

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS (SUBJECT CODE 828)

Blue-print for Sample Question Paper for Class XII (Session 2020-2021)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

PART A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (10 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	TOTAL QUESTIONS
		1 MARK EACH	2 MARKS EACH	
1	Communication Skills-IV	1	1	2
2	Self-Management Skills-IV	2	1	3
3	Information and Communication Technology Skills-IV	1	1	2
4	Entrepreneurial Skills-IV	1	1	2
5	Green Skills-IV	1	1	2
TOTAL QUESTIONS		6	5	11
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		Any 4	Any 3	
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 4 = 4	2 x 3 = 6	10 MARKS

PART B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS (50 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	SHORT ANS. TYPE QUES.- I	SHORT ANS. TYPE QUES.- II	DESCRIPTIVE/ LONG ANS. TYPE QUESTIONS	TOTAL QUESTIONS
		1 MARK EACH	2 MARKS EACH	3 MARKS EACH	4 MARKS EACH	
1	Hematology Lab	11	2	1	2	16
2	Blood Bank and Transfusion	11	2	1	1	15
3	Cytopathology	10	1	1	2	14
TOTAL QUESTIONS		32	5	3	5	45
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		26	Any 3	Any 2	Any 3	34
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 26 = 26	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 3 = 12	50 MARKS

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Max. Time: 3 Hours

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General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 18 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)	
i.	A _____ must contain a subject and a verb. a) Word b) Sentence c) Phrase ANS: Sentence.	1
ii.	_____ guides independent individuals as it helps them consider long term consequences rather than just transient feelings. a) Self-regulation b) Self – awareness c) Self-motivation ANS: Self-regulation	1
iii.	_____ is a school of Hindu philosophy reduces stress, which includes a series of postures and breathing exercises practiced to achieve control of body and mind. a) Yoga b) Meditation c) Physical exercise ANS: Yoga.	1
iv.	A _____ is a software that helps you type and work with text on a computer. a) Power point b) Word processor c) Adobe ANS: Word processor.	1
v.	_____ is a process of developing a business plan, launching and running a Business using innovation to meet customer needs and to make a profit. a) Business Studies b) Entrepreneurship c) Business mind ANS: Entrepreneurship.	1
vi.	_____ is the term used to denote proper management of a natural resource to prevent its exploitation, destruction or degradation. a) Survival b) Conservation c) Nature ANS: Conservation.	1

Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Write down the full form of CBC. a) Common blood count b) Complete blood count c) Complete bone count ANS: Complete blood count.	1
ii.	Name the anticoagulant that is best to use for coagulation studies. a) EDTA b) Trisodium Citrate c) Heparin ANS: Trisodium Citrate.	1
iii.	What do you mean by MCH? a) Mean Corpuscular haemoglobin b) Major Corpuscular haemoglobin c) Major Cellular haemoglobin ANS: Mean corpuscular haemoglobin.	1
iv.	In which condition decreased osmotic fragility is seen? a) Congenital spherocytosis b) Thalassemia c) Autoimmune hemolytic anaemia ANS: Thalassemia.	1
v.	Write down the full form of PCV. a) Pus cell Volume b) Periodic cell Volume c) Packed cell Volume ANS: Packed cell volume.	1
vi.	Name the instrument to separate solution into sediment and supernatant by using required speed. a) Centrifuge b) Microscope c) Hemocytometer Ans. Centrifuge.	1
vii.	What do you mean by MCHC? a) Major Corpuscular haemoglobin Concentration b) Mean Corpuscular haemoglobin Concentration c) Major Cellular haemoglobin Concentration ANS: Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration.	

Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)	
i.	Name one commonly used method to measure ESR. a) Benedict's test method b) Sahli's Method c) Westergren's Method. ANS: Westergren's Method.	1
ii.	_____ is the ideal fixative used for cellblock preparation of fluid specimens. a) Formalin b) AAF Fixative c) Xylene ANS: AAF Fixative	1
iii.	_____ is a juvenile RBC. a) Leukocyte b) Reticulocyte c) Thrombocyte ANS: Reticulocyte.	1
iv.	What do you mean by Thrombocytosis? a) An increase in platelet count b) An increase in RBC count c) An increase in WBC count ANS: An increase in platelet count.	1
v.	Who discovered Rhesus blood group system? a) Land Steiner and Wiener b) Thompson c) Charles Darwin ANS: Land Steiner and Wiener.	1
vi.	The titre of an antibody is usually determined by testing two fold serial dilution of the serum against selected _____ cells. a) Red b) White c) Blue ANS: Red.	1
vii.	Name two antigens of kidd blood group system. a) Jkd and Jke b) Jkm and Jkn c) Jka and Jkb Ans. Jka And Jkb.	1

Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	<p>_____ is defined as clumping of particles that have antigen on their surface and is brought about by anti-bodies.</p> <p>a) Agglutination b) Haemolysis c) Reaction</p> <p>ANS: Agglutination.</p>	1
ii.	<p>_____ develop due to immunization following pregnancy, previous transfusion or deliberate injection of immunogenic material.</p> <p>a) Ig G b) Ig M c) Ig E</p> <p>ANS: Ig G.</p>	1
iii.	<p>_____ are serum proteins, more specifically immunoglobulins.</p> <p>a) Antigens b) Antibodies c) Pathogen</p> <p>ANS: Antibodies.</p>	1
iv.	<p>The increase in number of WBC is called as _____.</p> <p>a) Leucocytosis b) Leukaemia c) Leukopenia</p> <p>ANS: Leucocytosis.</p>	1
v.	<p>What are the antigens of Lutheran system?</p> <p>a) Lu m and Lu n b) Lu c and Lu d c) Lu a and Lu b</p> <p>ANS: Lu a and Lu b.</p>	1
vi.	<p>Write down the full form of ELISA.</p> <p>a) Enzyme linked immunosorbent Assay b) Energy linked immunosorbent Assay c) Evolution linked immunosorbent Assay</p> <p>ANS: Enzyme linked immunosorbent Assay.</p>	1

Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	<p>What is the basic function of autoclave in laboratory?</p> <p>a) Drying b) Heating c) Sterilization</p> <p>ANS: Sterilization</p>	1
ii.	<p>_____ is rupture of red cells with release of intracellular haemoglobin can occur if the Antibody has the property of hemolysis.</p> <p>a) Agglutination b) Hemolysis. c) Reaction</p> <p>ANS: Haemolysis.</p>	1
iii.	<p>Name one special purpose fixative used in cytology laboratory.</p> <p>a) AAF fixative b) Carnoy's fixative c) Formalin</p> <p>ANS: Carnoy's fixative.</p>	1
iv.	<p>Which colour is taken by nuclei after Hematoxylin –Eosin staining?</p> <p>a) Green b) Pink c) Blue/Black</p> <p>ANS: Blue/Black.</p>	1
v.	<p>Name the chemical which is used for dehydration process.</p> <p>a) Alcohol b) Water c) Xylene</p> <p>ANS: Alcohol.</p>	1
vi.	<p>What do you mean by Cytology?</p> <p>a) Study of tissue b) Study of cells c) Study of organ</p> <p>ANS: Study of cells.</p>	1

Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)	
i.	Write down full form of FNAC. a) Fine needle aspiration cytology b) Free needle aspiration cytology c) Fine needle activation cytology ANS: Fine needle aspiration cytology.	1
ii.	_____ is strictly for taking materials from endocervix. a) Endo-cervical brush b) Exo-cervical brush c) Endo-cellular brush ANS: Endo-cervical brush.	1
iii.	It is important that no air-drying occurs prior to_____. a) Fixation b) Dehydration c) Clearing ANS: Fixation.	1
iv.	By which process Respiratory tract malignancies can be detected? a) By sputum cytology or by bronchoscopic material b) By CSF cytology or by bronchoscopic material c) By sputum cytology or by Endoscopic material ANS: By sputum cytology or by bronchoscopic material.	1
v.	Name one routine fixative that was originally recommended by Papanicolaou. a) Carnoy's Fixative b) AAF Fixative c) Ether alcohol mixture ANS: Ether alcohol mixture.	1
vi.	Name one clearing agent used in laboratory. a) Formalin b) Water c) Xylene ANS: Xylene.	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.

