## Syllabus for Courses affiliated to the Kerala University of Health Sciences Thrissur 680596



## (2024-25 Academic year onwards)

#### **2 COURSE CONTENT**

#### 2.1 Title of course:

Name of the course shall be the "BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY" – BSc (MLT)

#### 2.2 Objectives of the course

At the end of the course the candidates shall be:

- 1. Aware of the principle underlying the organization of a clinical laboratory.
- 2. Able to do routine and special investigative procedures in medical laboratory practice.
- 3. Provide a good theoretical and practical education who plan to work with in the field of medical laboratory technology and science.
- 4. Develop knowledge and skin in accordance with the society's demand in medical Laboratorytechnology
- 5. Qualify the students for official approval as medical laboratory technologist.
- 6. Able to operate and maintain all equipment used in laboratory diagnostics.
- 7. Able to establish and manage a clinical or Research laboratory.
- 8. Qualify the students for official approval as a junior faculty to teach under graduate coursein medical laboratory technology.

#### 2.3 Medium of instruction:

Medium of instruction shall be English

#### 2.4 Course outline

The course of study enhances student's knowledge and skills in several major categorical areas of medical laboratory technology. The degree in medical laboratory technology provides advanced skills to practicing laboratory professionals in health administration, leadership, quality assurance and health informatics. It is a four-year professional Degree course comprising four papers in each year. Total course duration is 5860 hours including 100 hours of training in reputed external Hospitals/institutes. There will be three internal examinations conducted by the Institutes/Colleges and one public examination at the end

of each academic year.

#### 2.5 Duration of the course

a) Duration of the course shall be four academic years. The students should undergo training for at least 2 weeks in one or more national reputed institutions during the period of the course especially for Virology, Mycology and recent advances in medical technology. Maximum timespan for acquiring the degree will be 8 years from the joining of the course. (Double the normal course duration)

#### 2.6 Subjects

As given under "Content of each subject in each year "

#### 2.7 Total number of hours

The students have to attend a minimum of 240 working days. Total course duration is 5860 hours including 100 hours of training in reputed external Hospitals/institutes.

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## 2.8 Branches if any with definition:-

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#### a) Branches of study

The course shall comprise of both theory and practical studies in different branches of medical laboratory technology and its related subjects such as

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- 1.Anatomy
- 2.Physiology
- 3. Medical Laboratory Science and Ethics
- 4.Biochemistry
- 5.General Microbiology
- 6.Immunology
- 7.Mycology
- 8.Virology
- 9. Applied Microbiology
- 10. Parasitology
- 11. Entomology
- 12. Systemic Diagnostic Bacteriology

- 13. Transfusion technology
- 14. General and Clinical Pathology
- 15. Hematology
- 16. Cytology
- 17. Histopathology techniques
- 18. Cytogenetics
- 19. Molecular biology
- 20. Research methodology and Biostatistics
- 21. Computer applications
- 22. Laboratory managements.

## 2.9 Teaching/Learning methods

- Lecture and practical classes
- Regular clinical Laboratory proving to pick up practical skill and practice techniques on diagnostic investigations, taboratory responsibility and supervision.

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• Students should present seminars in various clinical subjects in medical laboratory technology toattain presentation skill.

a) Title of subjects & hours of study

Subjec			Total Hours/subject/year			
	t सर्वे भवन्तु सुसि	Theory	Practical	Clinical Lab Posting	Total	
	First Year					
Paper-I	Anatomy	100	80	-	180	
	Physiology	115	65	-	180	
Paper-II	Biochemistry-I	130	230	-	360	
Paper III	Basic Microbiology & Immunology	130	230	-	360	
Paper IV	Basic Medical Laboratory Science & Haematology - I	130	230	-	360	
	Second year					
Paper V	Biochemistry II	90	174	96	360	
Paper VI	General Microbiology	90	174	96	360	
Paper VII	Parasitology & Entomology	90	174	96	360	

Paper	Haematology-II& Clinical Pathology	90	174	96	360
VIII					
	Third year				
Paper IX	Biochemistry III	100	200	150	450
Paper X	Bacteriology	100	200	150	450
Paper XI	Cytology and Transfusion technology	100	200	150	450
Paper XII	Computer Application, Research	90			90
	methodology & Laboratory management				
	Final year				
Paper	Biochemistry IV	90	180	160	430
XIII					
Paper	Mycology, Virology and Applied	90	180	160	430
XIV	Microbiology				
Paper XV	Histotechnology and Cytogenetics	90	180	160	430
Paper	Project	150			150
XVI	5	0			
	**Training at reputed external Hospitals/	2 2			100
	National Institutions	EN			
	Grand Total	m			5860

#### सर्वे भवन्तु सुरिवनः b) Qualification of Teacher

Minimum qualification for a teacher is the Acquisition of MD in the concerned subject

#### OR

Four-year BSc MLT Degree and Master's Degree in MLT (MSc MLT) in Biochemistry / Microbiology/ Pathology from any Institute or Medical College and approved by the Kerala University of Health Sciences and Govt. of Kerala.

#### 2.10 Content of each subject in each year

#### FIRST YEAR

#### Paper I - Anatomy & Physiology

#### Paper I A - ANATOMY - Theory -100Hours & Practical-80 hours Paper I B- Physiology – 115 Hours & Practical 65 hours Paper I A – ANATOMY INCLUDING HISTOLOGY- Theory -100 Hours & Practical-80 hours

# *Course Description:* The Course is designed to enable students to acquire General knowledge of the normal structure of various human body systems and more emphasis given to those relevant for Medical Laboratory Technology students. The Course content is divided in to 3 categories; **must know, desirable to know and nice to know,** which is indicated as must know (\*\*\*), desirable to know (\*\*) and nice to how (\*).

A maximum of 60% of questions for the UDversity examination should be from must know portions of the content, 30% may be non desirable to know portions of content and a maximum of 10% of questions from Nice to know content for university examination. There will be no University practical and viva examination for Paper –I Anatomy & Physiology and also no practical internal assessment. But practical classes should be conducted as per the hour distributed for the same.

A practical Record Book should be prepared by each student for each Anatomy and physiology paper and that will be evaluated by Internal / External Examiners of Biochemistry/Microbiology/Pathology paper.

	Anatomy including Histology Topics
1)	Introduction to Anatomical terms organization of the human body.
	a) Microscopic structure of Human cell **
	b) Classification, functions and Microscopic Structures of Primary tissues,
	Epithelial tissue, connective, tissue, muscular tissue, Nervous tissue (With
	Histology) **
	c) Histology of Cartilage – Hyaline, Elastic, fibro cartilage **

2)	The Skeletal System			
	a) Classification of bones, constituents of bone and bone tissue. Functions of			
	Skeleton, Microscopic Structure of compact bones. **			
	b) Histology: Bone cross section and longitudinal section *			
	c) Organizations of skeleton, Structure of typical vertebrae. *			
	d) Brief study on individual bones: Axial skeleton, appendicular skeletor			
	cartilages and its classifications. *			
	e) Scapula, Humerus, Radius & ulna, Sacrum, Clavicle, Hip bones,			
	pelvic bones,femur, tibia, fibula*			
	f) Carpel and tarsal bones. *			
	g) Classification of joints**, movements*, with examples type of ligament *			
	h) Skull bones - Importance of sutures: coronal, sagittal and lambdoid, cranial			
	fossae, foramen magnum (elementary knowledge only). Bones of Cranium,			
	Auditory meatus, Mandible and Ramus.			
	i) Difference between fock and adult skull. **			
	Muscular System			
3)	a) General function and actions of Nerve supply and blood supply of muscles*.			
	Classification of muscless. Dimmragm *			
	b) Nerve supply and blood supply of hands and legs. ***			
	Thorax *			
	a) Thoracic cavity***, Mediastinum***, Pleura ***			
4)				
	Respiratory System			
5)	a) Trachea and lungs – Position, relation, structure***, and blood supply*.			
	Broncho-pulmonary segments. Bronchiole, alveoli and muscles of			
	respiration. *			
	b) Histology of Trachea and lungs*			
	Heart			
6)	a) Position, shape, size, structure, borders, chambers of heart, valves,			
	pericardium*** blood supply* and nerve supply of heart*,			
	b) Conducting system of heart**. Atrio ventricular node. **			

	Vascular system
7)	a) Blood vessels, classification and its structure***
	b) Differences in the structure of artery and vein. Portal venous system. ***
	c) Histology: Large artery – Aorta, Medium sized artery, large veins – Inferior
	venacava, Medium sized vein*
	Lymphatic System
8)	a) Lymph node, spleen, thymus, tonsil, lymphatic duct***.
	Digestive System
9)	a) Oral cavity, salivary glands, teeth, tongue, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach ***
	b) Glands in digestive system, small intestine - duodenum, jejunum, ileum***.
	c)Pancreas, liver, gall bladder, gall stone, biliary tract. Large intestine,
	colon, appendix, rectum-recto-vesical and recto-uterine pouch***
	Urinary System
10)	a) Kidney, nephron***, ureter, urinary bladder and its relation in male and
	females, urethra. *** (With estological approach *) blood supply**, venous
	drainage*>
	Reproductive system
11)	a) Male reproductive system*** testis, seminiferous tubules, epididymis,
	seminal vesicles, external genitalia of male***. (With Histology *)
	a) Female reproductive system – vagina, cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes,
	ovary, ovarian follicles*** (With Histology*).
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12)	Nervous System
12)	a) Classification and structure of neurons, brain - parts, ventricles, cranial
	nerves, spinal cord, spinal nerves.
	b) Histology of Neuron, Spinal ganglion, Sympathetic ganglion. Nerve Fibre –
	Optic nerve, Sciatic nerve *
12)	Integumentary system.
13)	a) Skin - parts, function. (Histology)**
	Endocrine system.
14)	a) Pituitary glands, thyroid, parathyroid, suprarenal gland. ***
	<b>b</b> ) Histology of Pituitary, Thyroid & parathyroid, Adrenal gland and Pancreas. *
15)	Special senses
	a) Olfactory epithelium, taste buds of tongue. **
	<b>b)</b> Structure of ear, eye; functions. **

#### Practical\*\*\* 80 hours.

Demonstration of gross anatomy - organs

Demonstration of Veins, arteries and nerves in the handsand legs

- Chaurasia

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Demonstration of bones Identification of normal tissues Human skeleton-parts demonstration

Preparation of histology slides

Microscopic demonstration and identification of histology slides as per theory. Museum jars, Preparation & Demonstration.

Visit an Anatomy Museum

#### **Text Books**

- 1. Gross Anatomy
- 2. Histology
- 3. General Anatomy -Chaurasia.

Paper I B- Physiology -115 Hours & Practical 65 hours

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*Course Description:* The Course is designed to enable the students to acquire knowledge of the normal physiology of various human body systems and understand the alterations in physiology in diseases and apply this. More emphasis shall be given to those relevant for medical Laboratory Technology students. The Course content is divided in to 3 categories; **must know, desirable to know and nice to know,** which is indicated as must know (\*\*\*), desirable to know (\*\*) and nice to know (\*).

A maximum of 60% of questions for the University examination should be from must know portions of the content, 30% may be from desirable to know portions of content and a maximum of 10% of questions from Nice to know content for university examination. There will be no University practical and viva examination for Paper – I B - Physiology and also no practical internal assessment. But practical classes should be conducted as per the Hour distributed for the same.

	Торіс
1	Introduction to physiology
2	Blood physiology
	a) Composition and functions of blood***
	b) Plasma proteins – types, functions ***
	c) RBCs – morphology, functions, erythropoiesis***
	d) WBCs – classification, morphology, functions, WBC count, leucopoiesis***
	e) Platelets – normal count, thrombopoiesis***
	f) PCV, ESR, osmotic fragility, RBC count, blood indices – MCH, MCV, MCHC***
	g) Hemostasis – mechanism***
	Coagulation of blood – extrinsic and intrinsic pathway***
	h) Bleeding time, clotting time***
	i) Blood groups – ABO system, determination, importance, mismatch blood
	transfusion, Rh system***
3	<ul> <li>Respiratory system <ul> <li>a) Functional anatomy – phases of respiration – inspiration and expiration – mechanism**</li> <li>b) Lung volumes and capacities – values</li> <li>c) Spirometry*</li> <li>d) Pulmonary gas exchange – diffusion of gases, transport of respiratory gases in blood – O 2 and CO 2 ***</li> <li>e) O 2 – Hb dissociation curve***</li> <li>f) Regulation of respiration – chemical and neural***</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
4	Cardiovascular system
	a) Functional Anatomy, conducting system and spread of cardiac impulse Cardiac
	cycle – definition, duration of phases. ***
	b) Heart sounds, Pulse – Definition, Heart rate, Systemic circulation**
	c) ECG – Basic principle of recording, types of leads – Normal ECG**
	d) Cardiac output – definition**
	e) Determination of blood pressure and normal values, regulation, determination of BP in man. ***

5	Endocrine system
	a) General introduction, Hormones – definition***
	<b>b</b> ) Endocrine glands – names, their secretions, major functions, (hypothalamus,
	pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal glands, ovary and testis). ***
6	Muscle and nerve
	a) Transport across cell membrane, Resting membrane potential and its bandsAction
	potential – its basis, refractory period, latent period. ***
	<b>b</b> ) Neuron – Morphology, properties ***
	c) Muscle – Types, difference between them, properties. **
	d) Neuromuscular junction, structure, neuromuscular transmission. *
7	Nervous system
	<b>a</b> ) Introduction, organization of brain and spinal cord, functions. ***
	<b>b</b> ) Synapse – definition, types, synaptic transmission and synaptic inhibition. **
	c) Reflex action – definition, components, important properties, importance. **
	d) Cerebral cortex – Gross structure portance, EEG, Cerebellum – Gross
	structure, functions, Hypothalanus - Sunctions**
	e) Thalamus – functions, Basal ganglia – functions**
	f) Autonomic nerves system**
	g) CSF – Production, circulation, composition, functions***
	h) Lumbar puncture. **
8	Special senses
	a) Vision – Basic optics. Briefly on refractory errors of eyes, Visual receptors, visual
	pathway**
	<b>b</b> ) Audition –Functional anatomy, Functions of ear**
	c) Olfaction, Gestation**
9	Digestive system
	a) Functional Anatomy – Innervations, Salivary secretion***
	<b>b</b> ) Gastric secretion – phases, control, Gastric – functions; Pancreatic secretion
	functions, regulation; Liver – functional anatomy, Bile – functions and
	composition***
	c) Small intestine – secretion, GI motility-Deglutition, Peristalsis; Functions of
	stomach, small intestine and colon. ***

10	Excretory system				
	1. Renal system <sup>***</sup>				
	a) Kidney - Functional anatomy of kidney, Functions of kidney***				
	b) Urine formation – glomerular ultrafiltration, tubular reabsorption, tubular				
	secretion***				
	c)Glomerular filtration rate – definition, measu	c)Glomerular filtration rate – definition, measurement, factors affecting. ***			
	d)Tubular functions – reabsorption of sodium,	d)Tubular functions – reabsorption of sodium, water, glucose, tubular secretion of H+			
	(Acidification of urine) **				
	e) Diuresis and diuretics, micturition**				
	f) Dialysis**				
	2. Skin				
	Mechanism of temperature regulation**.				
11	Reproductive system	X-1 1			
	a) Sex determination, Role of hormones in sex	ual differentiation in foetal life**			
	b) Male reproductive system – organ gunctio	ns of testis; Female reproductive			
	system – functions of ovaries**	3			
	c) Menstrual cycle – ovarian cycle and uterine cycle***				
	d) Fertilization, pregnancy, functions of placenta, Parturition, Pregnancy test				
	principle***				
	Practical*** 65 Hours				
	1.Heamoglobin estimation				
	2.ESR determination	a-1:			
	3.RBC count				
	4.WBC count				
	5.Differential count				
	<b>6.</b> PCV, Red cell indices.				
	7.Osmotic fragility test				
	8.Bleeding time, Clotting time				
	9.Blood grouping				
	10. Measurement of Blood pressure in man				
	Text Books				
	1. Essentials of Medical Physiology- K. Samb	ulingam & Prema Sambulingam			
	2.Text book of physiology for BDS students	- Prof. Jain A.R.			
	3. Text book of physiology	- Choudhary			
	4. Text book of physiology	-Ganong			
	5.Text book of physiology	-G.K.Pal.			

#### First year Paper II

#### **Biochemistry I – 130 hours**

#### **Basic Clinical Biochemistry**

Main objective is to impart the knowledge of cell, Glass wares, Equipment's, reagents, apparatus, units and volumetric analysis in the laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry

- 1. **General overview:** classification and organization of medical laboratories, Role of medical laboratory services, lab technologists, lab rules, professional ethics and professional code of conduct.( 3 hrs)
- 2. Introduction to the Chemistry of the LIVING THINGS AND CELL.

**Cell Biology:** Definition of cell Cellias a basic UNIT of living systems, fundamental cell types (PPLO's, bacteria, eukaryotic microbes, plant and animal cells), difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic eells, Structure and function of cell organelles, ultra structure of cell membrane, cytosol, Golgi bodies, endoplasmic reticulum (rough and smooth), ribosomes, cytoskeletal structures (actin, microtubules etc.), Mitochondria, lysosomes, nucleus and cell fraction.

