



**DMLT/DMRT EXAMINATION BOARD, ODISHA**  
**Final D.M.L.T. Annual Exam Of 2019**

**QUESTIONS (PATHOLOGY : PAPER-I)**

(Histotechniques, cytology, Museum study)

**Answer all Questions Time:3 hours// Full Marks-100**

**1: Write short notes on any five of the following (8x5=40)**

- (a) Frozen Section
- (b) Stropping
- (c) Embedding
- (d) Pigment
- (e) Dark Ground Microscope
- (f) Electron microscope

**2: Answer any two (15x2=30)**

- (a) Describe about the Staining procedures/methods of H & E staining
- (b) Classify Fixatives, Describe the characteristics of an ideal fixative.
- (c) How Pap smear is collected? Write the procedure of PAP staining.

**3: Fill in the blanks with most appropriate answer (2x10=20)**

- (a)----- is used for blueing.
- (b)----- is a common fixative in cytology.
- (c)----- is a permanent mountant.
- (d) Decalcification of bone is best done by -----  
(Sodium citrate, picric acid, 10% HCL, 10% Formic acid)
- (e) 1% Acid alcohol is used for-----  
(Blueing, Clearing, Dehydration, Fixation)
- (f) Xylene is a ----- agent. (Clearing, Fixative, Dehydrating, Coloring)
- (g) Congo red stain used for demonstration of -----  
(Iron, Amyloid, Glycogen, Fungus)
- (h) Preservation of museum specimen is done by-----  
(Absolute alcohol, Xylene, Kaiser ling's fluid, None of the above)
- (i) Which needle is commonly used in FNAC -----  
(Disposable syringes, L-P needle, Vim silver man Needle)
- (j) PAS stain is used to detect-----  
(Iron, Fat, Amyloid, Glycogen)

**4.Match the Following:**

**(2x5=10)**

**Column-A**

- (a).Leishman stain
- (b).PAS stain
- (c).Vonkossa stain
- (d).Acid fuchsin
- (e).Hematoxylin

**Column-B**

- Glycogen
- Calcium
- Basic stain
- Neutral stain
- Acid stain

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