Q. 7	<p>Enumerate four steps of time management.</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize 2. prioritize 3. Control 4. Track <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2
Q. 8	<p>Explain Parts of speech.</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <p>A category to which a word is assigned in accordance with its syntactic functions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	2
Q. 9	<p>Write down the function of scan option.</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <p>This option provides various scanning options, like, Full System Scan, Custom Scan, Memory Scan, Mobile scan and Boot Time Scan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2
Q. 10	<p>List any four characteristics of entrepreneurship.</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ability to take up risks and Financial literacy and money management skills. 2. Believe in hard work and discipline and Effective planning and execution. 3. Adaptable and flexible to achieve the goals of enhancing quality and customer satisfaction 4. Knowledge of the product and services and their need or demand in the market. <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2
Q. 11	<p>What are the various factors that cause ecological imbalance?</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <p>The various factors causing ecological imbalance are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destruction of forests 2. Industrialization 3. Urbanization and overgrazing 4. Large scale use of pesticides <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Q. 12	<p>Write down the advantages of Evacuated Tube System.</p> <p><u>ANS:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate sample is ensured (vacuum in the tube controls the amount of blood entering the tube.) 2. Correct ratio of anticoagulant to blood is ensured. 3. This is a closed system and spillage of blood and hence any Bio-hazard is thus avoided. 4. Large amounts of blood (in multiple tubes) can be collected with minimum discomfort to patient. <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} \times 4=2$</p>	2
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Q. 13	<p>What do you mean by neutrophilia and neutropenia?</p> <p>ANS: Neutrophilia: It refers to an increase in the number/percentage of neutrophils in the blood. Neutropenia: It refers to a decrease in the number of neutrophils in the blood.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1=2</p>	2
Q. 14	<p>Write down the importance of blood storage cabinets.</p> <p>ANS: 1. Uniform temperature between 2 degree C – 6 degree C (in AC room) 2. Stainless steel inner chamber and Inside acrylic door to avoid temperature loss 3. Digital temperature indicator cum controller with audio visual alarm 4. Full view glass doors for observation without disturbing the inside conditions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">½ x 4=2</p>	2
Q. 15	<p>Explain two types of process that can be done by using cell separator.</p> <p>ANS: Continuous flow: It is a two-arm procedure where in blood is drawn from one arm. The components are separated in a cart rid & the remaining cells & plasma flow back to the donor through the other area. Here the volume of blood which is outside the body is very small. Interrupted flow: This is a one arm process. One line is connected to the donor the blood will be coming out after processing components will be separator, remaining required plasma & RBC's will be reinfused back to the donor with same line and this process will takes little longer time than the continuous flow.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1=2</p>	2
Q. 16	<p>How endometria aspiration smear can be made?</p> <p>ANS: Endometria aspiration smear: After preliminary visualization and cleaning of cervix a sterile cannula is introduced into the uterine cavity and aspiration is then carried out with a syringe. The specimen is squirted on a clean glass slide, gently spread and rapidly fixed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 1=2</p>	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Q. 17	<p>Enumerate three stages of ESR experiment.</p> <p>ANS: Sedimentation is defined as settlement of red cells to the bottom with an upper plasma layer when anti coagulated blood is kept undisturbed for a period of time. There are three stages in which this occurs: 1) The stage of aggregation - This is the first stage when the red cells form rouleaux and is the most important stage in sedimentation. 2) Stage of sedimentation - is the phase of actual falling of the cells, the larger the aggregates formed in stage I, the faster the rate of fall. This is related to both weights to surface area. 3) The stage of packing - is the final one when individual cells and aggregates slow down due to crowding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p>	3
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Q. 18	Enumerate any six features of cold centrifuge. ANS: Features of cold centrifuge: 1. Digital speed indicator 2. Stepless speed regulator with 'O' start switch 3. Digital automatic timer 4. Dynamic break 5. Digital temperature indicator cum controller 6. Unbalance cut out switch $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$	3
Q. 19	Why the preparation of PAP smear is advantageous? ANS: Advantages of Pap Smear: • It is painless and simple • Does not cause bleeding • Does not need anaesthesia • Can detect cancer and precancer • Can identify non-specific and specific inflammations • Can be carried out as an outpatient procedure $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$	3