**Evolution**: Origin of life, theories of evolution, evidences of evolution from plant and animal kingdom, modern concept in Evolution and concept of speciation.(7hrs)

- 3. Laboratory Glass wares: Glass composition, properties, varieties, grades of glassware's. calibration of pipettes and other volumetric apparatus. plastic- PVC, polycarbonate, Teflon etc. advantages and disadvantages of various disposable lab ware. Cleaning of laboratory glass wares. Preparation of cleaning solutions. Care of laboratory wares and utensils.(7 hrs)
- 4. **Chemials** Grades of chemical, Chemical hazards, safety measures, universal safety precautions, storage and handling of chemical and reagents, Primary and secondary standard chemicals, Units of measurements, expression concentration of solutions in

physical unit and chemical units- Molarity, Normality, Molality, percent solution, saturated solutions, PPM solutions and standard solutions. Dilutions of solutions, interconversion of solutions, and First aid in the laboratory (8 hrs)

- 5. **Water the universal solvent**, Ionization of Water, weak acids and weak bases, dissociation constants, buffer systems, Henderson Hassel Bach equation, PH and PH meter. Preparation and storage of distilled water, double distilled and deionised water. Evaluation of water purity. (7 hrs)
- 6. Laboratory equipment's- Principles, Instrumentation, working, uses, care and maintenance. Colourimetry, Spectrophotometry, Fluorimetry, Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry, nephelometry, Flame photometry, pH meter, ion selective electrode, analytical balance, electronic balance, centrifuge, homogenizers, vortex mixer, magnetic stirrer, Desiccators and distillation apparatus (12 hrs)
- 7. Biological specimens concerton, preservation and processing of biological specimens for analysis, blocd, trine, CSF, gastric juices, Amniotic fluid, Ascitic fluid, synovial fluid and other solv fluids. Preparation and use of anticoagulants and urine preservatives.
   10hrs
- Volumetric analysis Preparation and standardisation of volumetric solutions. Preparation of standard solutions of Oxalic acid, Sodium hydroxide, Hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acids, Silver nitrate and Potassium permanganate. Chemical indicators and theory of indicators (10 hrs)
- Elementary knowledge of Physical Chemistry-Adsorption, diffusion, colloids, emulsions, Viscosity, surface tension, partition coefficient, osmosis, dialysis and Donnan membrane equilibrium(10 hrs)
- Radio isotopic Techniques: Basic concepts of radioisotopes, basic principles of Radioactivity, detection and measurements of radioactivity -theory and applications of Geiger-Muller tube counter, solid and liquid scintillation counters, primary and secondary fluors, safety rules for radio isotopic studies and applications of radioisotopes. (6 hrs)

#### CHEMISTRY OF BIOLOGICAL MOLECULES

one can understand the physiological function that regulates the proper growth and development of a human body.

#### **1.CARBOHYDRATES** 15 hrs

-15 hr

15 hrs

Structural aspects; Introduction & Occurrence, Classification. Chemistry and properties of monosaccharide, disaccharides and polysaccharides. Stereoisomers, epimers, and reactions of monosaccharide and other carbohydrates. Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates. Mucopolysaccharides and glycoproteins.

Reactions of carbohydrates- reactions of glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, sucrose, starch and glycogen.

#### 2. PROTEINS

Structural aspects – General introduction, Classification, properties and biological function, AMINO ACIDS Structure & properties peptide bond, primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures, sequence analysis, Digestion and absorption of proteins. Lipoproteins and nucleoproteins, structural proteins. Colour reactions of amino acids and proteins- albumin, globulin, casein, gelatin and peptone. Reactions of NPN substances (urea, uric acid, creatinine)

#### **3. LIPIDS**

Structural aspects; General introduction, Classification of lipids, chemistry and properties of fatty acids- saturated, & unsaturated fatty acids, triglycerides, phospholipids and steroids. Saponification number, Iodine number and rancidity. Lipoproteins: structure, types and functions. Digestion and absorption of lipids,Cell membrane: Structure and function – fluid Mosaic model and, transport mechanisms.

#### 4.NUCLEIC ACIDS 5 hrs

Structural aspects – Components of DNA and RNA, Chemistry of purines, pyrimidines, nucleosides, nucleotides, nucleic acids, nucleosomes. Structure of DNA and RNA. various forms of DNA and RNA, functions of DNA and RNA.

#### BIOCHEMISTRY PRACTICALS 230 Hours

- 1. Familiarization with Glass wares, chemicals and laboratory equipment
- 2. Sample collection, labelling, storage and processing of blood, separation of serum and plasma
- 3. Measurements of liquids, Weighing solids
- 4. Calibration of pipette and other volumetric glass wares
- 5. Cleaning of lab wares and laboratory utensils, preparation of cleaning fluids.
- 6. Preparation of distilled and deionised water
- 7. Preparation of anticoagulants and preservatives for specimen collection.
- 8. Use and proper maintenance of -Analytical balance, Electronic balance, Centrifuge, Colorimeter, spectrophotometer, pH meter, Homogenizer, vortex mixer, water bath and Desiccators
- 9. Measurement of pH, preparation of buffers
- 10. Preparation of saturated solution and half saturated solutions, Preparation of standard solutions, % solutions (/, W/V) normal and molar solutions.
- 11. Preparation of buffers: acetate, phosphate and tris buffers and measurement of pH
- 12. Titration of acids and bases, preparation of standard solution of Sodium hydroxide, Hydrochloric acid, sulphuricacid. Silver nitrate and Potassium permanganate solutions
- 13. Reactions of carbohydrates, reactions of glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, sucrose, dextrin, starch and glycogen.
- 14. Reactions of Amino acids, colour reactions of albumin, globulin, casein, gelatin and peptone.
- 15. Reactions of fatty acids and cholesterol
- 16. Reactions of NPN substances (urea, uric acid,

#### creatinine)

- 17. Demonstration of osmosis and dialysis
- 18.. Verification of Beer-Lambert's Law

#### **Recommended books**

- 1. Text book of Biochemistry by DM Vasudevan, Sreekumari.S and Kannan Vaidyanathan
- 2. Medical Laboratory Technology by Kanai L Mukherjee
- 3. Text book of Medical Laboratory technology By Proful Godker
- 4. Harper's Biochemistry by Robert K murray

5. Instrumental analysis by Charwal Anand

#### **Reference** books

- 1. Clinical diagnosis and management by Laboratory methods (John Bernard Henry )
- 2. Lehninger: Principles of Biochemistry, Nelson, D.L. and Cox, M.M., W.H.
- 3. Biochemistry Lubert STRYER

#### Paper III BASIC MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY - 130 hours

#### **BASIC MICROBIOLOGY – 55 hours**

#### 1. Introduction to Microbiology

Historical review (Contributors of Edward Jenner, Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch and postulates, Anton van Leeuwenroek, Alexander Fleming) and scope of microbiology Role of medical microbiology in diagnosis and control of infections.

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#### 2. Sterilizations and disinfection

Definitions of sterilization, disinfection, antisepsis. Classification of sterilization and disinfection.

#### 3. Sterilization – Physical methods and chemical methods.

Different methods of sterilization: Heat, radiation, filtration, chemical methods

(Emphasis should be given to each method) Selection of material for sterilization or disinfection

• Autoclaves-Different types, principles, operating procedures, precautions,

applications and quality control Advantage and disadvantages various types of autoclaves

• Filtration- Principles, methods, applications

• **Radiation** - Principles, methods, applications ,Principles, methods, applications Chemical methods of sterilization

Sporicidal disinfectants- action and exposure period

#### 4.Disinfection-Physical methods and Chemical methods

Physical methods-Heat, Filtration, Radiation • Disinfecting filters - principles, Methods, types of filters, applications

#### **Chemical methods** .

Factors influencing the performance of the chemical disinfectants.

- -Different types of chemicals used for disinfection purposes
- -Emphasis should be given to its mode of action and period of exposure
- -MIC, its period of exposure, application and limitations.

-Quality control tests for each method.

#### 5. Decimal reduction time (D Value).

#### 6. Testing of disinfectants

In use test, Rideal – Walker test or Chick – Martin test for the phenol co-efficient determ (Students should know the sterilization of disinfection of the following - floors, work benches, safety cabinets, rooms, oper theatres, skin, hospital wares, and laboratory Equipment. Theatre instrument different types of media, plastic materials, cotton materials, 100 instruments used in surgery etc.) 2 C)

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-Preparation of disinfectant for laboratory use.

-Decontamination of equipment and wastes especially in microbiology

-Washing, cleaning, packing and sterilization of glasses and storage of sterile articles.

-Classification of microbes on the basis of hazards

-Principles of classifications of laboratory safety cabinet and its applications

#### 7.. Incubators

design, different models, working principles, precautions, calibration of temperature.

Anaerobic incubators, Walk in incubator -principles and its applications

#### 8. Cell morphology

Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cell - structure and function

#### 9.. Morphology of bacteria

Anatomy of the bacterial cell. (Special emphasis should give to cell wall, capsules,

flagella, plasmid, bacterial spores, spheroplasts, protoplasts, L-forms)

#### Staining

#### IMMUNOLOGY - 75 hours Section B

• Definitions of infection, Pathogenicity, Virulence, Primary infection, nosocomial infection

- Description of different sources of infection and how they are transmitted to others.
- A brief introduction of different predisposing factors responsible for bacterial infection.
- Structure and function of Immune system
- An introduction to immunity and immune system, classification of immunity
- Descriptive study of Innate immunity and its determinants
- A descriptive study of Acquired Immunity
- Classification of Acquired Immunity with its detailed description
- Immune responses
- Principles of cell mediated and humoral immunity
- Discussion on cellular immune responses (more emphasis should be given for lymphokines or cytokines, TNF, Intercore
- Lymphocytes subsets and its functions, Natural killer cells.
- Antigens and their properties, Super Antigens, Heterophile Antigens.

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- Immunoglobulin and their structure and functions.
- Monoclonal antibody

• Major Histocompatibility complex – a brief description of gene organization, structure and its functions, transplantation.

- A brief description of complement and its properties
- Activation and regulation of complement path ways.
- Biological effects of complement
- A brief introduction of Immunodeficiency disease and Hypersensitivity reactions.
- Discussion on Auto immunity.
- A detailed study of Vaccines & amp; adjuvants.
- Descriptive study of Antigen-antibody reactions -

Precipitation, Agglutination, complement fixation, Neutralization, ELISA, RIA, IF,

(more emphasis should be given to ELISA, IF, Counter current immuno

electrophoresis)

#### **PRACTICALS 230 Hours**

- Introduction and demonstration of Laboratory Equipment used in Microbiology.
- Cleaning of new and used glass wares for microbiological purposes. Students be familiar to use autoclave, hot air oven, water bath, steamer etc.
- Demonstration of different types of physical methods of sterilization
- Sterilization of heat labile fluids, glass wares, liquids, plastic and other laboratory and hospital wares.
- Demonstration of different methods of disinfection
- Students should be familiar to use different types of filters and its decontamination.
- Rideal Walker test or chick Martin test for the phenol co-efficient determination.
- Test for minimum inhibitory concentration of at least 2 commercially available

disinfectants, In use test

- Students should prepare the working ailutions of common disinfectant.
- Decontamination of wastes and carcasses method
- Students should be thorough to work with light microscope
- Study of the morphological characters of bacteria
- Detection of motility \*- Hanging drop examinations with motile bacteria, non motile bacteria. Method by using semi solid medium.
- Preparation and examination of wet films\*. Direct microscopic examination of wet film

• Preparation of smear, fixation and staining of bacterial smears and its quality control methods

- Simple staining methods\* Pure culture, mixed culture
- Gram's staining and any one modification\* Pure culture Mixed culture
- A.F.B. staining and its modification \*- Normal smear, AFB positive smear
- Fluorochrome staining and its demonstration
- Special staining technique for the demonstration of bacterial capsule (any two methods)
- Special staining technique for the demonstration of spores (any one method)
- Special staining technique for the demonstration of Flagella (Any one method)
- Special staining technique for the demonstration of volutin granules

• Preparation of stains and reagents used for the above staining technique. Quality control testing for the stains.

(repeated exercises should be given till the students become thorough with the (\*) marked techniques)

#### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Mackie & Macartney practical medical Microbiology - Collee. Fraser, Mar mion, Simmons

2. Medical Laboratory Manual for Tropical Countries Vol-1 & amp; Vol - 2 Monica Chees brough

- 3. Text Book of Microbiology- Baveja
- 4. Text Book of Microbiology-Ananthanarayanan & amp; Jayaram Panikker
- 5. Essential Immunology-Roitt

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

- 1. Medical Microbiology David green Wood, Slack Pentherer
- 2. Topley and Wilson's Microbiologiand Microbial infections 9 th edi: Leslie Collier,

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- Albert Balow Vol -2 Systematic Bacteriology
- 3. Medical Laboratory Technology Kanai. L. Mukherjee.
- 4. Sterilization and Disinfection C. Sykes
- 5. Sterilization and Disinfection Black.
- 6. Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology. Forbes Sahm, Weissfeld
- 7. Foundations in Microbiology Talaro, Taloro
- 8. Microbiology an Introduction Tortora, Funke, Case.
- 9. Microbiology Prescott Harly Klein.
- 10. Laboratory Experiments in Microbiology Johson Case.
- 11. Microbiology in practice Lois Beisheir.
- 12. Microbiology A Laboratory Manual.- Cappuccino, Sherman
- 13. Microbiology Pelczar, Chan, Krieg.
- 14. Introductory Immunology Davie
- 15. Fundamental Immunology Paul
- 16. Basic & Clinical Immunology Daniel P. Stites.

#### PAPER IV - BASIC MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE AND HAEMATOLOGY-I 130 Hours

#### **BASIC MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES –**

#### 1.\*\*Introduction to National Healthcare System-5 hours

The course provides the students a basic insight into the main features of Indian health care delivery system and how it compares with the other systems of the world. Topics to be covered under the subject are as follows:

- Introduction to healthcare delivery system a. Healthcare delivery system in India at primary, secondary and tertiary care b. Community participation in healthcare delivery system c. Health system in developed countries. d. Private Sector e. National Health Mission f. National Health Policy g. Issues in Health Care Delivery System in India
- National Health Programme- Background objectives, action plan, targets, operations, achievements and constraints in various National Heath Programme.
- Introduction to AYUSH system of medicine ( not asked for University examination) a. Introduction of Ayurveda. b. Yoga and Naturopathy c. Unani d. Siddha e. Homeopathy
- Health seenario of India- past, present and future 5. Demography & Vital Statistics a. Demography its concept b. Significance and recording of vital statistics c. Census its impact on health policy
- Epidemiology a. Principles of Epidemiology b. Natural History of disease c. Methods of Epidemiological studies d. Epidemiology of communicable & amp; non-communicable diseases, disease transmission, host defence, immunizing agents, cold chain, immunization, disease monitoring and surveillance.

2. \*\*Medical terminologies and record keeping

This course introduces the elements of medical terminology. Emphasis is placed on building familiarity with medical words through knowledge of roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

Topics include: origin word building abbreviations and symbols terminology related to the study. Spelling is critical and will be counted when grading tests.

Topics to be covered under the subject are as

- Derivation of medical terms.
- Define word roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
- Conventions for combined morphemes and the formation of plurals.
- Basic medical terms
- Form medical terms utilizing roots, suffixes, prefixes, and combining roots.

- Interpret basic medical abbreviations/symbols.
- Utilize diagnostic, surgical, and procedural terms and abbreviations related to the integumentary system, musculoskeletal system, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, nervous system, and endocrine system.
- Interpret medical orders/reports
- Data entry and management on electronic health record system.

#### 3.\*\*Basics of emergency care and life support skills

Basic life support (BLS) is the foundation for saving lives following cardiac arrest. Fundamental aspects of BLS include immediate recognition of sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) and activation of the emergency response system, early cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and rapid defibrillation with an automated external defibrillator (AED). Initial recognition and response to heart attack and stroke are also considered part of BLS. The student is also expected to learn about basic emergency care including first aid and triage.

Topics to be covered under the subjectare as follows:

- Vital signs and primary assessment
- Basic emergency care first aid and triage
- Ventilations including use of eng-valve-masks (BVMs)
- Choking, rescue breathing methods
- One- and Two-rescuenCPR
- Using an AED (Automated external defibrillator).
- Managing an emergency including moving a patient

At the end of this topic, focus should be to teach the students to perform the maneuvers in simulation lab and to test their skills with focus on airways management and chest compressions. At the end of the foundation course, each student should be able to perform and execute/operate on the above mentioned modalities.

#### 4. Medical law and ethics

- Medical ethics Definition Goal Scope 1
- Introduction to Code of conduct 1
- Basic principles of medical ethics Confidentiality 1
- Malpractice and negligence Rational and irrational drug therapy -1
- Autonomy and informed consent Right of patients 1
- Care of the terminally ill- Euthanasia 1

- Organ transplantation 1
- Medico legal aspects of medical records Medico legal case and type-Records and document related to MLC - ownership of medical records -Confidentiality Privilege communication - Release of medical information
   - Unauthorized disclosure - retention of medical records - other various aspects.- 2
- Professional Indemnity insurance policy -1
- Development of standardized protocol to avoid near miss or sentinel events 1
- Obtaining an informed consent.- 1

#### 5. Basics of Medical Laboratory

- Common laboratory lay rout and design -level, category research laboratories.- 3 hrs
- Role of Laboratory in clealth care delivery 2 hrs
- Care of laboratory wares, equipments and chemicals: general principles –3 hrs
- Glass composition, properties, varieties, grades of glass wares.- 2 hrs
- Making simple glass wares in the laboratory glass blowing techniques- 2 hrs
- Common laboratory wares PVC, polycarbonate, plastic.- 2 hrs
- Advantages and disadvantages of various disposable lab ware. 1 hrs
- Cleaning of laboratory wares. Preparation of cleaning solutions. Care of laboratory wares and utensils.- 2 hrs
- Laboratory safety General principles, laboratory hazards and safety measures, universal safety precautions 3 hrs

#### 6. Microscopes

- History and development of microscopes. 1 hrs
- A brief review of light microscopes, its image formation, numerical aperture resolution, magnification.- 1 hrs
- Different types of objectives, eye piece, condensers and illuminations, their applications. -2hrs
- Methods of use of microscopes for the demonstration of wet films and dry preparations. 30 min
- Care and safe use of microscopes.- 30 min

• Classification of microscopes.

