

Lab Technician Loksewa Question

1. If the size of RBC is 7.2 μm in diameter, called
 - A) Pronormoblast RBC
 - B) Normocytic RBC #
 - C) Microcytic RBC
 - D) Macrocytic RBC
2. Reticulocyte doesnot contain.....
 - A) Nucleus #
 - B) rRNA
 - C) Haemoglobin
 - D) All of above
3. The only known vertebrates without red blood cells are.....
 - A) Camels
 - B) Birds
 - C) Crocodile icefish #
 - D) None of the above
4. Erythropoiesis is the process by which new red blood cells are produced; it lastes about.....
 - A) 3 days
 - B) 5 days
 - C) 15 days
 - D) 7 days #
5. The least abundant cells in blood are.....
 - A) RBCs.
 - B) Neutrophills
 - C) Platelets
 - D) Basophils #
6. Blood account for 7% of the human body weight. Plasma Proteins occupy 7% of
 - A) Blood
 - B) Human body weight
 - C) Plasma #
 - D) Blood Cells
7.has the most abundant rate of blood flow with an approximate.....
 - A) Liver #
 - B) Kidney
 - C) Brain
 - D) None of Above
8. The "phlegm" means.....
 - A) A dark clot forms at the bottom
 - B) Red blood cells
 - C) Whitish layer of white blood cell
 - D) Clear Yellow serum #
9. All are raleted to blood monocyte except
 - A) Mast cells #
 - B) Kupffer
 - C) Langerhans
 - D) Macrophages
10. The function of acetic acid in the turk's fluid is to.....
 - A) Lyse WBC
 - B) Lyse RBC #
 - C) Lyse Platelates
 - D) Lyse Plasma cell
11. Leishman's stain is used.....
 - A) Dilute the WBC
 - B) Stain AFB
 - C) Stain blood smears #
 - D) Stain Fungus
12. The percentage of formed elements in blood is.....
 - A) 45% #
 - B) 50%
 - C) 55%
 - D) 65%
13. The matrix (surrounding substance) of

blood is known as: A)

- Plasma #
- B) Serum
- C) Buffy coat
- D) RBCs

14. Blood Cells

staining
Techniques
introduced by:

- A) Jenner
- B) Ehrlich #
- C) William Harvey
- D) Wintrobe

15. Plasma is.....

- A) Light yellow transparent alkaline fluid #
- B) Light red transparent alkaline fluid
- C) Light yellow transparent acidic fluid
- D) Light red transparent acidic fluid

16. Cells Generally

know "the army of
human body" are: A)

- White blood Cells #
- B) Platelets
- C) Red blood cells
- D) Antigens

17. "Hemoglobin "is a combination of

- A) carbohydrates and fats
- B) Carbohydrates and Proteins
- C) Fats and Proteins
- D) Proteins and iron #

18. Which is known as 'River of Life' ?

- A) CSF
- B) Blood #
- C) Water
- D) Serum

19. The pH value of Human Blood?

- A) 6.35-6.55
- B) 7.25-7.55
- C) 7.35-7.45 #
- D) 7.45-7.55

20. Plasma Protein Globulins Functions
as?

A) Transportation

- B) Antibodies #
- C) Maintain Electrolyte Balance
- D) Balancing

21. The disease-resistant blood cell?

- A) RBC
- B) WBC #
- C) Platelet
- D) Plasma

22. Antibodies producing WBC?

- A) Neutrophils
- B) Basophils
- C) Monocytes
- D) Lymphocytes #

23. A blood clot in vessels is called?

- A) Clot
- B) Thrombus #
- C) Embolus
- D) Aneurysm

24. Basophils were discovered in 1879
by:

- A) Paul Ehrlich #
- B) Jenner
- C) Wintrobe
- D) William

25. The hormone erythropoietin
stimulates red blood cell production
in the red bone marrow. Where in the
body is erythropoietin produced? A)

- Liver
- B) Spleen
- C) Kidney #
- D) Brain

26. "wuchereria bancrofti" causes

- A) Basophilia
- B) Eosinophilia #
- C) Neutrophilia
- D) Monocytosis

27.is found in malaria.

