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B.Sc. RNLK-/XXIII/22

2022

BMLT

[Fourth Semester]

Paper - XXIII (Theo)

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

CYTOTECHNOLOGY & HISTOTECHNOLOGY

1. Answer any five of the following : 2×5=10
- a) What is celloidin wax?
 - b) What do you mean by vaccum embedding?
 - c) What is mordant?
 - d) What is the importance of 'Histopathology'?
 - e) Write the difference between stain and dye.
 - f) What one the most commonly submitted specimens for the study of exfoliative cytology?

(Turn Over)

(2)

- g) What is decalcification?
- h) What is liquid base cytology (LBC)? What is its use?
2. Answer any four of the following :- $4 \times 5 = 20$
- a) Describe the clinical significance of PAS staining.
- b) Mention about the advantages and disadvantages of cryomicrotome.
- c) How would you maintain the microtome knife for its best performance?
- d) What are the composition, advantages and disadvantages of Bouin's fixative?
- e) Write a short note on honing and stropping.
- f) Write in brief about Paraffin block preparation.
3. Answer any one of the following :- $10 \times 1 = 10$
- a) Which fixative is considered to be ideal in the laboratories of developing countries? What are problems of using formaldehyde as the fixative? Write the procedure of trichrome stain. $1+3+6$
- b) What is the most commonly used fixative for cytological specimen? What are the advantages of Papanicolaou's [PAP] stain? Write down the procedural step at stain of PAP. $1+3+6=10$