-Bright field monocular & amp; binocular microscopes.- 1hrs

-Phase contrast microscope.- 1hrs

-Dark ground microscope. – 1hrs

-Fluorescent microscope.- 1 hrs

-Electron microscope. Principles, methods of safe working, different parts, use, preparation of smears for its examinations and application of the above microscopes.-2 hrs

• Micrometry – Light microscopic micrometry, Photographic micrometry and electron microscopic micrometer. – 2hrs

#### 7. HAEMATOLOGY-I - 80 Hours

- Blood and blood components normal blood cell morphology 3
- Origin, development, maturation, function and fate of blood cells.-10
- Capillary and Venous blood. Methods of blood collection and advanced techniques 4
- Various anticongulants, their functions, uses, advantages and disadvantages order of blood draw – 3
- Principles of staining, Romanowsky stains, preparations and staining properties of various Romanowsky stains with emphasis to Leishman's stain. Preparation and use of Buffer solutions in staining. 8
- Preparation of Blood smears. Thin smear, thick smear, wet preparations and buffy coat preparation. -4
- Leishman's staining,- procedure and observation-3
- Different Leucocyte count in Blood smears with recognition of abnormal blood cells. -3
- Collection of bone marrow and Preparation of Bone marrow smears, Morphologic study of Marrow films and its differential count. Indications of Bone marrow aspiration.-5
- Different types of Haemo cyto meters their rulings- 3
- Total count of RBCs, WBC (with correction of NRBC), Eosinophils and platelets. Micropipette methods and Bulk dilution technique, their advantages and disadvantages. Composition, function, preparation and storage of various diluting fluid. Errors in sampling, mixing, diluting and counting, Quality control methods in cell counts-8
- Automatic Blood cell counters. 5

- Haemoglobin and Estimation of Haemoglobin Principles, techniques, advantages and disadvantages of different methods. Normal and abnormal values. Errors and quality control in various methods. – 5
- Abnormal Haemoglobin Method of identification of abnormal Haemoglobin. Sickling phenomenon. Hb-F and its demonstration. Haemoglobin electrophoresis- 8
- Principles and different methods of determining ESR and PCV. Advantages and disadvantages of each method. Clinical significance of ESR and PCV, Normal values.- 3
- Methods of determination of Red Cell Indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC and Colour Indices) and its significance.- 2
- Supravital staining technique Principles and uses, Demonstration and counting of Reticulocytes Composition and preparation of Brilliant Cresyl Blue and New methylene blue stains.- 3

#### Practical

- Care and use of light microscope
- capillary and venous blood collection
- Preparation of anticoagulated bottle
- Preparation of Romanowsky staining solutions
- Preparation of diluting fluids for cell counts.
- Preparation of thick and thin smears and their staining
- Heamoglobin estimation- cyanmethaemoglobin method and Sahli's method
- ESR determination
- RBC count
- WBC count
- Differential count
- Platelet count
- Absolute eosinophil count
- Reticulocyte count
- PCV, Red cell indices.
- Osmotic fragility test

#### **Reference Books**

1. Laboratory acquired infections – C.H. Collins.

2. Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory methods - Todd, Sandford, Davidson

- 3. Manual of clinical laboratory methods-Copal.E.Hopier
- 4. Medical laboratory methods-Dr. Ramnik sood
- 5. Clinical laboratory methods-Beuer.
- 6. Introduction to Medical laboratory technology-Baker
- 7. Practical haematology- Dacie and Lewis

#### **SECOND YEAR**

#### PAPER V BIOCHEMISTRY II 90 hours

#### 1. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM: 15 hrs

- Glycolysis, Cori's Cycle, Codation of pyruvates. Citric Acid Cycle, Hexose
  Mono Phosphate Shunt Partmay,
- Glucuronic acid Pathway, Gluconeogenesis, Glycogenolysis, Regulation of Glycogen Metabolism, Fructose Letabolism, Galactose Metabolism, Glyoxylate Cycle, Hormonal regulation of Blood Glucose,
- Hyperglycemia Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Glycosuria, Hypoglycemia, Pentosuria, Iructosuria, galactosemia Glycosylated Hemoglobin.
- Investigation of disorders of earbohydrate metabolism: glucose, HbA1C, Glucose tolerance tests

#### 2. METABOLISM OF PROTEINS & AMINO ACIDS 12 hrs

- Metabolism of individual amino acids. Catabolism of Amino Acids, Formation of Ammonia, Transamination and Oxidative deamination. Urea Cycle.
- Formation of Creatine and Creatinine. One Carbon Metabolism, Conversion of amino acids to specialized products.
- Principles and methods for the estimation of Urea, creatine, creatinine, Total protein and Albumin

#### **3. METABOLISM OF LIPIDS**

#### 15 hrs

- Oxidation of fatty acids, Biosynthesis of fatty acids, Ketogenesis.
- Biosynthesis of Triglycerides, Phospholipids & Sphingolipids,
- Biosynthesis of cholesterol & Bile Acids, Plasma Lipoproteins, Apo lipo proteins & Lipoprotein metabolism

- Obesity, Fatty Liver, Lipotropic factors and ketosis
- PUFA, Lipid per oxidation & Eicosanoids-Prostaglandins & Leukotrienes
- Lipid and Lipoprotein measurements- blood sampling and storage, Estimation of lipids-Cholesterol,Triglycerides, Phospholipids & amp; lipoproteins- Colorimetric and enzymatic methods

## **4. Inter – relation between the metabolism of Carbohydrate, lipids and proteins**, 5 hrs

• Generation of ATP, substrate level phosphorylation & amp; Oxidative phosphorylation, Electron transport chain

#### 5. NUCLEIC ACID METABOLISM 8 hrs

- Biosynthesis of Purine and Pyrimidine nucleotides, denovo and salvage pathway
- Degradation of purine and purine nucleotides,
- Principles & methods for the estimation of Uric acid

#### 6. COMMON INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM 10 hrs

- Disorders of Carbohydrates metabolism Glycogen storage diseases, galactosemia, fructose & Lactose intolerance
- Disorders of lipid metabolism-DYSLIPOPROTEINEMIA- Hypolipoproteinemia, Hyper lipo proteinemia, Atherosclerosis and sphingolipidosis.
- Disorders of Amino Acid metabolism, Cystinuria, Haemoystinuria, Cystathionuria, Phenyl ketonuria, Alkaptonuria, Albinism. Maple Syrup Urine diseases, Hartnups's diseases.
- Disorders of Nucleic acid metabolism Gout, Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome, Laboratory diagnosis of Inborn errors of metabolism

#### **7. NUTRITION** 5 hrs

12.3

• Nutritional importance and Calorific value of food- BMR, Protein energy malnutrition- Kwashiorkor and Marasmus

#### **8. URINE** - 5 hrs

• Composition of normal and abnormal constituents

- Routine examination of Urine, Specific gravity, reactions, detection of protein, reducing sugar, ketone bodies, bile pigment, bile salts, Urobilinogen and blood in Urine.
- Urinary screening for Metabolic inherited diseases

#### 9. C.S.F AND OTHER BODY FLUIDS 5 hrs

- Physical and chemical examinations. Estimation of sugar, protein and chloride
- Composition and Chemical analysis of Synovial, Pleural, Peritoneal, Pericardial, Amniotic fluid etc
- Estimation of sugar, protein and chloride in CSF

#### 10. Common Laboratory methods-10 hrs

 estimation and its interpretation of Glucose, protein, Cholesterol (total Cholestrol, HDL, LDL & amp; VLD L), Uric Acid, Creatine, Creatinine, Urea, Triglyceride, phospholipids, Total lipids, Oycosylated Haemoglobin and tests for inborn errors of Amino acid metabolism

**LMISTRY** 

BIOCH

## PRACTICAL 174 hours

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- Estimation and standardization of Blood/Serum/Plasma constituent's glucose, Urea, Total protein, Albumin, Cholesterol, Triglyceride, Phospholipids, total lipid ,Uric Acid, Creatine, Creatinine, Ammonia, Non- protein nitrogen, Amino Acid Nitrogen
- Qualitative detection of normal and abnormal constituents of Urine.
- Quantitative analysis for Urine protein, Bence-Johne's protein, Reducing sugars ,and chloride in Urine,Urea, Creatinine, Uric Acid, Aminoacids, Ammonia, Keto acids in Urine.
- Estimation of sugar, protein and chloride from C.S.F., plural fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid foam test
- Glucose tolerance test and GCT
- Estimation of Ketone bodies in blood and urine.
- Estimation of Glycosylated Haemoglobin
- Tests for inborn errors of Amino Acid metabolism in Urine.

#### **RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOKS:**

- 1. Harper's Biochemistry: R. K. Murray and Grannor
- 2. Test book of Biochemistry: Vasudevan , Sreekumari and Kannan Vaidyanathan
- 3. Practical Clinical Biochemistry Volume 1: Harold Yarkey
- 4. Clinical Biochemistry Principles and Practice: Praful B. Godkar
- 5. Gradwohls Clinical Laboratory methods and diagnosis: Alex c Sonnenweth and Leonard Jarett

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

- 1. Henrys Clinical diagnosis and management by Laboratory methods -Richard A McPherson and Matthew R Pincus
- 2. Lehninger: Principles of Biochemistry, Nelson, D.L. and Cox, M.M., W.H.
- 3. Biochemistry Lubert STRYER
- 4. Biochemistry David Voet and Voet
- 5. Text book of Clinical Chemistry, Novert W. Teitz
- 6. Biochemistry with Clinical Correlation: Devlin
- 7. Harrisons Principles of Internal Medicine: Jameson Fauci, Kasper Hauser and Longo Loscalzo
- 8. Clinical Diagnosis and Management: John Bernard Henry
- 9. .Biochemistry David Voet and J.O Voet
- 10. Outlines of Biochemistry by E.E Conn & Stump
- 11. Biochemistry by Geoffry L Zubay

#### Paper VI

#### **GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY – 90 hours**

#### Topics

- Classification and taxonomy of microorganisms.
- Bacterial growth and Nutrition Batch culture, Continuous culture, growth curve, total count and viable count.
- A brief description on microbial metabolism, catabolism, respiration and Anabolism.
- Physical conditions required for bacterial growth- Oxygen, CO, Temperature, water, pH, Light, osmotic pressure.
- Major requirements and common nutritional requirements of culture media.

- Media for microbial growth classification of media
  - Routine laboratory media like
  - Basal Peptone water, Nutrient broth, Nutrient agar
  - Enriched Blood agar, Chocolate agar, R.C.M
  - Enrichment Alkaline- Peptone Water, Selenite F broth
  - Selective Mac Conkey agar, XLD, DCA, TCBSA, L.J.medium, Tellurite blood agar, Mannitol salt agar

-Differential - Mac Conkey agar, CLED.

- Transport media.

-Anaerobic media.

- Principles and method of preparation of media, pH adjustments- different methods, sterilization and storage of different types of media.
- Quality control in culture media and preparation.
  - Cultivation of Bacteria Equipment and devices used in the cultivation of bacteria.
  - Standardization of wire loop.
  - Inoculation methods, incubation methods, Inoculation on different types of culture media in Petrodishes, Slopes, Butt, and Broths.

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- Morphological study of bacterial colonies on plated media.
- Growth characteristics of bacteria in liquid media.
- Anaerobic culture techniques and incubation methods.

#### **Quantitation of Microorganisms:**

- Quantitation of microorganisms using the photoelectric colorimeter and spectrophotometer.
- Total count and viable count
- A brief description of measuring bacterial growth by determining its dry weight, wet weight, and total nitrogen concentration
- Preparation of Mc Farland standard and its interpretation / Simple opacity tubes.

#### **Biochemical Tests**

• Tests for identification of bacteria, detailed study of the principle, preparation of media, reagents used, different methods, interpretation and quality control for the following identification tests.

- Tests for the metabolism of Carbohydrates- OF test, simple sugar media, TSI/KIA citrate utilization, MR, VP tests
- Tests for the metabolism of proteins and Amino acids- Indole, PPA, Gelatin liquefaction, decarboxylation test, Lysine Iron Agar
- Tests for enzymes. Catalase, Urease, Nitrate reductase, Coagulase, and Oxidase, ONPG
- Test for the metabolism of fat.
- Rapid identification tests.

#### **Typing methods**

• A brief description of methods of Bio typing, Serotyping, Bacteriocin typing and Phage typing.

#### **Bacterial genetics**

• General Principles of Bacterial Genetics

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- Genotypic Phenotypic Calation, Operon model of gene expression
- Mutation Types of mutation, Mutagens, Isolation of mutants
- Gene transfer Transformation, Conjugation, Transduction
- Plasmids & Transposon

#### Care and management of laboratory animals

 A Basic knowledge of the feeding housing, breeding and care of the following animals-rabbit, rat, mouse, guinea pig.

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- Handling and care of normal and infected animals in the laboratory and in the animal house.
- Collection of blood samples, preparation of RBC suspension, transport of animal specimens
- Different routes of animal inoculations: scarification, subcutaneous injections, intravenous inoculation, intra-peritoneal inoculations, intramuscular inoculations, intracerebral, intra-testicular inoculation.
- Animal House records
- Killing of animals and post- mortem examination.
- Disposal of dead animals

#### **PRACTICALS 174 Hrs**

- Preparation and use of pH indicator solutions.
- Preparation of Reagents used for pH adjustments, use of p H Paper,

- Adjustments of pH for Acidic medium and alkaline medium by using Lovibond Comparator .
- Cleaning and preparation of glassware for media preparation and sterilization
- Preparation of sterile normal saline.
- Students should be familiar with commonly used laboratory media and should know its sterilization, Quality control and storage.Peptone water, Nutrient broth, Nutrient agar, Blood agar, Chocolate agar, R.C.M, Alk. Peptone,Water, Selenite F broth, Mac Conkey agar, XLD, TCBSA, L.J.medium, Transport medium (anyone) and other Media routinely used for the isolation for medically important bacteria.
- Preparation and standardization of bacterial loop.
- Inoculation methods on plate media, liquid media, slope and butt media
- Inoculation and isolation of pure and mixed bacterial cultures
- Study of colony morphology on different media and growth characters.
- Viable count of bacteria from a culture. Preparation of standard opacity tubes.
- Aerobic and Anaerobic menbation techniques
- Preparation, Sterilization, Quality control, Inoculation and use of Biochemical media and its reagents used in baceriology.
- Preparation of Reagents like methyl red indicator, V.P. reagent, Nitrate reagent, Ferric Chloride. ONPG, H 2 O 2, Oxidase reagent, Kovac's reagent, Ehrlich's reagent.
- Inoculation methods and quality control in different Biochemical media and interpretation.
- Anaerobic cultivation methods Anaerobic jar Other methods-Quality control
- Students should visit an Animal house and observe the organization and management of animal houses and their stock. Also, they should observe the management of animals on experiments, safe handling of laboratory animals like Rabbit, Rat, Mouse, Guinea Pig and disposal of dead animals

#### **RECCOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Mackie & McCartney practical medical Microbiology - Colle. Fraser, Marmion, Simmons

2. Medical Laboratory Manual for Tropical Countries Vol - 2 Monica Cheesbrough

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Medical Microbiology - David green Wood, Slack Peutherer.

2. Topley and Wilson's Microbiology and Microbial infections 9th Edn: Leslie Collier, Albert Balow Vol – 2 Systematic Bacteriology.

3. Cowan & Steel's Manual for the Identification of Medical Bacteria – G.I Barron.

K.K.A.Feltham.

4.MacFADDIN-Text book for biochemical tests for identification of medical bacteria

5.PRESCOT -Text book of microbiology.

6.Bailey and Scott's-Diagnostic microbiology- Forbes, Sahm, Weissfeld.

7.Pelczar-text of microbiology

## Paper VII PARASITOLOCO & ENTOMOLOGY - 90 hours

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45 Hours

#### Topics

An elementary study of the types or minut associations, parasitism, commensalism and Symbiosis.

LOGY

Types of Parasites. Classification of protozoa & amp; Helminthes.

An elementary knowledge of the structure and life history of parasites belonging to the following genera with reference to the forms seen in human pathological material and the methods used to identify them.

a. **Protozoa** : Entamoeba, Dientamoeaba, Iodomoeba, Trichomonas, Trypanosoma, Leishmania, Giardia, Plasmodium, Isospora, Balantidium, Toxoplasma, Pneumocystis carrinii, Cryptosporidium, Babesia.

b. **Platyhelminthes:** Diphyllobothrium, sparganum, Taenia, Echinococcus, Hymenolepis, Schistosoma, Fasciola, Fasciolopsis, Clonorchis, Paragonimus

c. **Nemathelminthes**: Ascaris, Ancylostoma, Necator, Strongyloides, Trichinella, Enterobius, Trichuris, Filarial worm.

**Collection, preservation and transport of specimens** for parasitological examination, preservation of specimens of parasite eggs or embryos, preserving fluids.

**Detection of Intestinal parasites**: Detection and identification of amoeba and other intestinal protozoa and other parasites in fecal samples.

Detection of Blood parasites: Detection and identification of Malaria, Microfilaria and

other

blood parasites, Quantitative buffy coat.

**Examination of biopsy material and other body fluids:** Brief account of spleen puncture for diagnosis of kala–azar, bone marrow biopsy, lymph node, and skin biopsy for parasites.

Examination of urine for parasites.

ALA

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Serological tests used.

#### Practical: 87 Hours

- Identification of parasites of medical importance dealt in the theory.
- Macroscopic and microscopic examination of stool for adult worms, ova, cysts, Larvae.
- Concentration techniques for intestinal parasites in stool.
- Collection of blood and preparation of thin and thick smears.
- Staining of blood smears for lood parasites.
- Examination of blood spicars for malaria and microfilaria and their identification.

**ENTOMOLOGY 45 hours** 

#### Introduction. Classification of Arthropods of Public Health Importance.

- Role of Arthropods in the transmission of diseases.
- Mosquito: Morphology, Lifecycle, Bionomics and public health importance of anopheles, Culex, Aedes and Mansonia.

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- Mosquito Control: Various methods. Mosquito borne diseases and their control.
- Phlebotomes (Sand fly): Morphology, Life cycle, public health importance and control.
- House Fly: Morphology, life cycle and public Health importance.
- Black Fly (Simulium) morphology, life cycle, public health importance and control.
- Fleas : Morphology, life cycle disease transmitted and control
- Louse: Morphology, lifecycle, disease transmitted and control.
- Bedbug: Morphology, Lifecycle, disease transmitted and control.
- Ticks: Morphology, Lifecycle, disease transmitted and control.
- Trombiculid: Morphology, Lifecycle, disease relationship and control.

- Sarcoptes scabiei: morphology, life cycle, Public Health Importance and control.
- Cyclops: Morphology, Public Health importance and control.
- Reduviidbug: Morphology, Public Health importance and control.
- Tsetse fly: Morphology, Public Health importance and control.
- Insecticides used for the control of Arthropods of Public Health Importance, classification, Insecticide resistance, Bioassay test.

#### **Practical 87 Hours**

- Identification of arthropods of Medical importance dealt in the theory.
- Identification up to genera of common vectors of Malaria, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Dengue.
- Collection and preservation of arthropods of public health importance.
- Preparation of permanent mounts of arthropods of public health importance. (Minimum 10 slides)
- Dissection of Mosquitoes to display mouth parts, wings, and legs.

#### **Books recommended:**

- 1. Medical parasitology: N.C.
- 2. A guide to medical entomology. W. W. Service.
- 3. Entomology in human and animal health: Harwood and Maurice T. James.
- 4. Text book of Medical parasitology- K. D. Chatterjee.
- 5. Medical Laboratory Manual for Tropical Countries Vol-1 Monica Cheesbrough.
- 6. Text Book of Parasitology- Jayaram Panicker.

#### REFERENCE

1.Medical Parasitology- D.R. Arora.

#### Paper VIII HEAMATOLOGY-II AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY 90 HOURS

#### Topic

#### HEAMATOLOGY-II - Section – A 60 Hours

• Morphology of Red cells in Health and diseases. -2 HRS

- Systematic methods of examination of Blood Film (Blood picture) and Reporting.
   -1
- Definition, classification and etiology of anaemia.-1
- Disorders of structure and synthesis of Haemoglobin.-7
- Principle, method and significance of Ham's test.-1
- Laboratory diagnosis of various types of anaemia.- 5
- Polycythaemia, Polycythaemia vera.-1.
- Leucocytosis, Leucopenia, Eosinophilia, Neutrophilia, Basophilia, Lymphocytosis, Monocytosis, Agranulocytosis -3
- Infectious mononucleosis.-2
- Definition and classification of Leukaemia-2
- Blood and Bone marrow findings in Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML) Acute Lymphatic (ALL), Chronic Mycloid Leukaemia(CML), Chronic lymphatic Leukaemia(CLL), Leukaemoid Blood Reactions.- 5
- Multiple myeloma.-2
- Cytochemistry Peroxitlase. PAS, LAP, esterase.-2
- Perl's Staining and its signific
- Identification of parasites (Malaria, Microfilaria, L.D. bodies and Trypanosomes) in Blood and Bone marrow films.-2
- General introduction to Bone marrow transplantation techniques-2.
- LE phenomenon and demonstration of LE cell, Principle -2
- Coagulation factors, mechanism of blood coagulation, Fibrinolytic system. -3
- Disorders of coagulations. -4
- Laboratory methods used in the investigation of haemostasis:- Clotting time, Bleeding time, Partial Thromboplastin time, Plasma prothrombin time, INR. Thromboplastin generation time,Prothrombin consumption time, Thrombin time, Test for fibrinogen degradation product. Test for fibrinolysis. Assay of plasma fibringen.-4
- Haemophilia and its laboratory parameters. -3
- Disorders of Platelets and Blood vessels.-2
- Platelet function test.-2
- Automation and Recent advance in Haematological Techniques-2

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY - Section B**

#### 1. Urine

- Microscopical examination of urine, collection of urine and its preservation, Colour, cloudiness, specific gravity, reaction, Ph -3
- Different methods for detection, importance and its interpretation of Protein, Sugar, Bile pigment, Bile salt, Urobilinogen, ketone bodies, Bence-Johnes proteins Blood-4
- Examination and identification of sediment for: various cells, crystals, casts, parasites. -1
- Concentration methods for examination identification of urine sediment for: Gonococci, Trichomonas vaginalis, monilia. -1
- Pregnancy test-Production of HCG, HCG level at various stages of pregnancy, pregnancy test, Different types of pregnancy test such as Gravindex test& card test. Method of urine conction, Compare their advantage, disadvantages accuracy. -3
- 2. Faeces
  - Examination of motion sample for: colour, mucous, consistency, ova, Amoeba, cyst, Parasites, Puscells, RBCs& crystals, Concentration techniques-2
  - Detection of occult blood in stool measurement of faecal urobilinogen& faecal fat, their importance interpretations.-2
- 3. Sputum
  - Method for the collection, examination of sputum for AFB, sputam in disease conditions .-2

#### 4. Semen

- Methods of collection, Macroscopic and microscopic examination of semen, Motility, count, other findings.-3
- Staining and morphological studies of spermatozoa, importance & amp; interpretation in each step of investigation in case of infertility.-4

#### 5. Cerebrospinal Fluid

• Collection, transport, preservation, storage, examination and interpretation total and

differential count, staining methods, CSF in disease.-2

#### 6. Other Body Fluids

• Examination of Ascetic fluid, Pleural fluid, Pericardial fluid, Synovial fluid. -3

#### **Practical 174 Hours**

- Peripheral blood smear examination and reporting
- Haemoglobin electrophoresis
- Blood cell cytochemistry- Peroxidase, PAS, LAP, Esterase
- Perl's stain
- Osmotic fragility test
- Sickling tests
- LE cell demonstration
- Bleeding Time, Clotting Time, PT and APTT, clot retraction test, fibrinolysis test
- Ham's test
- Serum electrophoresis of myeloma proteins.
- Familiarisation of automation in Haematology
- Urine analysis, pregnancy test
- Examination of feces, detection of occult blood in stool, fecal urobilinogen and fecal

- fat detection
- Semen analysis
- Examination of CSF
- Examination of body fluids
- Examination of sputum

#### **Books recommended for reference**

- 1. Lynch's Medical Laboratory Technology -Raphael
- 2. Gradworl clinical laboratory methods & amp; diagnosis
- 3. Medical laboratory technology and clinical pathology Lynch, Raphael, Meller

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- 4. Manual of clinical laboratory methods -Copal.E.Hopier
- 5. Medical laboratory methods -Dr.Ramnik sood
- 6. Clinical laboratory methods -Beuer.
- 7. Introduction to Medical laboratory technology -Baker
- 8. Clinical pathology and bacteriology -Sachdev
- 9. Clinical pathology -Batra.
- 10. Hand book of routine urine analysis Graft
- 11. Practical hematology Dacie and Lewis.

#### THIRD YEAR

#### Paper IX - Biochemistry-III - Theory: 100 HOURS

#### 1. VITAMINS AND CO-ENZYMES: 12 hrs

Vitamins- water soluble-Chemistry, sources, RDA, Biochemical role, Deficiency and assay

Vitamins Fat soluble-chemistry, sources, RDA, biochemical role, Deficiency, toxicity and assay

Estimation of Vitamin A, C, E and D

#### 2. ENZYMES 30 hrs

Classification, Co-enzymes, Co factors, Mechanism of enzyme action, factors affecting in Enzyme action ,Enzyme Kinetics, Michaelis Menton constant, Enzyme Inhibition , Regulatory enzymes, Immobilization of enzymes

Clinical Enzymology - Enzyme a pity determinations-End point assay and Kinetic assay.

Principles & Methods for the activity determination of Phosphatases, Transaminases, Amylase, lipase, Lactate dehydrogenuse Creatine kinase, Ceruloplasmin, Glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase, Aldolase, 5'-Nucleotidase, Leucine Amino peptidase, Gamma glutamyl transpeptidase, Cholipe esterase, Enolase ,Isocitrate dehydrogenase

Isoenzymes in Diagnostic Biochemistry, Plasma isoenzyme pattern in diseases- MI, Liver disease, Muscle disease etc

#### 3. HAEMOGLOBIN 15 hrs

Chemistry and properties of Haemoglobin and myoglobin, Chemistry of respiration, Transport of gases. Oxygen dissociation curve, Isohydric transport of Carbon dioxide, Biosynthesis of Haemoglobin, Catabolism of Haem, Bile pigments-Bilirubin and related chromoproteins. Haemoglobin derivatives , Haemoglobin variants, Jaundice

Principles & Methods for the estimation of Direct and total Bilirubin, Urobilinogen and urobilin Congenital disorder of haem metabolism

#### 4. PORPHYRINS 7 hrs

Porphyrins and disorders of porphyrin metabolism. Chemistry of porphyrins, Porphyrias: primary and secondary porphyrias and its analytical procedures. Methods for the estimation porphyrias and its precursors in urine

#### 5. ANALYTICAL CALCULI 4 hrs

Urinary & Biliary calculi

#### 6. ELECTROPHORESIS 12 hrs

Introduction, Theory of electrophoresis, General methods, instrumentation and application of Electrophoresis- paper, gel, disc and Immuno electrophoresis, isoelectric focussing.

Electrophoresis of Serum protein and its interpretations, Electrophoresis of Haemoglobin and its interpretations.

Electrophoresis of Lipoproteins and its interpretations

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## 7. CHROMATOGRAPHY 12 m

Introduction, Principle, experimental technique, and application of different types of chromatography Forms of chromatography disordion, ion exchange, gel, affinity, paper, thin layer, HPLC and gas liquid chromatography. Chromatography of Aminoacid, Aminogram and chromatography of sugars &

lipids.

 8. IMMMUNOLOGICAL METHODS AND RELATED TECHNIQUES 8 hrs Antigen- Antibody reactions. Immunodiffusions (ID), Immuno electrophoresis, Radioimmunoassay (RIA),

ELISA and Fluorescent immunoassay (FIA)

Receptor assays

#### **PRACTICALS - 200 hours**

- 1. Estimation of Vitamin A,C,E , D and Metabolites of Vitamins in Urine (B complex)
- Activity determination of Clinically important enzymes- Alkaline Phosphates , Acid phosphates, Alanine amino transferase , Aspartate aminotransferase, Amylase, Ceruloplasmin, LDH, CPK and G6 PD

- 3. Testing and semi quantitative assessment of urobilinogen in urine estimation of urobilin in urine, Estimation of porphyrin and porphobilinogen
- 4. Estimation of bilirubin Total and direct
- 5. Qualitative analysis of Urinary calculi.
- 6. Estimation of Haemoglobin, myoglobin and abnormal haemoglobins- Hb electrophoresis
- 7. Identification of substances by column chromatography, Thin layer chromatography, paper chromatography, amino acids ( Amino gram) and sugars.
- Technique of paper electrophoresis, agar gel electrophoresis of serum proteins, Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of serum proteins & Lipoproteins
- 9. Technique of RIA (T3, T4 and TSH) and ELISA.

## Recommended text books

- 1. Harper's Biochemistry, R. K. Murray and Grannor
- 2. Test book of Bochemistry: Vasudevan , Sreekumari and Kannan Vaidyanathan

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- 3. Practical Clinical Biochemistry Volume P: Harold Yarkey
- 4. Clinical Biochemistry Principles and Practice: Praful B. Godkar
- 5. Gradwohls Clinical Laboratory methods and diagnosis: Alex c Sonnenweth and Leonard Jarett
- 6. Wilson and Walker Principles and techniques of biochemistry and Molecular biology –Andreas Hofmann and Samuel Clokie
- Chromatpgraphic & Electrophoretic Techniques :Principles and practices -Fulcin Saltan and Ozlem Bagadirq

#### **Reference** books

- Henrys Clinical diagnosis and management by Laboratory methods -Richard A McPherson and Matthew R Pincus
- 2. .Lehninger: Principles of Biochemistry, Nelson, D.L. and Cox, M.M., W.H.
- 3. Biochemistry Lubert STRYER
- 4. Biochemistry David Voet and J.G Voet
- 5. Outlines of Biochemistry by E.E Conn & Stump
- 6. Biochemistry by Geoffry L Zubay

- 7. Understanding enzymes: Palmer T., Ellis Harwood ltd.
- 8. Enzyme structure and mechanism. Alan Fersht, Freeman & Co.
- 9. Principles of enzymology for food sciences: Whitaker Marc Dekker
- 10. Methods in enzymology Ed. Colowick and Kaplan, Academic Pr (Continuing series)
- 11. Chrpmatographc methods -F.J. Smith A Braitheaite
- 12. Reiner Westermeier Electrophoresis in practice

## Paper X BACTERIOLOGY - 100 hours

#### Topics

#### **1. SYSTEMATIC BACTERIOLOGY**

Detailed Systematic and diagnostic study of bacteria (emphasis should be given for medically important pathogenic and related organisms). A detailed study of the

general characteristics, classification, different pathogenic species, nonpathogenic species (brief account only), morphology, staining characters, cultural characteristics in different culture media, susceptibility to physical and chemical agents, biochemical reactions, antigenic properties, special tests for identification of species,

epidemiology, specimens and their collection, lab diagnosis, antimicrobial susceptibility of the following bacteria.

• Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Pneumococcus, Anaerobic cocci, Neisseria species

- Listeria, Bacillus, Clostridium, Pseudomonas, Burkholderia, Legionella, Nonfermenting gram negative rods, Bordetella, Brucella, Haemophilus, Pasteurella, Franscisella
- Entero bacteriaceae (brief introduction of all the genus and detailed study for the medically important genus such as Escherichia, Klebsiella, Serretia, Enterobacter, Citrobacter, Proteus, Morganella, Providencia, Salmonella, Shigella, Yersinia)
- Mycobacteria.
- Actinomyces, Nocardia.
- Vibrio, Aeromonas, Plesiomonas.
- Campylobacter, Helicobacter.

- Bacteriodes & other non sporing anaerobes, Chlamydia, Rickettsiae, Mycoplasma. Spirochaetes
- Preservation of bacteria.
- Normal flora in a healthy human body.

#### 2. DIAGNOSTIC BACTERIOLOGY

#### **Specimen processing**

• Collection, preservation, transport and processing of clinical specimens for the diagnosis of bacterial infections.- Urine, Pus, CSF, Blood, Stool, Rectal swab, Body fluids, Exudates, Sputum, Throat swab, Eye specimens, Ear specimens, Tissues, Skin specimens.

#### 3. Antibiotic susceptibility tests

• Basic knowledge of various antimicrobial agents and their action on microbes.

• Detailed study of different wethods of antibiotic susceptibility tests, media used preparation of antibiotic discusselection of drugs, quality control drug resistance, beta lactamase detection, antibiotic assay in blood and body fluids.

## 4. Bacterial infections and clinical syndromes

Detailed study of multiple etiology involving microorganisms and their laboratory diagnosis for the following clinical syndromes.

- Pyrexia of unknown origin, Enteric fever.
- Upper and lower respiratory tract infections, pleuropulmonary and bronchial infections, Tuberculosis.
- Urinary tract infections.
- Sexually transmitted diseases.
- Gastrointestinal infections, food poisoning, peritonitis.
- Infections in central nervous system meningitis.
- Skin and soft tissue infections.
- Eye infections.
- Students should know lab diagnosis of the following clinical conditions
- Brucellosis, Q fever, Gas gangrene, Diphtheria, Rat bite fever, Relapsing fever, Rheumatic fever, Plague, Leptospirosis, Anthrax, Leprosy.
- Bacterial infections in the immune compromised patient.

#### 5. Bacterial Serology

Students should know in detailed the serodiagnosis of bacterial infections such as:

- Enteric fever Widal test
- Syphilis STS- VDRL Test, RPR, Treponemal tests-TPHA, TPI, FTA-ABS
- Streptococcal infections- ASO Test, Anti DNAase B, Anti hyaluronidase test
- Brucellosis
- Rickettsial fever
- Primary atypical pneumonia.

