



RAN - 1803000201030071



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F. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - I) Examination

March - 2023

MLT:01 - Organization of Clinical Laboratory

સૂચના : / Instructions

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

F. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - I)

Name of the Subject :

MLT:01 - Organization of Clinical Laboratory

Subject Code No.: **1803000201030071**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

(2) All questions are compulsory.

***O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ
O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.***

***Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet
are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.***

- Q. 8.** It looks for the presence of any abnormal antibodies in patients blood?
- A. Pathology department B. Serology department
C. Haematology department D. Microbiology department
- Q. 9.** In a pathology laboratory, routine examination of CSF and Urine are categorized as estimation of,
- A. Low Complexity test B. High Complexity test
C. Moderate Complexity test D. Severe Complexity test
- Q. 10.** Which section should not be a part of a Standard Clinical Laboratory?
- A. Registration area B. Phlebotomy area
C. Intensive care units D. Fire prevention facilities
- Q. 11.** Which parameters are included in dipstick urine analysis?
- A. pH, Specific gravity, Glucose B. Protein, Ketone bodies
C. Bilirubin, Urobilinogen D. All of the above
- Q. 12.** CLIA stands for:
- A. Clinical Laboratory Involvement Act.
B. Central Laboratory Improvement Aid.
C. Central Laboratory Involvement Act.
D. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act.
- Q. 13.** If the victim is on fire which materials cannot be used to put out fire?
- A. Coats B. Sheets
C. Plastics D. Towels
- Q. 14.** What is a key element in most of the diagnosis process?
- A. Clinical Laboratory tests B. Laboratory technician
C. Doctor D. Nurse

- Q. 15.** A standard clinical laboratory set up should include:
- A. Intensive care units
 - B. Emergency wards
 - C. Operation theatres
 - D. Storage and sanitization facilities
- Q. 16.** Pathogenic bacteria are identified in _____ department of clinical laboratory.
- A. Clinical pathology
 - B. Microbiology
 - C. Biochemistry
 - D. Hematology
- Q. 17.** Which of the following type(s) of Personal Protective Equipments(PPE) are frequently used?
- A. Safety glasses
 - B. Gloves
 - C. Lab Coats
 - D. All of the above
- Q. 18.** What is a hazard?
- A. Anything with the potential to cause harm.
 - B. Where an accident is likely to cause harm.
 - C. The likely-hood of something going wrong.
 - D. An Accident waiting to happen.
- Q. 19.** After a biohazard spill is covered with paper towels and disinfectant solution, it must sit for _____ minutes?
- A. 5
 - B. 60
 - C. 30
 - D. 20
- Q. 20.** Good laboratory practice is an essential element for _____.
- A. Quality Accordance Programme
 - B. Quick Assurance Programme
 - C. Quality Management Programme
 - D. Quality Assurance Programme
- Q. 21.** Which of the following is not a waste treatment method for biomedical wastes?
- A. Incineration
 - B. Chemical disinfecting
 - C. Autoclaving
 - D. Sieving

- Q. 22.** Which are common hazards in district laboratory?
- A. Unsafe premises and naked flame
 - B. Microbial, chemical, glassware and sharp hazards
 - C. Equipment and explosion hazards
 - D. All of the above
- Q. 23.** Broken glasses can cause all except:
- A. Cuts
 - B. Bleeding
 - C. Fire
 - D. Infection
- Q. 24.** What is the full form of NIH?
- A. Natural Institute of Health
 - B. National Inspiration for Health
 - C. National Institute of Health
 - D. Natural Inspiration for Health
- Q. 25.** Which organisms are included in BSL 1?
- A. *Escherichia coli*
 - B. *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bacillus megaterium*
 - C. Non-virulent strain of *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*
 - D. Ebstein Barr virus
- Q. 26.** Personal health and safety measures includes:
- A. Practice of personal hygiene
 - B. Wearing of protective clothing
 - C. Protective inoculations and medical examination
 - D. All of the above
- Q. 27.** In which of the following hazard is inhalation of aerosols included?
- A. Microbial hazard
 - B. Equipment hazard
 - C. Explosion hazard
 - D. Chemical hazard

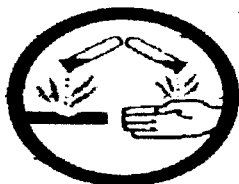
Q. 28. What is the recommended temperature and time of the autoclave for decontaminating and disposing laboratory wastes?

- A. 180°C for 25 mins
- B. 121°C for 15 mins
- C. 191°C for 70 mins
- D. 101°C for 100 mins

Q. 29. All are objectives of a laboratory health and safety programme except:

- A. To identify hazards in work place
- B. To prepare but not implement a effective code of safe laboratory practice
- C. All laboratory accidents are reported
- D. To promote safety awareness

Q. 30. The given symbol represents.



- A. Fire explosion
- B. Biohazard
- C. Radiation hazard
- D. Corrosive chemicals

Q. 31. What is not a component of First Aid Kit?

- A. 10g% iodine
- B. A pair of scissors
- C. Tincture iodine: 1 g% iodine in 95% alcohol
- D. Disinfectant solution (Diluted Dettol)

Q. 32. Which equipment is used to eliminate or reduce aerosols and splattering of microorganisms?

- A. Face shield
- B. Hot air oven
- C. Incubator
- D. Biological safety cabinet

- Q. 39.** Total HDL and LDL cholesterol estimation is included in:
- A. Kidney function test
 - B. Liver function test
 - C. Blood banking
 - D. Lipid profile test
- Q. 40.** It is not a job of the clinician is,
- A. Requests tests
 - B. Plans Therapy
 - C. Runs the tests and provide the results
 - D. Interprets results
- Q. 41.** Full form of SG:
- A. Specific goal
 - B. Special goal
 - C. Special gravity
 - D. Specific gravity
- Q. 42.** PCV stands for:
- A. Packed Cell volume.
 - B. Packed Cellular Volume.
 - C. Pocket Cell Volume.
 - D. Pocket Cellular volume
- Q. 43.** The patients in India are poor in terms of:
- A. Nutrition
 - B. Education
 - C. Transport and housing facility
 - D. All of the above
- Q. 44.** What is Homeostasis?
- A. Maintenance of Biomolecule
 - B. Maintenance of blood cells
 - C. Balance of normal healthy condition
 - D. None of above

- Q. 45.** Who are physicians?
- A. The person who finds the cause of illness.
 - B. The person who performs laboratory test.
 - C. The person responsible for diagnosing the patients.
 - D. A and C both
- Q. 46.** For preparation of most of the reagents and solutions in the laboratory, what is used as a solvent?
- A. Water
 - B. Reagent grade water
 - C. Tap water
 - D. Sterile water
- Q. 47.** The negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration is:
- A. Buffer
 - B. pI
 - C. pH
 - D. pK
- Q. 48.** If the glassware is contaminated or clotted with organic matter, it must be cleaned using _____.
- A. Acetic acid
 - B. Sulphuric acid
 - C. Chromic acid
 - D. Sodium chloride
- Q. 49.** Conical flask is also known as:
- A. Volumetric flask
 - B. Erlenmeyer flask
 - C. Flat bottomed round flask
 - D. Round bottomed round flask
- Q. 50.** What is full form of GPR?
- A. Guaranteed purpose reagent.
 - B. Guaranteed preparation reagent.
 - C. General purpose reagent.
 - D. General preparation reagent.
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK