

## **Paper – III : Clinical Pathology & Blood Banking**

### **Clinical Pathology**

#### ***MUST KNOW***

Urine Examination: Physical, Chemical and Microscopic

Stool examination : Gross, chemical & microscopic

CSF Examination

Semen examination

#### ***NICE TO KNOW***

Sex chromatin determination.

Other body fluids examination

Quality control in Clinical Pathology

### **Blood Banking**

#### ***MUST KNOW***

Immunohematology of red cell and blood group systems

Apparatus used in blood banking, its care and cleaning

Record keeping

Methods of ABO and Rh blood grouping

Screening of a blood donor, tapping of blood donor

Cross matching tests

Storage of blood

Coomb's test

Blood component therapy

#### ***NICE TO KNOW***

Antibody titrations

Blood transfusion reactions

Quality control in Blood Banking



## **Paper – IV: Hematology & Histopathology**

### **Hematology**

#### ***MUST KNOW***

Vein puncture

Instruments used in hematology

Common anticoagulants and their use

Composition of blood cellular elements, functions of blood

Estimation of Hemoglobin

Methods and counting of red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and reticulocytes.

Estimation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate, packed cell volume, blood indices

Preparation of blood films, staining methods and preparation of different stains and diluting fluids

Study of blood smear examination for red blood cells, different white blood cells, normal and abnormal cells, platelets, and parasites.

Studies for blood coagulation and haemostasis

Sickling tests, red cell fragility test and LE cell test. Foetal Hemoglobin

Estimation and Hemoglobin electrophoresis.

Basics of automated Blood Cell counters

#### ***NICE TO KNOW***

Quality control in Hematology

Born Marrow Examination

Laboratory diagnosis approach on Anemias, Leukemias, and Bleeding disorders.