(An illustrative knowledge of collection of specimens, preservation, principles, preparation of antigens, methods, and interpretation).

## Y Practical 174 Hours

Identification of medically important bacteria from pure culture.

- Staphylococcus.
- Streptococcus.

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- Meningocaceus, Gonococcus,
- Escherichia, Klebsteha, Serratia, Proteus, Salmonella, Shigella.
- Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter.
- Vibrio.
- Haemophilusावन्त् सचिवनः
- Students should be familiar with the collection, transportation and processing of all type of clinical specimens for the diagnosis of bacterial infections discussed in theory.

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- Different methods & amp; interpretation of antibiotic sensitivity tests
- Isolation and identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from clinical specimens.Preparation of smear, staining, culture and reporting, concentration technique for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
- Examination of specimens from patient for the diagnosis of leprosy.
- Bacterial Serology
- Antigen preparation and standardization for Widal test. Widal test technique and interpretations
- VDRL Test, RPR, TPHA
- ASO Test

• Brucella agglutination test.

#### **Recommended Books**

- 1. Medical Microbiology David green Wood, Slack Pentherer
- Mackie & Macartney practical medical Microbiology Colle. Fraser, Marmion, Simmons
- 3. Text Book of Microbiology : Ananthanarayanan & Jayaram Paniker
- 4. Medical Laboratory Manual for Tropical Countries Vol-2 Monica Cheesbrough.
- 5. Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology :Forbes Sahm, Weissfeld

## REFRENCE BOOKS

- 1. Topley and Wilson's Mobbiology and Microbial infections 9 th edi: Leslie Collier, Albert Baloy Vol-9 Bacterial Infections
- 2. Medical Bacteriology C. H. Collins
- 3. Principles and Practice of Intervious diseases Mandell, Bennett, Dolin Vol-1
- 4. Colour Atlas and Text book of Diagnostic Microbiology Koneman & amp; Allan Janda
- 5. Basic Laboratory Procedure in clinical Bacteriology WHO, Geneva.
- Gradwohl's Clinical Laboratory Methods and diagnosis Vol 2- Alex. C.Sonne.
- 7. Medical Microbiology Murray, Kobayashi.
- 8. Medical Microbiology Mims, Play fair, Roitt.
- 9. Microbiology and Infection Inglis.
- 10. Microbiology Pelczar, Chan, Krieg

#### Paper XI

#### CYTOLOGY & amp; TRANSFUSION TECHNOLOGY - 100 HOURS

#### Topic

#### **CYTOLOGY** - Section A

#### 40 Hours

#### **Introductions to Cytology**

- History, development and scope of cytology. -2
- Cell structure, function, cell cycle, division with recent advances. -4
- Cytology of epithelial and connective tissues. 3

## **Cytopathology Techniques**

- Fixation of Cytology specimens various fixatives, pre fixation, coating and spray fixation, advantages and disadvantages. -2
- Staining Routine cytology stain Pap, MGG, H&E advantages and disadvantages. -3
- Collection, preparation of gynaecological and non-gynecological specimens- exfoliate cytology. -Gynecological – vaginal, cervical, endocervical, endometrial- 2
- Non-gynecological sputum, bronchial, Body fluids (serous effusions), CSF, urine, - 3
- Concentration technique in cytology Centrifugation, cyto-centrifugation, membrane filters, cell blocks 2
- Liquid based cytology monolayer preparation. -1

#### Female Genital Tract Cytology

- Cervical cytology: Normal cells in cervical smear, inflammatory lesions of the female genital tract –specific and nonspecific inflammation. -3
- Hormone cytology. -2
- Respiratory tract cytology sputum, bronchial materials.-2
- Urinary cytology urine.-2

#### **Other Body Fluids**

- Serous effusions.-1
- CSF. -1
- Gastro Intestinal Tract cytology.-1
- Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology Scope, advantages and disadvantages, 2
- Organization of cytology lab.-1

- Cytology laboratory safety.-1
- Quality control measures in cytology.-1
- Automation in cytology Preparation, staining, Auto screening. 2

#### TRANSFUSION TECHNOLOGY- Section B 60 Hours

- General introduction to Blood Banking. -1
- Blood group and its inheritance. Laws of Heredity. -1
- ABO blood group system and its distribution. -2
- Inheritance and distribution of Rhesus system. General introduction to Rh system.-3
- Antigen Antibody reactions in immune Haematology -1.
- Naturally occurring and immune antibodies. Complement and Blood group antibodies: Y OF
- Preparation of grouping sera. -2
- General methods of antigen and antibody detection -1.
- ABO grouping methods and factors influencing.-2
- Rh-typing methods (using complete and incomplete anti-D). -1
- The MNs blood group system. P-Blood group system. Lutherman Blood group system. Kell Blood group system, Lewis Blood group system. Duffy Blood group system, kid blood group system, Private Blood group, Bombay Blood group, Diego and I / I system. Du Antigen and their importance.-3
- Blood bag materials, preparation, type- sterilization and disposal of outdated blood bags. -1
- Collection and storage of Blood sample for blood grouping, preservation of Red cells in Glycerol and in liquid Nitrogen, Storage of sera. Preparation and use of Enzyme treated Red cells in Blood grouping methods of differentiation of group A1 from Group A2 -4 Secretors Non-secretors and the method to detect them.-1
- Blood grouping for Antenatal work. ABO and Rh Haemolytic disease of new born and principle of coomb's test - Direct and indirect their method and applications. Exchange Blood transfusion.Prevention methods of Rh-Haemolytic disease of Newborn. -4
- Compatibility test in blood transfusion and abnormal reactions which are not due to ABO or D-incompatibility. Compatibility testing method in

urgent and Non-urgent cases. Special problems of compatibility.-3

- Antibody Titrations: Basic titration technique, Numerical scoring of results. 2
- General Management and Essential components in Blood Bank-2.
- Grouping, Cross matching and Serological tests on donor blood.-2
- Screening of Donors: Physical and clinical Examination. Copper sulphate method for Haemoglobin,Screening for Parasitic infections – Malaria, Filaria. VDRL test, Icteric Index, grouping and Rh-typing,Antibody screening, Screening for HBs Ag, HCV and HIV. -4
- Anticoagulant solution used in blood Transfusion. Pyrogen and its complications. Test for detecting pyrogens.-2
- Temperature for storage of Blood. Preservation / storage of Blood. Transport of Blood. Storage of Plasma. Disadvantage of storage. International colouring of Blood labels.-2.
- • Transfusion reactions, principles and methods of investigating transfusion reactions 2.
- • Transmission of diseases by blood transfusion.
- Component therapy:- F. paration of transfusion of Leucocytes poor blood, red cells concentrate, platelet
- rich plasma, platelet concentrate, factor VIII concentrate, plasma apheresis, Transfusion in von Willebrand's disease, transfusion of plasma, transfusion of leucocytes/granulocytes,-3
- Apheresis-plasmapheresis, lecopheresis, and others principle types, method-advantage and disadvantage -4

#### **Practical 174 Hours**

- Preparation of fixatives used in cytology
- Papanicolaou staining, May Grunwald Giemsa stain
- Shorr stain
- Processing and staining of various fluids for cytological examination
- Examination of normal and inflammatory cervical smears.
- Demonstration of normal cytology of respiratory tract, urinary tract, CSF, effusions.
- Preparation of 5% red cell suspension.
- ABO Blood grouping cell grouping and serum grouping

- Rh typing methods
- Du typing
- Preparation of IgG coated cells, Direct and Indirect Antiglobulin tests
- Antibody titration
- Secretory status
- Screening tests done in donors
- Collection and storage of blood in blood bank
- Separation of packed red cells, FFP and cryoprecipitate

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR CYTOLOGY**

- Diagnostic Cytology and its Histopathologic Basis Vol 1 & amp; II- E.G. Koss
- 2. Test Book of Cytology Walter. V. Bran & Eldrige
- 3. Cytological techniques .... Baker
- 4. Exfoliative cytology in Gynecological practice Erisa.G. Wachtel
- 5. Diagnostic cytopathology in the uterine cervix Glaudes Gempal
- 6. Atlas of Diagnostic cytology Glaudes Gempal, Stanley.L.Lamber
- 7. Functional medical laboratory technology A comprehensive series of manual histology and cytology Robert Rothatem Avi
- 8. Compendium on diagnostic cytology, Tutorial of cytology Weid, George etal
- 9. Manual and atlas of fine needle aspiration cytology Svante R, Orell.

#### **Recommended books for Blood Banking:**

- 1. Basic Essentinals of Blood Group Theory and Practice -Boorman and Dodd
- 2. Introduction to Blood Group serology -Boorman and Dodd
- 3. Essentials of Blood groupin and clinical applications -K. S. Ranganathan
- 4. Blood group Serology -Boorman
- 5. Laboratory Hand book of Blood Transfusion Technique -Farr
- 6. Blood Grouping Techniques -Schief and Boyd
- Technical methods and procedures of the American Association of Blood Bank -Revised 1956
- 8. Clinical Blood Transfusion Kay
- 9. Blood Transfusion -Kelton
- 10. Blood Transfusion in Clinical Medicine -P. L. Mollison
- 11. Manual of Clinical Blood Transfusion -Brozovic

#### Paper XII

## COMPUTER APPLICATION, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, BIOSTATISTICS & LABORATORY MANAGEMENT - 90 HOURS

#### **1.**Computer application and Information sciences -10 hours

- System software with examples ,Need and functions of operating systems , networks and internet and its application. Computerized laboratory information systems ,types and benefits
- Application of computers in clinical settings -Practical on fundamentals of computers Learning to use MS office: MS word, MS PowerPoint, MS Excel.
- To install different software and Data entry efficiency

#### 2. Medical laboratory science management - 20 hours

- Ethical principles and standards for a clinical laboratory professional
- Good laboratory practice collations and Accreditation- introduction, aim and advantages, brief knowledge of national and international agencies for clinical laboratory accreditation
- Awareness and safety in a clinical laboratory General safety precautions, pre and post exposure guidelines of HIV& Hepatitis B
- Biomedical waste management in a clinical laboratory Segregation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal (including colour coding) Liquid BMW, Radioactive waste
- Use of Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Quality management system introduction, quality assurance, quality control systems, quality improvement approaches, standards and norms, quality improvement tools, introduction to NABL guidelines
- Laboratory information systems (LIS) and hospital information system (HIS) -introduction and function

#### 3.Professionalism and values -10 hours

a) Professional values- Integrity, Objectivity, Professional competence and due care, Confidentiality

- b) Personal values- ethical or moral values
- c) Attitude and behaviour- professional behaviour, treating people equally
- d) Code of conduct , professional accountability and responsibility, misconduct
- e) Differences between professions and importance of team efforts
- f) Cultural issues in the healthcare environment

#### 4. Research methodology -25 hours

- a) Introduction to research methods
- b) Identifying research problem
- c) Ethical issues in research
- d)Research design
- e) types of Data
- f) research tools and data collection methods
- g) sampling methods
- h) Testing of hypothesis
- i) Developing a researc

5. Biostatistics – 25 hours

 Introduction, statistical data, tabular and diagrammatic presentation of data, sample design & sampling methods, measures of central tendency and dispersion, Theory of probability and distribution, common statistical tests -parametric (Z test, students t test and F test) and non parametric tests (Chi-square test & amp; The Mann–Whitney U Test), Elements of linear correlation and Regression, computers in statistics.

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#### **RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOK**

- 1. Research methodology methods and techniques -C R Kothari
- 2. Basics statistics B L Agarwal
- 3. 3. Clinical Laboratory management Lynne S Garcia

#### **Reference Books**

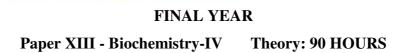
1. ABC of Research Methodology and Applied Biostatistics-A Primer for

Clinicians And Researchers by N Parikh Mahendra, Gogtay Nithya

- Research methodology methods and techniques C K Kothari & Gourav Garg
- 3. Statstics in Medicine -Dr.K. Syamalan
- 4. Fundamentals of Computer Science and Information Technology: Umesh Kumar Singh And Sumit Jain
- Laboratory Management, Principles and Processes, Third Edition, Dr. Denise M. Harmening.
- Linne & Ringsrud Clinical Laboratory Science: Concepts, Procedures and Clinical Applications by Turgeon
- Henry's Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods, 22 nd Edition, By Richard A. McPherson, MD and Matthew R. Pincus,
- 8. Biomedical informatics Edward H Shortliffe and James J Cimino

## Question paper pattern for paper XII

No	Topic 🦻	Theory questions mark pattern
1	Basic Computer Sciences and Information	10 marks
	sciences -	m
2	Medical laboratory science management	25 marks
3	Professionalism and values	5 marks
4	Research methodology	30 marks
5	Biostatistics	30 marks
	Total	100 marks
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#### 1. MINERAL METABOLISM AND ESTIMATION 10 hrs

- Calcium, phosphate, magnesium, sodium, potassium, Chloride, Iron, Copper, Zinc,Iodine: metabolism and disorders.
- Methodology of the estimation of the above minerals in blood, plasma and other body fluids

#### 2.FUNCTION TESTS 16 hrs

- LIVER FUNCTION TESTS: Disease of the liver-Jaundice, acute and chronic hepatitis, Cirrhosis, Cholestasis
- KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS -Glomerular function and measurements,

clearance tests, -Tubular function tests, clinical syndromes, Cardiac function tests - Cardiac enzymes , Cholesterol related, protein related, indicators of inflammation and test for card vascualr risk assessment, Diabetic profiles- Blood sugar , Hb A1C , Insulin , GTT, other tests for risk assessment

- GASTRO INTESTINAL FUNCTION TESTS -Collection of Gastric Juice. Tests for Gastric Function, Stimulation methods -Test meals, Measurements of other Gastric Components, Malabsorption, Tests for occult blood in faces, Tests for malabsorption studies, Schilling test, D-xylose absorption test, faecal fat estimation.Estimation of free and total acidity
- PANCREATIC FUNCTION TESTS -Tests in Pancreatic diseases,-Serum Enzymes and Urinary Enzymes Direct stimulation tests and indirect stimulation of the pancreas-Sweat tests
- THYROID FUNCTION TESTS-hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism
- GONADAL FUNCTION TESTS -disorders in males and females
- FOETAL PLACENTAL ONCTION TESTS -Haemolytic disease of New-borns, biochemical assay for the hung maturity, Biosynthesis of Estriol, measurements and clinical applications

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## 3. ACID-BASE BALANCE 7 h.

• Body buffer system, Respiratory regulation of pH, renal regulation of pH. Disturbance in acid base balance, Anion gap, metabolic acidosis, metabolic alkalosis, Respiratory acidosis, Respiratory alkalosis, Fluid and Electrolyte balance, osmolality, methodology of Blood pH and Gases estimation.

#### 4. AUTOMATION 8 hrs

• Definition, functions, principle. Different parts and functions, merits and demerits of different auto analysers. Continuous flow analysers,

• Discrete Analysers

1)Batch Analyzers – i) Semi auto analyzer, ii) Fully automated analyser

2)Stat Analyzer. - i) Centrifugal Analyzer, ii) Dry chemistry analyzer

- Recent trends in automation of clinical chemistry.
- Introduction and importance of calibration and validation of clinical laboratory instruments- Auto analysers
- Laboratory Informatics.

## 5.QUALITY CONTROL 8 hrs

- Errors in clinical analysis, Definition of precision, Accuracy, Standard deviation
- Pre –analytical variables and Analytical variables, Quality control charts, control sera, Tests of significance.
- Selecting an analytical method, Evaluation of an analytical method, Evaluation of a diagnostic test
- Quality control programme-Internal quality control and External quality control
- Establishment and use of reference values, Analytical and Statistical procedures used in establishing reference values.

