.
3. Reaction occurring in indole production test is identified by adding _____
4. Citrate test is used to identify organisms based on their ability to utilize _____ as carbon source.
5. Voges - Proskaur test is used to differentiate _____.
6. The choice of drug for streptococcal infection is _____.
7. _____ viridans produce _____ in blood agar.
8. _____ are found in association with _____.

9. S Pneumoniae grow on _____.
10. Meningococcus is _____.
11. The vibrius form yellow colonies in TCBS medium due to _____.
12. Mycology is a study of disease caused by _____.
13. Candida consist of yeast cells and _____.
14. Virology is the study of _____.
15. AIDS is caused by _____ virus.
16. Diarrhea is caused by _____
17. _____ is the major circulating antibody in the blood.
18. VDRL is _____.
19. ASO test means _____
20. Infection of tuberculosis is diagnosed by _____.

TWO MARKS:

1. Define Nutrient Agar.
2. What is the purpose of Hanging Drop Method.
3. Define Antibiotics.
4. Give example for Gram positive cocci.
5. Write about the antigenic characters of Neisseria meningitis
6. Write about the morphology of Vibrio cholerae
7. Write about important Diseases caused by virus.
8. Define pathogen
9. Define Immunity
10. Define Antigen
11. Define Antibody
12. Define Immunoglobulins
13. What is VDRL?
14. What is specimen?
15. Write about the equipments used in RA Test.
16. What in Widal Test?
17. What is RA factor?
18. Write about ELISA.
19. What is Montoux Test?
20. Give examples for serological tests.

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY - II YEAR

PAPER - III - HAEMATOLOGY.BLOOD BANKING & HISTOPATHOLOGY

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS :
2. Sperm another name is _____
3. Antibody present in _____
4. Blood circulation discovered by _____

5. _____ is the father of modern pathology.
6. _____ stain used in Histopathology.
7. _____ is to detect the presence of RH factor.
8. Average size and diameter of RBC is _____
9. Fluid portion of blood is _____
10. Bombay blood groups are _____
11. Heparin is a Bio-_____
12. Normal colour index is _____
13. MLHL definition is _____
14. 'o' group person is a _____
15. Absence of sperm is known as _____
16. Low counting of WBC leads to _____
17. Block holder used in _____
18. Haemolysis happened in _____
19. Basophil is in the colour of _____
20. Eosinophil increased in _____
21. Liver producing cells are _____

1. TWO MARKS:

1. Explain Haemolysis?
2. Write the formula of Harrie's Haematorylin stain.
3. Write the main function of plasma.
4. What is decalcification.
5. Write about spermatozoa.
6. Write the expansion GTT test.
7. Write about Bombay group blood.
8. What is Haemopoeisis.
9. Write about Erythropoeisis.
10. How many types of Leukaemia.
11. Reason for 'AB' blood group is universal receipiant.
12. Write the principle of ESR test.
13. What is semen? Explain.
14. Buffy coat? Explain.
15. Write about the types of microtome knives.
16. What is the differences between wintrobess and westergren tube.
17. Write about eosinophil
18. What are granulocyte
19. What is acid haematin
20. Write the action of vitamin – k.