- A) Basophilia
- B) Eosinophilia
- C) Neutrophilia
- D) Monocytosis #

28. Infection mononucleosis is.....

- A) Bacterial infection
- B) Viral infection #
- C) Fungal infection
- D) Parasitic infection

29. Which cell is also called smear cell

- A) Normoblast
- B) Pronormoblast
- C) Neutrophilia #
- D) Monocytosis

30. In sub Acute Bacterial Endocardities,..... condition is found. A) Basophilia

- B) Lymphocytosis
- C) Neutrophilia
- D) Monocytosis #

31. Which of the following species of malaria parasite is most common in Nepal.

- A) P. Falciparum
- B) P. Vivax #
- C) P. Malariae
- D) P. ovale

32. Chemicals which neutralize the action of heparin as called...

- A) Serotonin
- B) Histamine
- C) Protamine #
- D) Sodium Warferin

33. liquid anticoagulant is commonly used

- in.....laboratory. A) Haematology
- B) Biochemistry
- C) Microbiology #
- D) Histopathology

34. Fixation of Blood smear in wright's stain is done by the....

- A) Action of methanol #
- B) Action of Turk's Fluid
- C) Action of Buffer
- D) Action of Prefixation

35. Circulation Mature RBCs lack:

- A) Ribosome
- B) Mitochondria
- C) Nucleus
- D) All of the above #

36. Ideal thin blood is.....cm in length.

- A) 1-2
- B) 3-4 #
- C) 6-7
- D) 2-3

37. Glycerin is used in.....stain.

- A) Wright's
- B) Leishman's #
- C) Giemsa
- D) All of the Above

38. Anticoagulant is used to perform ESR by westergren method is..... A) 1% ammonium Oxalate

- B) 2% ammonium Oxalate
- C) 3.8% tri-sodium citrate #
- D) EDTA

39. Normal Value of absolute Neutrophil count is...../cumm. A) 7800 #

- B) 4500
- C) 800
- D) 400

40. Which cell is smaller in Size?

- A) RBCs
- B) Small lymphocyte
- C) Platelets #
- D) Large lymphocyte

41. Vacuole is found in

- A) Neutrophil
- B) Lymphocyte
- C) Basophil
- D) Monocytes #

42. Which is also called rees and reeker's fluid?

- A) Formal citrate Solution #
- B) Hayem's fluid
- C) Gower's fluid
- D) Toisson's Fluid

43. "Serum" is a fluid which is obtained from.....

- A) Anticoagulated Blood
- B) Citrate Blood
- C) EDTA Blood
- D) Defibrinated blood

44. Acid haematin is measured at

- A) 505 nm
- B) 540 nm
- C) 340 nm
- D) None of above

45. Plasma is a Fluid which is obtained from.....

- A) Clotted Blood
- B) Unclotted
- C) Haemolysed Blood
- D) Defibrinated blood

46. Which fluid lyses the RBCs?

- A) Formal Citrate solution
- B) Hayem's Fluid
- C) Gower's fluid
- D) None of above

47. Haemolysis Is carried by.....

- A) Rough handling of Blood Sample
- B) Hypotonic solution

C) Due to Vigorous Shaking

D) All of the above

48. Normal dilution of blood in Cyanmethaemoglobin method is.....

- A) 1:100
- B) 1:200
- C) 1:250
- D) 1:400

49. ESR Menas.....

- A) Early sedimentation rate
- B) Erythrocyte sub division rate
- C) Eyrthrocyte self rate
- D) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

50. Wright stain is a.....

- A) Acidic Stain
- B) Basic Stain
- C) Neutral Stain
- D) Supravital stain