## 6. HORMONES 16 hrs

- General properties of hormones. Hormone action, pituitary hormones, hypothalamic hormones, Hormones of Pancreas, Thyroid, Parathyroid hormones, Hormones of adrenal medulla, adrenal cortex and Gonad.
- Different methods for estimation of hormones and hormone metabolites in blood and Urine. Steroid hormones
- Chemistry & Metabolism General techniques in steroid determination. 17-Oxo steroids and Oxogenic steroids, progesterone
- Determination of Oestrogens, in plasma and Urine Urinary oestriol, Determination of Catecholamines Urinary VMA,
- Determination of urinary 5 HIAA

#### 7. Toxicology and drug assay in clinical biochemistry. 5 hrs

- Phases of liver detoxification, cytochrome P450 enzymes, samples for toxicology analysis, General methods of analysis and screening test for common drugs used in therapy :-Barbiturate , paracetamol , Phenobarbital, and benzodiazepines
- Drug abuse Alcohol, Cocaine and Opioid
- Toxic elements mercury, arsenic, cadmium, and lead
- Sedative Abuse Phenytoine, lithium, lead, salicylate, mercury, digitalist

#### 8. Organization and management of the Clinical biochemistry laboratory 2 hrs

# 9. Biochemistry of cancer – Etiology, Oncogenes, oncosuppressor genes, Tumor markers 3 hrs

#### 10. Molecular Biology :- replication of DNA – DNA damage and repair 15 hrs

- Transcription Genetic code , Translation- steps, factors , inhibitors, post translational modification, protein , folding & protein targeting
- Molecular genetics, gene expression , Gene therapy , Techniques in Molecular

Biology-recombinant DNA technology, Blotting techniques, PCR, Genomic library, Human genome project, Cloning., FISH

#### **PRATICALS 180 Hours**

- 1. Estimation of calcium, Inorganic phosphorus, magnesium, Iron and Copper, Sodium and Potassium
- 2. Diagnosis of diseases with clinical correlation and Biochemical analysis of blood and Urine.
- 3. Determination of clearance-urea and creatinine
- Gastric juice analysis -Titrable acidity , Test for malabsorption studies, D-Xylose, Stool fat, Occult blood in faeces.
- 5. Blood gas analysis, pH, PO2, PCO2. ,Estimation of bicarbonate
- 6. Determination of LH, FSH, Prolactin, Progesterone, Estrogens, Corticosteroids, Testosterone, and H
- 7. Estimation of hormone metabolites in Urine 17-Ketosteroids,17-Ketogenic Steroids, Urinary oestriot, Urinary VMA, 5 HIAA
- 8. Familiarization and using of all types of auto analysers- CLIA, ECLIA, LCMS. Addition of newer parameters to semi and fully automated analysers and its validation
- 9. Calculation of mean & amp; standard deviation and Plotting of quality control charts- L J chart and Cusum chart
- Isolation of DNA from blood, Estimation of DNA (diphenyl method),UV absorption spectra of native and denatured DNA, Estimation of RNA (Orcinol method)
- 11. Demonstration of Agarose gel Electrophoresis of DNA, DNA amplification by PCR

#### **RECOMMENDED TEXT BOOK-BIOCHEMISTRY-PAPER IV**

- 1. Harper's Biochemistry: R. K. Murray and Grannor
- 2. Test book of Biochemistry: Vasudevan, Sreekumari and Kannan Vaidyanathan
- 3. Practical Clinical Biochemistry Volume 1 & amp; II : Harold Yarkey
- 4. Clinical Biochemistry Principles and Practice: Praful B. Godkar
- Gradwohls Clinical Laboratory methods and diagnosis: Alex c Sonnenweth and Leonard Jarett
- 6. Text book of clinical chemistry -Nobert. W. Teitz

- 7. Lecture notes on clinical chemistry L.G. Whitby
- 8. 8. Principles of molecular biology -Burton E Tropp
- 9. 9. Biochemistry by U.Satyanarayana and U Chakrapani
- 10. 10. Hormones by Anthony W Normann and Helen L Henry

## **REFERENCE BOOKS**

1.Lehninger: Principles of Biochemistry, Nelson, D.L. and Cox, M.M., W.H.

2. Textbook of Biochemistry with Clinical Correlations, Devlin, T.M., John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

3. Molecular cell biology by Lodish Berk Kaiser Krieger etal

4.Molecular biology principles and practice - MIichael M Cox, Jennifer A Doudna & Michael O Donnell

5.Basics Quality Assurance and Quality control in the Clinical Laboratory - Bruce A Wayne

6 Biochemistry a care oriented approach- Montgomiry

- 7.Biochemistry in clinical practice -William's and Marks
- 8.Handbook f Cloinical Toxicol -Mary Drrant
- 9 Clinical chemistry- Kaplan

10 Clinical Chemistry in diagnosis and treatment Philip .D. Mayne

11.Clinical biochemistry metabolic an eclinical aspects William.J.marshall ephen k.Bangert

C

12. The Cell by Geoffrey Cooper

13. Genetics, A molecular approach by Peter J Russell

14. Benjamin Lewin. GENES X

#### **MYCOLOGY, VIROLOGY AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY - 90 hours**

PAPER XIV

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#### Topics

#### MYCOLOGY - 30 hours

• Introduction to Mycology

A brief study of classification of fungi

• Morphology of fungus, yeasts, yeast like fungi, Dimorphic fungi, Filamentous fungi

Reproduction of fungus

#### Medically important fungi

• Basic knowledge of medically important fungi and actinomycetes-

- Candida species, Cryptococcus, Sporothrix, Blastomyces, Paracoccidioides brasiliensis, Coccidioides immitis, Histoplasma
- Agents of Chromomycosis, Penicillium, Fusarium, Cladosporium, Curvularia, Aspergillus, Trichoderma Rhizopus, mucor. species, streptomyces, Syncephalastrum, Cephalosporium and other medically important fungi.
- Dermatophytes, Agents of piedra, Alternaria, Rhinosporidium Torulopsis, Nocardia, Fonsecaea, Phialophora, Basidiobolus.
- Mycotoxins and mycetimus (Emphasis should be given to its morphology. Growth characteristics on Routine culture media and special media if any, tests used for its identification, pathogenicity, laboratory diagnosis and epidemiology prophylaxis.)

#### **Fungal infections**

- Basic knowledge of different types of fungal infections its causative agents and its HE epidemiology. 12
  - o Superficial mycoses
  - o Subcutaneous my
  - o Systemic mycos
  - o Opportunistic pathogens and its infections
  - Ophthalmic infection(occulomycoses) and otomycoses.
- Common media and stains used in Mycology
- Culture technique for fungal identification
- • Laboratory animals in Mycology

• Types of specimens, its collection, transportation, preservation and processing for the diagnosis of fungal infections

- Antifungal Susceptibility and its recent developments
- Serological methods for the diagnosis of fungal infection.
- Preservation of fungus

#### VIROLOGY - 30 hours

#### **INTRODUCTION TO VIROLOGY**

- General properties of viruses-Morphology, Replication, Virus host cell interaction.
- Principles of virus, Taxonomy and classification.
  - knowledge elementary of medically important DNA and RNA An viruses(Classification, Morphology, Pathogenicity, Host range, Methods of Laboratory diagnosis, prophylaxis, and epidemiology).
- More emphasis should be given to HBV, HIV, Flavi virus, Covid-19, Nipah and other

common viral infections in India.

Emerging viral diseases in Kerala ٠

#### **Cultivation of viruses**

- Different methods of cultivation and isolation of viruses. •
- Use and management of animals in virology. •
- Embryonated egg inoculation-Anatomy of embryonated egg, Techniques of various routes of inoculation
- Tissue culture techniques
  - Classification with examples
- Cell culture containers and cleaning
- Preparation of media, reagents and solutions
- Propagation, maintenance, preservation of various cell cultures
- Description of common cell culture
- Contamination in cell culture
- HEAL - Detection of viral growth in conculture
- C.P.E, Metabolic inhibition Hannadsorption, Interference, Immunofluorescence

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- Cytological and Cytochenical diagnostic methods
- Inclusion bodies- methods of stumme and demonstration

#### **Diagnostic virology**

- Collections, preservation, Transportation, Processing, Isolation and
- identification of the following specimens for viral diagnosis. .
  - Skin lesion, Vesicle fluid,
  - Biopsy and autopsy specimens,
  - C.S.F and other sterile body fluids, pus, buffy coat,
  - Nasopharyngeal secretions, sputum,
  - Urogenital specimens
  - Faeces or rectal swab.
  - Biosafety in virology laboratory.

#### Serological diagnosis of viral infection

- Paul Bunnel test •
- Haemagglutination and Haemagglutination inhibition test .
- Viral neutralization tests
- Immuno fluroscence
- Immuno electron microscopy •

#### **APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY - 30 hours**

#### Nosocomial infections

- Diagnosis and its control •
- Infection associated with blood transfusion •
- Infection associated with intravascular canula
- Post operative infections •
- UTI •
- Surgical and trauma related infections
- Respiratory infections and other hospital acquired infections .
- Antibiotic resistance in hospitalized patients •
- Collection of specimens for sterility tests, its transportation and processing
- Epidemiological aspects of controlling infections and diseases .
- Epidemiological markers in bacterial infections •
- Typing methods in Bacteria •
- Microbial bio-film-prevention, control and removal •
- Role of microbiology ab for infection control in hospital Emerging infectious diseases
- Collection, transportation and processing of specimens for the diagnosis of Hospital acquired infection C 177

#### **Bacteriology of air**

Examination of Air-a brief review of microorganisms causing air borne diseases. Examination of air in operation theatre or cabinets- different methods in detail.

#### Water bacteriology -

- Bacteriology of drinking water
- Brief review of microorganisms causing water borne infections
- Examination of water- methods of collection of water and processing
- Presumptive coliform count and confirmatory tests
- Membrane filtration methods

#### Microbiology of milk and milk products

- Milk borne infections
- Examination of milk and milk products
- Preparation of media and reagents for the study of water, food, milk and air
- Methylene blue reduction test, phosphatase test, colony count test, Milk ring test, Turbidity

test, whey agglutination test

#### Bacteriology of food and food borne diseases

- Examination of food and food products
- A brief review of microorganisms causing food borne diseases
- Collection of samples and its processing -Frozen food, canned food and preserved food

#### Automation in diagnostic microbiology

• Principles and its applications in diagnostic approach Microbiology Laboratory- Physical design, management and organization. Quality in the clinical

Microbiology Laboratory

Genetically modified microorganisms

Principles of luminescence assay

#### **Molecular Diagnostic methods**

• Molecular diagnostic techniques relevant to medical microbiology-CBNAAT, TRUENAT,

Gen expert

Illustrative knowledge of restriction fragment length polymorphism

• PCR and its modifications including nested PCR, Multiplex PCR. Special emphasis to Real-time PCR.

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• Principles of different hybridization techniques

Principles of recombinant INA technology

Blotting techniques

- Vaccines for infectious diseases.
- Role of genetic engineering in vaccine developments

#### Serology

Rheumatoid factor tests - Rosewaaler test, Latex agglutination test.

- Antinuclear antibody tests.
- Detection of C-Reactive protein

#### **PRACTICALS 180 Hours**

#### Virology

- Demonstration of different type of cell lines.
- Demonstration of egg inoculation,
- Demonstration of CPE, Inclusion bodies,
- Demonstration of Viral Haemagglutination test
- Viral Haemagglutination inhibition test
- Viral neutralization test.
- Demonstration of immunofluorescence technique, observation of electron microscopy

#### Mycology

- Study of growth characteristics, microscopic examination and identification of medically important fungi, collection, transportation and processing of specimens for mycological examination.
- Slide culture technique
- Germ tube test for yeast identification

#### Serology

- Latex agglutination test.
- Antinuclear antibody tests.
- Detection of C-Reactive protein
- ELISA

## **Applied Microbiology**

- Examination of water- methods of collection of water and processing
- Presumptive coliform count and confirmatory tests
- Membrane filtration methods
- Examination of milk and milk products
- Preparation media and reagents for the study of water, food, milk and air
- Methylene blue test or phosphatase test, colony count test
- Milk ring test, Turbidity test, whey agglutination test
- Examination of food and food products- Collection of samples and its processing Frozen food,canned food and preserved food
- PCR technique and its modifications

#### **Text Books**

- 1. Medical mycology Rippon
- 2. Text Book of Microbiology Anantha narayanan& Jayaram Panicker
- 3. Medical mycology-Jagdish Chander
- 4. Mackie & Macartney Practical
- 5. Medical microbiology Collee, Fraser, Marmion, Simmons
- 6. Bailey and Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology Forbes Sahm, Weissfeld
- 7. Medical Virology Fenner and White

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

- 1. Principles and Practice of Infectious diseases Mandell, Bennett, Dolin Vol-1
- 2. Medical Microbiology David Greenwood, Slack,
- 3. Mycology for the Clinical Laboratory

- 4. Manual of Clinical Mycology Conant.N.F., Smith, Baker. R.D
- 5. Human Infections and Fungi I. Roger Der
- 6. Fields virology- Bernad N. Fields

#### Paper XV – HISTOTECHNOLOGY & CYTOGENETICS 90 – HOURS

#### HISTOTECHNOLOGY 70 Hours

#### **Histopathological Techniques**

12.2

- General understanding of the terms Histology, Histopathology and Histopathological techniques. -1
- General organization of a Histopathology laboratory and basic requirements for a histopathology laboratory. Role of Histopathology laboratory in the diagnosis of diseases.-1
- Reception of specimens dentification and recording in the Registers, General introduction to the processing of tissues.-1
- Methods of examination of Fresh tissue specimens-Teased preparations, squash preparations, impression smears and frozen sections. -1

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#### Fixation

- Aim of fixation. Qualities of fixatives. Classification of fixatives. Formalin fixative. Advantages and disadvantages of formalin fixatives. Methods of removing formalin pigment and deposits from cut sections. Use, advantages and disadvantages of other simple fixatives like mercuric chloride, potassium dichromate, chromic acid, osmium tetroxide, picric acid, Acetic acid Ethyl alcohol and Trichloroacetic Acid, Composition, uses, advantages and disadvantages of 10% Formol Saline, Buffered Neutral Formalin, Mercuric chloride.-3
- Choice of Fixatives, Composition uses advantages and disadvantages of Zenker's fluid, Bouins fluid Carnoys fixatives, Hellys fluid, Heidenhain's Susa, Clark's fluid, Flemming's fluid, Champy's fluid, Zenker's formol and Mullers fluid 50 different histochemical fixatives, their merits and demerits-2
- Post Chromatization, Secondary fixation. -1

#### **Tissue Processing-**

 Dehydration, aim of dehydration, various dehydrating agents employed, their merits and demerits. Technique of dehydration clearing – aim of clearing, various clearing agents, their advantages and disadvantages-2

- Impregnation need and time requirement for impregnation and technique of paraffin wax impregnation. Principles, operation, parts and care of automatic tissue processors-2
- Special processing techniques: Fixation, processing and section cutting of bones, cartilages, connective tissue, CNS, pancreas, skin, teeth and eyeball. -2

#### Decalcification

• Aim of decalcification, selection of tissue, Fixation of tissue, various decalcifying agents used, decalcification techniques – end point determination & amp; qualities of ideal decalcifying agents. -2

#### Embedding

 Different types of embedding media, advantages disadvantages. Method of embedding, principles uses advantages of vacuum embedding. Uses, advantages and disadvantages of Ester wax embedding, gelatin embedding, Celloidin embedding, double embedding and embedding using water. Resin embedding. -3

## Casting/Blocking-

- Types of moulds used. Technique of casting Sectioning -1
- Different types of Microtome: Rocking, Rotary, sledge, sliding and freezing microtome. Their operation and specifications. Different types of microtome knives, knife angle. Choice and care of knives. Sharpening of microtome knives, honing and different types of hone employed and honing technique. Stropping and different types of strops employed and techniques of stropping. Parts care and operation of automatic knives sharpening machine. -4
- Cutting of paraffin wax embedded sections: Trimming of blocks, fixing the block on the microtome.Technique of sections cutting. Cutting serial sections recognition and correction of faults in paraffin sections. -2
- Fixation of sections to slides- water bath method, hot stage method and warmed slide method.-1
- Cutting of celloidin embedded section Fixing of celloidin embedded sections on slides.-1
- Preparation and use of albuminised and starched slides.-1

#### Staining

• Principles and Theory of staining, Biological staining, Basic staining technique. Classification of dyes.Principle of dye chemistry. Mordents, accentuators and accelerators. Uses of controls in staining procedure.-2

- Haematoxylin : composition, preparation, uses, staining results advantages 51 and disadvantages of all the different haematoxylin.-2
- Principle, preparation, storage, staining technique observation and interpretation of Haematoxylin and eosin stain. Staining methods of following in tissue sections.-2
- Carbohydrates -Glycogen -Mucins acid & neutral. -1
- Lipid myelin. -1
- Pigments Endogenous haemosiderin, bile pigment, melanine, lipofuscins. Artifact
   formalin, malarial, schistosome, mercury, chromic oxide. -2
- Minerals Calcium, Copper. -1
- Connective tissues collagen, reticular, elastic.-2
- Fibrin. -1
- Muscle striations. -1
- Microorganisms bacteria, AFB, fungi, viral inclusion-HBs Ag –2
- Advanced techniques in Histopathology, Cryostat and their uses. Principle, care and operation of cryostat.-2

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- Automation in histophylology -2
- Immuno cytochemistry and its application. -4
- Enzyme histochemistry, tumupofluorescent techniques in tissue sections. -3
- In situ hybridization. -3
- Electron microscopy-processing and Techniques.-3

#### Postmortem room Technique

• Collection and preservation of tissue, collection of materials for laboratory studies-2

#### **Museum Technique**

General introduction, organization of a museum. Source of materials, need for preservation and mounting, Reception, preparation, labeling, fixation of various specimens and organs, storage of specimen, mounting of museum specimens, museum jars, perplex and glasses, their advantages and dis advantages, Demonstration of Bone, calculi, Transparent specimen (Fetal skeleton) amyloid. Modern methods in museum technique. -5

#### **CYTOGENETICS - 20 hours**

- Human sex chromosomes. -1
- Sampling staining and demonstration of Barr body. Reporting and interpreting Barr test-2

 Demonstration of Y-chromosome, Origin and demonstration of drumstick, small clubs, sessile nodule and balloons. Drumstick count and its interpretation.
 -2

#### Karyotyping

- Methods of Chromosome analysis-3
- Banding techniques-2
- Chromosome analysis with blood and bone marrow. Morphology of chromosome and their identification. Criteria for chromosome identification. Identification criteria of group to group of chromosome. Conventional designation. Chromosome Defects -3
- Physiologic factors are influencing the aetiology of chromosome defects, Types of chromosome defects- Structural abnormalities and human autosomal syndromes. Philadelphia chromosome and chromosome changes in Neoplasia, abnormalities of sex chromosome at birth, at puberty and inadults.Turner's syndrome, Down's syndrome, Klinefeltersyndrome, -4
- Advanced methods in cytometic FISH, SKY. -2
- Clinical utility of Bone Marrow culture-1
  - 180 HOURS

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Preparation of commonly used fixatives- Formalin, Bouins, Zenkers, Carnoys

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- Automatic tissue processors
- Decalcification

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- Embedding
- Section cutting
- Cryostat section cutting
- Preparation of haematoxylin stains- Harris, Ehrlich's, Mayers, Weigert's, PTAH, Verhoeff's
- Special stains- PAS, Perl's, Reticulin, Vangieson, Masson Trichrome, Verhoeff's elastic stain, Masson Fontana, Alcian blue, AFB, Wade- Fite, Methenamine stain, Von Kossa, PTAH, Oil red O stain, Mucicarmine stain.
- Chromosome preparation
- Karyotyping
- Preparation of karyotype from bone marrow specimen
- Barr body demonstration

#### **TEXT BOOK**

Hand book of histopathological techniques- CFA culling

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR REFERENCE**

1	Basic Histology	L.C. Junqueria
2	Manual of Histological staining AFTP Fasicle 3 <sup>rd</sup>	
	EditionReprinted 1982	
3	Lynch's Medical Laboratory Technology	Raphael
4	Self Assessment in Histological Techniques	Bancroft
5	Manual of Histological Techniques	Bancroft
6	Histopathology – A step-by-step approach	Lewis
7	Basic Histopathology	Wheather
8	Colour Atlas of Histopathology	Curran
9	Cellular pathology technique	5 <sup>th</sup> Edition

## BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR CYTOGENETICS

- 1. Human Chromosomes- Manual of basic techniques Ram . S. Verma, Arvid Babu.
- 2. Cytogenetics, FISH and molecular testing in hematologic malignancies Wojiciech Gorczyca Paper XVI 150 Hours

Submission of a Project work is a compulsory requirement for the B Sc MLT –course. Each student can choose a topic for the project in any one of the subjects – Microbiology/Biochemistry/Pathology which would be approved by his/her supervising teacher. The topics for project shall be divided equally among total number of students from the three main subjects Microbiology/Biochemistry/Pathology.