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

Q. 20	How the microscope can be handled properly in laboratory? ANS: This instrument helps us to examine tiny objects which cannot be visualized with the naked eye. It is a delicate instrument and needs utmost care. a) Cleaning of objective and eyepiece should be done regularly and they should be kept free from dust. The optical part is cleaned to remove grease using soft cloth or lens paper. b) Hold the microscope firmly while moving it to prevent the lenses from dropping down. c) Exposure to sunlight should be avoided and it should be kept at room temperature. d) After one use oil immersion, one must always clean the oil from the objective. $4 \times 1 = 4$	4
Q. 21	How the bleeding time can be measured by IVY method? ANS: The following steps are followed to measure bleeding time: - • BP cuff is placed on the patient's arm about 2 to 3 inches above the elbow joint. Pressure is increased to 40 mm Hg. This pressure is kept for the entire procedure. • An area is selected on the volar surface of the forearm (devoid of any superficial veins) and cleaned with spirit swab. The area is allowed to dry and there will be 2 skin punctures, 5 - 10 cm apart 2.5 mm deep, 1mm wide are made and stop watch started. • Blood is blotted from each puncture site on a piece of filter paper every 15seconds. The filter paper should not touch the wound. (as this may interfere with the process of platelet plug formation). When bleeding stops, the watch is stopped, time noted and BP cuff released. • Bleeding times of the two puncture sites are noted and average of the two results are reported. $4 \times 1 = 4$	4

<p>Q. 22</p>	<p>Who discovered ABO blood grouping system? Write down the importance of ABO blood grouping system.</p> <p>ANS: Landsteiner discovered the ABO group antigens in 1900 and since then this is one of the most important discoveries in the field of medicine.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p>The importance of blood grouping:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe blood transfusion 2. Organ transplant especially liver, heart and kidney 3. Medicolegal and forensic, paternity disputes 4. Immunology and genetics <p style="text-align: right;">4 x ½=2</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 23</p>	<p>Enumerate two major categories of cytological sample that are examined in laboratory.</p> <p>ANS: Two broad categories of samples are received in the cytology laboratory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exfoliative cytology: It is the study of cells that have been shed or removed from the epithelial or mesothelial linings. Normal cells are cohesive in nature, but malignancy and infection increase exfoliation. Malignant cells show reduced intercellular adhesion due to defective desmosomes. These cells can be recovered either from natural secretions. Such as urine, sputum, vaginal, and prostatic fluids, or by artificial means, such as paracentesis or lavage of fluids like pleural, pericardial, cerebrospinal, synovial, ascetic, CSF, cyst fluid, bronchial washings etc. 2. Fine needle aspiration cytology includes aspiration done by the pathologist or the clinician as well as guided aspiration done by the radiologists and aspirations. It is a diagnostic procedure used to investigate pathological lesions in organs that do not shed cells spontaneously. In this technique, a thin, hollow needle is inserted into the lesion (usually a lump or a swelling) to obtain cells and tissue fragments, which, after being stained, are examined under a microscope. <p style="text-align: right;">2 x 2=4</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Q. 24</p>	<p>Enumerate the functions of four special purpose fixatives.</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carnoy's fixative: This is a special purpose fixative for haemorrhagic samples. The acetic acid in the fixative haemolyses the red blood cells. It is an excellent nuclear fixative as well as preservative for glycogen but results in considerable shrinkage of cells. Carnoy's fixative must be prepared fresh when needed and discarded after each use. It loses its effectiveness on long standing, and chloroform can react with acetic acid to form hydrochloric acid. • AAF Fixative: This is the ideal fixative used for cellblock preparation of fluid specimens. • Saccomanno collection fluid: A green coloured fixative of the collection of sputum. • Cytolyt solution: This is a clear water based buffered fixative for the collection of fluid specimens. A 50:50 ratio of specimen to fixative is appropriate (if this unavailable use 50% alcohol). <p style="text-align: right;">4 x1=4</p>	<p>4</p>