The option for topics selection for the project will be based on the following criteria

- Total marks obtained in all the previous university examinations up to 3 rd year.
- If total marks obtained equal for more than one student then marks obtained for the optional subject may be considered.

The supervising Teacher should have minimum 3 years full time teaching experience in the concerned subject. The student should be under the guidance of the supervising staff, carry out the work on the topic selected and prepare a project report including results and references. The project report duly certified by the supervising staff and head of the

department of MLT one month prior to fourth year university practical examination should be submitted to the fourth year B Sc MLT University practical examination of concerned subject.

The project report evaluation will be conducted by the concerned subject internal and external examiners together in the Fourth year B Sc MLT University practical examination.

#### 2.11. No: of hours per subject

As given under clause "Teaching learning methods "& "Content of each subject in each year "

#### 2.12. Practical training

As given under clause "Teaching learning methods "& "Content of each subject in each year "

#### 2.13 Records

To be maintained for all Practical Work

#### 2.14. Dissertation:

Not Applicable

## 2.15. Speciality training if any

As given under clause "Teaching learning methods "& "Content of each subject in each year "

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#### 2.16. Project work to be done if any

#### Project

#### Synopsis

A project work based on clinical laboratory work on a current topic of relevance, consisting of about 30 pages (Times New Roman, Font size 14, line space 1.5), bound.

#### Submission

The project should be certified by the supervising staff and submitted to the Head of the Department one month prior to fourth year university practical examination and a soft copy of the certified project should be submitted to the controller of examinations of KUHS during the time of registration for fourth year BSc (MLT) examination.

#### Valuation of Project

The project report evaluation will be conducted by the internal and external examiners together in the concerned subject of Fourth year B Sc MLT University practical examination. Soft Copy of the project should be sent to the examiners at least one week before the date of

examination by KUHS.

Candidate who has secured a minimum of 50% marks in the University examination (theory and practical separately) and 50% marks in Total for theory block (University theory examination and internal assessment) and 50% in practical block (University Practical, Viva & Internal assessment) separately in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have passed in that subject / subjects. There will be no minimum marks for viva examination. A candidate who fails in any subject or subjects in the examination may need to appear the theory, practical and viva for that subject or subjects in the subsequent supplementary or regular university examination. Five marks may be given as grace mark (or as per KUHS regulations) either in a subject alone or distribute it among subjects so as to make the candidate eligible for a pass.

#### 2.17. Any other requirements

A certified practical Record is compulsory for each subject and that will be evaluated at the time of concerned Practical Example and the maximum of 10 marks shall be given for the record.

#### 2.18. Prescribed/recommended textbooks for each subject

As given under clause "Teaching teaming methods "&"Content of each subject in each year"

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#### 2.19. Reference books

As given under clause "Teaching learning methods "& "Content of each subject in each year "

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#### 2.20. Journals

As decided by the HoD

#### 2.21. Logbook

To be maintained for all academic work and shall be countersigned by the concerned HOD

#### **3. EXAMINATIONS**

#### **3.1** Eligibility to appear for Examination

#### a) Attendance and condonation option.

No candidates shall be admitted to any year of BSc (MLT) examination unless he/she has a minimum of 80% attendance with the provision for one time condonation up to 10% on medical grounds (condonable limit 70%). Condonation for shortage of attendance shall be vested with a committee constituted by the Principal/ Head of the respective college, with the Principal/ Head as the Chairman and five members (senior teachers) in the committee.

If a candidate who has not attained 80% attendance and the shortage is beyond the condonable limit then he/ she shall not be eligible to continue the course with the same batch of students. He/ She may obtain special sanction from the institution and the university to continue with the junior batch of students.

# b) Internal Assessment marks

The internal assessment marks in the practical shall be restricted to a maximum of 25% of the University Examinations - in Theory Prectical separately. The internal assessment marks in theory/Practical shall be on the basis of the assessment made by the teachers from the candidate's performance in the: Three (3) sessional examinations (evenly placed) conducted by the department, Laboratory work and seminars during the course of study. The third sessional examination should be conducted as model examination as that of University. The best of first two sessional examinations marks and the third sessional model examination (compulsory) should be included for calculating internal assessment marks. The marks secured by the candidates in each paper/subject shall be forwarded to the university at the end of the course for university examinations. The class average of the sessional marks should not exceed 75%. The candidates who failed in the university examination will be allowed a separate internal assessment for both theory and practical including viva. The minimum requirement of internal assessment for appearing university examination shall be 50%. If a candidate not securing minimum internal assessment, he / she should appear for next university examination (supple or regular) after securing minimum internal assessment. But student shall be promoted to the subsequent years. A regular record of theory and practical sessional marks shall be maintained foreach student in the institution.

A separate internal assessment examination shall be conducted for theory and practical for the failed candidates who appear for the supplementary examination and that marks will be taken as the internal marks of that candidate for that subject.

#### c) University Examinations.

There shall be university regular examination at the end of each Academic year; in case of

failed/not appeared candidates a supplementary examination will be conducted within six months after the previous regular examination result publication. Candidates who fail in one or more papers in an examination need to appear for only those papers for securing complete passin the examination. Those who fail in theory block (university theory+ internal assessment theory)need to reappear for theory block only and those who fail in practical block (university practical + internal assessment practical + viva) need to reappear for practical block only. There will be no University practical and viva examination for Paper –I Anatomy & Physiology and for paper XII-Research methodology, Computer application &Laboratory management. Also there will be no practical internal assessment, but practical classes should be conducted for these papers as per the hour distribution table. Certified Practical record for Paper –I (Anatomy & Physiology) should be prepared and that will be valued by examiners of Biochemistry/Microbiology/Pathology at the time of its practical examination.

#### d) Practical record.

A certified practical Record is compulsory for each subject and that will be evaluated at the time of concerned Practical Examination. A maximum of 10 marks shall be given for the record.

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## 3.2. Schedule of Regular/Supplemental exams

There will be one regular and one Supplementary examination. Regular Examination shall beconducted within 6 months after from the date of declaration of results

#### 3.3. Scheme of examination

## a) The following rule may be followed when distributing mark

	Paper I						
Theory	Paper I A (Anatomy)	50 Marks					
	Paper I B (Physiology)	50Marks					
	Sessional marks						
Internal Marks	Paper I A (Anatomy)	12 Marks					
Theory	Paper I B (Physiology)	13 Marks					
	Other Papers						
Theory							
	First year and sec	ond year—100					
Practical	Third year and fourth year - 150						
	marks (10 marks	for Record)					
Oral	50 marks	50 marks					
Sessional marks							
Theory	25 marks						
Practical	25 marks						

## b) The detailed scheme of mark distribution in each subject is shown in the table

Paper	Theory Practical											Grand Total			
	University		Session		Total		University		Session		viva Total		tal		
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		Max	Min	Max	Min
Paper- I	100	50	25	9	125	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	62
Paper- II	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- III	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- IV	100	50	25	9	125	62	100 C	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Total Marks												1025	512		

#### First Year BSc MLT



Paper		Theory Practical									Grand Total				
	University		Session		Total		University		Session		viva	Total			
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		Max	Min	Max	Min
Paper -V	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	29	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- VI	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- VII	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- VIII	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Total Marks												1200	600		

#### Third Year BSc MLT

Paper	Theory						Practical							Grand Total		
	Univ	ersity	Sess	sion	То	tal	Univ	ersity	Sess	sion	viva	То	tal			
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		Max	Min	Max	Min	
Paper- IX	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150	
Paper- X	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150	
Paper- XI	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150	
Paper- XII	100	50	25	9	125	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	62	
	•	•		•	,	Total N	Marks		•	•	•	•	•	1025	512	



Paper			The	eory <mark>7</mark>				1.		Practica	ıl			-	rand otal
	Univ	ersity	Ses	sion 🚄	То	tal	Univ	- sity	Ses	ion	viva	То	tal		
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		Max	Min	Max	Min
Paper -XIII	100	50	25	9	125	62	-100 -	50	25	39	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- XIV	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper- XV	100	50	25	9	125	62	100	50	25	9	50	175	88	300	150
Paper									and the second s						
XVI							50							50	25
Project															
					I	Total I	Marks							950	475

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### 3.4 Papers in each year:

As given under clause "Teaching learning methods "& "Content of each subject in each year "

# 3.5 Duration of theory and practical exams

<b>c</b> )	Scheme & S	Schedule of Examination			
			Duration	of exam	Description
Year of study	Paper	Subject	Theory (Hours)	Practic al (Days)	For practical examination one batch comprises maximum of 25 candidates.
	Paper-I A	Anatomy including Histology	2	-	No practical exam for anatomy & physiology. Theory examination-1 day for anatomy & another day for
	Paper-I B	Physiology	2	-	physiology.
First	Paper-II	Biochemistry-I	3	1	
Year		Basic Microbiology			
	Paper-III	&Immunology Basic Medical Laboratory	3	1	
	Paper-IV	Science & Haematology -	3	1	
	Paper-V	I Biochemistry-II	179 0	F <sup>1</sup> Hg	In case of two batches, Practical exam
Second	Paper-VI	General Microbiology	.0	2	in paper- VI can be completed in 3 days. (1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> day for first batch and
year	Paper-VII	Parasitology &			2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> day for second batch.)
	Paper-VIII	Entomology Haematology-II &	-	5%	m
	•	Clinical Pathology		21	2
	Paper-IX Paper-X	Biochemistry -III Bacteriology			In case of two batches,Practical exam in paper - X can be completed in 4 days. (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> day for first batch
Third year	Paper-XI	सर्वे Cytology and Transfusion	भवन्तु	सुस्तिन	and 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> day for second batch.)
	Paper-XII	technology Computer Application, Research methodology &	3		No practical exam for Paper- XII
		Laboratory management.	5	_	
	Paper-XIII	Biochemistry-IV	3	3	
Fourth year	Paper - XIV	Mycology, Virology & Applied Microbiology	3	3	In case of two batches, Practical exam in paper - XIV can be completed in 4 days. (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> day for first batch and 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup>
	Danar VI (	Histotechnology &	2		day for second batch.)
	Paper XV	Cytogenetics.	3	2	Power point presentation &viva of the
	Paper XVI	Project			project for a minimum 15 minutes per student.
					student.

# Question Paper setting and evaluation

d) Question Paper pattern

All the question paper should be of standard type. Each theory paper will be of 3 hours duration and shall consist of twenty-two questions with a maximum of 100 marks. Theory paper in all the subjects shall consist of Two essay type questions with 10 marks each, Ten brief answer type questionscarrying 5 marks each, Ten short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each except in Paper - I.

Paper I (Anatomy and Physiology) consist of two divisions named as Paper I A - Anatomy includingHistology and Paper I B - Physiology. Each division carries 45 marks and shall consist of one essay typequestion with 10 marks, four brief answer type questions carrying 5 marks, five short answer type questions carrying 3 marks.

Also examination in paper I A and Paper I B will be conducted separately in 2 days. The Maximumduration allowed for Paper I A and Paper I B is 2 hours each.

#### e) Scheme of valuation

The theory paper should be double valued and there will be third valuation if the average marks offirst and second valuation is at or between and 49% marks and the discrepancy of not less than 15% marks. There will be no provision for a valuation.

#### Valuation of Project

The project report evaluation will be conducted by the internal and external examiners together in the concerned subject of Fourth year B Sc MLT University practical examination. Soft Copy of the project should be sent to the examiners at least one week before the date of examination by KUHS.

Candidate who has secured a minimum of 50% marks in the University examination (theory and practical separately) and 50% marks in Total for theory block (University theory examination and internal assessment ) and 50% in practical block (University Practical, Viva & Internal assessment) separately in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have passed in that subject / subjects. There will be no minimum marks for viva examination. A candidate who fails in any subject or subjects or theory block or Practical block in the examination may need to appear only for that subject or block in the subsequent supplementary or regular university examination.

Five marks (or as per university regulations) may be given as grace mark either in a subject alone or distribute it among subjects so as to make the candidate eligible for a pass

#### Model question paper for each subject with question paper pattern

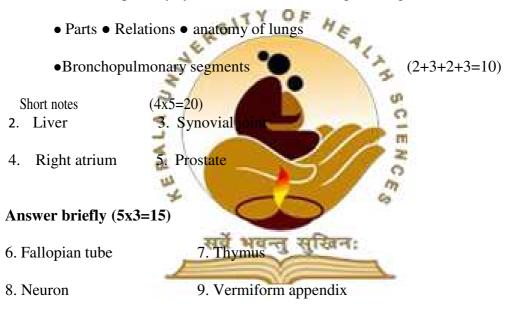
#### **QP CODE:101012**

#### First Year B.Sc MLT Degree Examinations, Paper I A - ANATOMY Time: 2 Hours Total Marks: 50

Answer all Questions. Draw Diagrams wherever necessary. •Write the Answers in books containing 32 Pages.

#### Essay

1. Describe the respiratory system under the following headings:



10. Deltoid muscle.

#### First Year B.Sc MLT Degree Examinations Paper I B - PHYSIOLOGY Time: 2 Hours **Total Marks: 50** Answer all Questions. Draw Diagrams wherever necessary. •Write the Answers in books containing 32 Pages. (10 marks) Essay 1. Define blood pressure. Explain the short term regulation of blood pressure. Describe any one method of determination of blood pressure (2+5+3=10)**Short notes** (4X5=20 marks) 2. Oxygen dissociation curve 3. Pain pathway 4. Water re-abso n renal tubule eD. 5. T-lymphocy n Ū. Answer briefly (5x3=15marks) 2 <u>ور ا</u> C 6. Pregnancy test 7. Parathormone 8. Plasma proteins 9. Functions of placenta

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10. Tidal volume

QP CODE:102012

iii) QP CODE: 103012

Reg No: .....

#### First BSc MLT Degree Examinations, September 2016

#### **PAPER II. BIOCHEMISTRY**

#### **Time: 3 Hours**

#### **Total Marks: 100**

• Answer all Questions.

• Draw Diagrams wherever necessary.

#### Essay

(2x10=20)

(10x5=50)

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1.Enumerate the various hazards that can occur in a clinical lab and

discuss about hazards from dangerous chemicals (3 + 7 = 10)

2.What are the different levels of  $0_{12}$  proteins with suitable example (2 + 8 = 10)2. What are the different levels of organization of proteins. Discuss the primary structure of

#### Short notes

- 1. Flourimetry
- 2. Functions of lipids:
- 3. Flame photometry.
- 4. Glucose transporters.
- 5. Denaturation of proteins.
- 6. Structure of biomembrane.
- 7. Structure and functions of t RNA
- 8. Active transport across cell membran
- 9. Preparation of 500ml of 0.1M silver nitrate.
- 10. Preparation of cleaning solution for blochemical glass wares in a clinical lab.

#### **Answer briefly**

- 11. Histones.
- 12. Lysosomes
- 13. Distilled water.
- 14. Rancidity of fat.
- 15. Oxidation of glucose.
- 16. Anomerism in sugars
- 17. Units of radio activity.
- 18. Composition of borosilicate glass wares.
- 19. Muta rotation and its practical importance.
- 20. Define normality. Mention the procedure for preparation of 1N HCl.

(10x3=30)

#### **QP CODE: 104012**

#### Reg No:

First Year B.Sc. MLT Degree Examinations.2016

Paper III- Basic Microbiology & Immunology

Time: 2 Hours

Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essay

1) Define sterilization. What are the different methods of sterilization? Write in detail

about moist heat sterilization (1+3+6=10 Marks)

2) Classify Immunoglobulins. Discuss the structure and functions of

immunoglobulins.(1+9=10Marks)

#### ERSITY **Short notes** HEA (10x5=50)3)Robert Koch 4) Safety cabinets Ö 5) Bacterial flagella. 1 6) ELISA ŧĽ. 7) Differentiate Gram positive and negative cell wall 8) Vaccines. 9) Monoclonal antibody 3315 सारतनः 10) Classical complement pathway. 11) Hypersensitivity reactions 12) Lymphocyte subsets **Answer Briefly** (10x3=15)13) Sintered glass filters 14) Negative staining 15) In-use test 16) Different types of Membrane filters 17) Chemosterilizer 18) Super antigens 19) Agglutination reactions 20) AFB staining 21) Neutralisation test 22) interferon

(2x10=20)

Total Marks: 100

# First Year B.Sc. MLT Degree Examinations.2016 Paper IV. Basic Medical Laboratory Science & Haematology – I

#### **Time: 2 Hours**

#### **Total Marks: 100**

#### Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essay

#### (2x10=20)

(10x5=50)

1 Define differential leucocyte count. Write the preparation & uses of different types of

blood smears (2+8=10 marks)

- 2. Mention different types of microscopes. Describe aberrations of light microscope.
- Describe the principle working & applications of Dark ground microscope(2+3+5=10marks)

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#### Short notes

- 3 .Community participation in health care de very system
- 3 Concept of siddha medicine
- 4 Methods of epidemiological studies
- 5 Romanowsky stains 🐕
- 6 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- 7 Goals &Scopes of Medical ethics
- 8 Laboratory hazards
- 9 Micrometry
- 10 Total WBC count
- 11 Cyan methaemoglobin method

#### **Answer Briefly**

(10x3=15)

(10x5=50marks)

- 12 Recent developments in medical record keeping
- 13 Reticulocyte
- 14 Citrate as anticoagulant
- 15 Red cell indices
- 16 Buffy coat smears
- 17 Demonstration of HbF
- 18 Principles of automated cell counters
- 19 Preparation of bone marrow smears
- 20 Vacutainers
- 21Megakaryocyte

#### Reg. No.

# SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- V. Biochemistry - II

#### Time: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

#### Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

(10x3=30)

- 1. Discuss briefly the Deno vo synthesis of purine nucleotides (10)
- 2. Discuss various method of cholesterol estimation. Write any one method in detail

#### **Short Notes**

- 3. CSF analysis
- 4. Gluconeogenesis
- 5. Urea cycle
- 6. Phenyl ketonuria
- 7. Energetics of TCA cycle
- 8. Importance compound synthesized from trye
- 9. Fatty liver
- 10. Bile acid synthesis
- 11. Biuret method of total protein estimation
- 12. Functions of vitamin A

#### **Answer Briefly**

- 13. Cori's cycle
- 14. Significance of HMP pathway
- 15. Galactosemia
- 16. Polyamine synthesis
- 17. Role of vitamin K in coagulation
- 18. Functions of vitamin C
- 19. Niemann pick disease
- 20. Biosynthesis of phosphotidyl serine
- 21. Role of biotin in fatty acid synthesis
- 22. Glucuronic acid pathway

a of cholesterol estimation. Write any one f	ľ
SITY OF HE(4+6=10)	
(10x5=50)	
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#### Reg No:

First Year B.Sc. MLT Degree Examinations.2016

Paper III- Basic Microbiology & Immunology

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Answer all questions Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essay

#### (2x10=20)

- Define sterilization. What are the different methods of sterilization?
   Write in detail about moist heat sterilization. (1+3+6=10Marks)
- 2) Classify Immunoglobulins. Discuss the structure and functions of

immunoglobulins.(1+9=10Marks)

immunoglobulins.(1+9=10Marks)
Short notes 3)Robert Koch
3)Robert Koch
4) Safety cabinets
5) Bacterial flagella.
6) ELISA
7) Differentiate Gram positive and negative cell wall
8) Vaccines.
9) Monoclonal antibody
10) Classical complement pathway.
11) Hypersensitivity reactions
12) Lymphocyte subsets
Answer Briefly(10x3=15)
13) Sintered glass filters
14) Negative staining
15) In-use test
16) Different types of Membrane filters
17) Chemosterilizer
18) Super antigens
19) Agglutination reactions

- 20) AFB staining
- 21) Neutralisation test
- 22) interfe

QP Code: 202012

Reg. No.:

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- VI. General Microbiology

Time: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

- 1. Enumerate bacterial enzymes detected in your lab. Discuss in detail. (2+8=10)
- 2. Enumerate the different methods of transmission of genetic material in bacteria. Describe each.

#### (2+8=10)(10x5=50) Short notes 3. TSI (II) 4. Modern anaerobic culture methods 5. typing of bacteria 1 ŧĽ. 6. selective media 12.3 7. classification of microorganisms 8. Germ free animals सारवनः 9. Guinea pig 10. Euthanasia in lab animals 11. Lac operon

12. Turbidometric method of measuring bacterial growth

#### Answer briefly

(10 x3=30)

- 13. RCM
- 14. Enrichment media
- 15. Chocolate agar
- 16. Of test
- 17. PPA test
- 18. Postmortem examination of animals
- 19. Disposal of carcasses
- 20. Solidifying agents in culture media
- 21. Isolation of bacterial mutants
- 22. Genotypic and phenotypic variations in bacteria

#### **QP Code: 203012**

#### Reg. No.

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- VII. Parasitology and Entomology

#### Time: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

#### Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

(10)

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1. Describe the morphology life cycle pathogenesis clinical features and laboratory

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diagnosisof malaria

2. Classification of insects of medical importance. Discuss briefly binomics of anopheles (7+3=10) SHUERSITY

#### **Short Notes**

- 3. Hydatid cyst
- 4. Schistosoma haematobium
- 5. Toxoplasma gondii
- 6. Pathogenic free living amoeba
- 7. Laboratory diagnosis of kala-azar
- 8. Transmission of infection by insects
- 9. Insectisides and resistance
- 10. Cyclopes and its control
- 11. Sarcoptes scabiei
- 12. Mosquito control measures

#### **Answer Briefly**

- 13. Bile stained ova
- 14. Diphyllopobothrium latum
- 15. Balantidium coli
- 16. Trichomonas vaginalis
- 17. Xeno diagnisis
- 18. Integrated vector control
- 19. Head louse
- 20. Biological control
- **21.** Life cycle of hardtick
- 22. Rat flea

(10x3=30)

# (10x5=50)

QP CODE: 105012	Reg No:
First Year B.Sc. MLT Degre	ee Examinations.2016
Paper IV. Basic Medical Laboratory Scie	nce & Haematology – I
Time: 2 Hours	Total Marks: 100
Answer all questions	
Draw diagrams wherever	necessary
Essay	(2x10=20)
1 Define differential leucocyte count. Write the	preparation & uses of
different types of blood smears	(2+8=10
marks)	
2.Mention different types of microscopes. Descr	ibe aberrations of light microscope.
Describe the principle working & application	ons of Dark ground microscope(2+3+5=10marks)
Short notes	(10x5=50)
3 .Community participation in health care	livery system
4. Concept of siddha medicine	
5. Methods of epidemiological studies	0
6. Romanowsky stain 🚽	m
7. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	5 6
8. Goals & Scopes of Medical ethics	E G
9. Laboratory hazards	
10. Micrometry	सुरिवन:
11. Total WBC count	
12. Cyan methaemoglobin method	(10x5=50marks)
Answer Briefly	(10x3=15)
13. Recent developments in medical record k	eeping
14. Reticulocyte	
15. Citrate as anticoagulant	
16. Red cell indices	
17. Buffy coat smears	
18. Demonstration of HbF	
19. Principles of automated cell counters	
20. Preparation of bone marrow smears	

21. Vacutainers

22.Megakaryocyte

#### Reg. No.

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- V. Biochemistry - II

#### Time: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

Answer all questions Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

- 1. Discuss briefly the Deno vo synthesis of purine nucleotides (10)
- 2. Discuss various method of cholesterol estimation. Write any one method in detail

	(4+6=10)
Short Notes	(10x5=50)
<ul><li>3. CSF analysis</li><li>4. Gluconeogenesis</li></ul>	HEALA
4. Gluconeogenesis	~1×
5. Urea cycle	2
6. Phenyl ketonuria	0
7. Energetics of TCA cycle	
8. Importance compound synthesized from tryosine	10
9. Fatty liver	n a
10. Bile acid synthesis	
11. Biuret method of total protein estimation	रेवनः
12. Functions of vitamin A	
Answer Briefly	(10x3=30)
Answer Briefly 13. Cori's cycle	( <b>10x3=30</b> )
·	(10x3=30)
13. Cori's cycle	(10x3=30)
<ul><li>13. Cori's cycle</li><li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li></ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul><li>13. Cori's cycle</li><li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li><li>15. Galactosemia</li></ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul><li>13. Cori's cycle</li><li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li><li>15. Galactosemia</li><li>16. Polyamine synthesis</li></ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul> <li>13. Cori's cycle</li> <li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li> <li>15. Galactosemia</li> <li>16. Polyamine synthesis</li> <li>17. Role of vitamin K in coagulation</li> </ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul> <li>13. Cori's cycle</li> <li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li> <li>15. Galactosemia</li> <li>16. Polyamine synthesis</li> <li>17. Role of vitamin K in coagulation</li> <li>18. Functions of vitamin C</li> </ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul> <li>13. Cori's cycle</li> <li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li> <li>15. Galactosemia</li> <li>16. Polyamine synthesis</li> <li>17. Role of vitamin K in coagulation</li> <li>18. Functions of vitamin C</li> <li>19. Niemann - pick disease</li> </ul>	(10x3=30)
<ul> <li>13. Cori's cycle</li> <li>14. Significance of HMP pathway</li> <li>15. Galactosemia</li> <li>16. Polyamine synthesis</li> <li>17. Role of vitamin K in coagulation</li> <li>18. Functions of vitamin C</li> <li>19. Niemann - pick disease</li> <li>20. Biosynthesis of phosphotidyl serine</li> </ul>	(10x3=30)

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#### QP Code: 202012

Reg. No.:

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- VI. General Microbiology

Time: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

(2x10=20)

Answer all questions

Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

- 1. Enumerate bacterial enzymes detected in your lab. Discuss in detail. (2+8=10)
- 2. Enumerate the different methods of transmission of genetic material in bacteria. Describe each.



- 11. Lac operon
- 12. Turbidometric method of measuring bacterial growth

#### Answer briefly

(10 x3=30)

#### 13. RCM

- 14. Enrichment media
- 15. Chocolate agar
- 16. Of test
- 17. PPA test
- 18. Postmortem examination of animals
- 19. Disposal of carcasses
- 20. Solidifying agents in culture media
- 21. Isolation of bacterial mutants
- 22. Genotypic and phenotypic variations in bacteria

Reg. No.

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

#### Paper- VII. Parasitology and Entomology

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum marks: 100

#### Draw diagrams wherever necessary

Answer all questions

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

**1.** Describe the morphology life cycle pathogenesis clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of malaria (10)

2. Classification of insects of medical importance. Discuss briefly binomics of anopheles

#### (7+3=10) 5 1T Y 0F (10x5=50) **Short Notes** UNI 5 3. Hydatid cyst (II) 4. Schistosoma haematobium Ô 5. Toxoplasma gondii 6. Pathogenic free living amoeba 7. Laboratory diagnosis of kala-azar 8. Transmission of infection by insects 9. Insectisides and resistance REE सारवनः 10. Cyclopes and its control 11. Sarcoptes scabiei 12. Mosquito control measures **Answer Briefly** (10x3=30)**13.** Bile stained ova 14. Diphyllopobothrium latum 15. Balantidium coli 16. Trichomonas vaginalis 17. Xeno diagnisis 18. Integrated vector control 19. Head louse **20.** Biological control **21.** Life cycle of hardtick 22. Rat flea

**QP Code:204012** 

Reg. No.:....

#### SECOND YEAR BSc MLT EXAMINATION

#### (Model Question Paper)

Paper- VIII. Haematology and Clinical PathologyTime: 3 hrs

#### Maximum marks: 100

• Answer all questions

• Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### Essays

#### (2x10=20)

(10x5=50)

1. Define leukemia. Classify it. Explain the blood and bone marrow findings in CML (2+3+5=10)

2. What is HCG. Mention HCG levels at various stages of pregnancy. Explain different

cardtests used for the detection of pregnancy (1+4+5=10)

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12.

#### **Short Notes**

- 3. Urine preservatives
- **4.** Prothrombin time
- 5. Bence jones protein
- 6. Examination of blood for parasites
- 7. Hbs
- 8. Fibrin degradation products
- 9. Laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia
- 10. Semen analysis
- 11. Leukaemiod reactions
- 12. Myeloperoxidase stain

#### Answer briefly

(10x3=30)

- 13. Detection of ketone bodies in urine
- 14. Bleeding time
- 15. Fouchet's test
- 16. CSF cell count
- 17. Measurement of faecal fat
- 18. Haemoplilia
- 19. Occult blood in stool
- 20. Organised sediments of urine
- 21. Automated blood cell counter
- 22. Ham's test

Q.P.Code:301012

Reg.no .....

# Third year BSc MLT Degree Examinations 2016

#### Paper IX . BIOCHEMISTRY III

**Time:3Hours** 

- Answer all questions
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### **Essays:**

(2x10=20)

TotalMarks:100

1. Discuss the basic principle of Chromatography. Write the detailed procedure for separation of urinary Aminoacid by Chromatography. (2+8=10)

2. Describe the biosynthesis of Heme synthesis. Add a note on its regulation (8+2=10)

Short notes: 3. Bohr effect 4. Isoenzymes of Alkaline phosphatase	(10x5=50)
3. Bohr effect	2
4. Isoenzymes of Alkaline phosphatase	5
5. SDS-PAGE	00
6. Estimation of serum Bilirubin	m
7. Co-enzymes	NC
8. Acute intermittent porphyria 🐾	m
9. Factors affecting the electrophoretic mobility	
10.Common laboratory investigations for porphyrias	
11.Affinity Chromatography	1
12. Urinary calculi analysis	
Answer briefly:	(10x3=30)
13. Glucose -6-phosphate dehydrogenase	
13. Olucose -o-phosphate denyulogenase	
14.K m Value of enzymes	
14.K m Value of enzymes	
14.K m Value of enzymes 15.Active site of enzymes	
<ul><li>14.K m Value of enzymes</li><li>15.Active site of enzymes</li><li>16.Suicide inhibition</li></ul>	
<ul><li>14.K m Value of enzymes</li><li>15.Active site of enzymes</li><li>16.Suicide inhibition</li><li>17.Creatine kinase</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>14.K m Value of enzymes</li> <li>15.Active site of enzymes</li> <li>16.Suicide inhibition</li> <li>17.Creatine kinase</li> <li>18. Isoelectric focussing</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>14.K m Value of enzymes</li> <li>15.Active site of enzymes</li> <li>16.Suicide inhibition</li> <li>17.Creatine kinase</li> <li>18. Isoelectric focussing</li> <li>19.Foetal Haemogloin</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>14.K m Value of enzymes</li> <li>15.Active site of enzymes</li> <li>16.Suicide inhibition</li> <li>17.Creatine kinase</li> <li>18. Isoelectric focussing</li> <li>19.Foetal Haemogloin</li> <li>20.Significances of Transaminases</li> </ul>	

Q.P.Code: 302012

Third year BSc MLT Degree Examinations 2016

#### Paper X. BACTERIOLOGY

Reg.no.:....

#### **Time:3 Hours**

**Total Marks:100** 

• Answer all questions

• Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### **Essays:**

(2x10=20)

10x5=50)

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th:

1. Enumerate the bacteria causing pyogenic meningitis.Write in detail the Laboratory diagnosis of Pneumococcalmeningitis (2+8=10)

WERSIT STATE 2. Classify the serological tests used to diagnose syphilis. How do you diagnose a case of syphilis in a OF

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laboratory(2+8=10)

#### Short notes:

- 3. CAMP test
- 4. Gas gangrene
- 5. Diarrhoegenic Escherichia coli
- 6. Disc diffusion method of sensitivity tests
- 7. Laboratory diagnosis of Cholera
- 8. Processing of sputum for isolating Mycobacteri m tuberculosis
- 9. Helicobacter pylori
- Selective and Enrichment media for salmonella and Shigella 10.
  - 11. Preservation of bacteria.
- 12. Mycoplasma pneumoniae.

#### Answer briefly:

(10x3=30)

13. McFaydean reaction.

14. Diene Phenomenon

bacteriuria 15. .Significant

- 16.Chigger borne typhus
- 17 Rat bite fever
- 18 Sulphur granules
- 19 Lyme disease
- 20.Cell wall active antimicrobial agents
- 21.Lepromin test
- 22. ASO test

#### Reg.no.:....

#### Third year BSc MLT Degree Examinations 2016

#### Paper XI. CYTOLOGY & TRANSFUSION TECHNOLOGY

#### **Time:3Hours**

#### TotalMarks:100

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- Answer all questions
- Draw diagrams wherever necessary

#### **Essays:**

#### (2x10=20)

- 1. Explain the techniques of collection of various samples from respiratory tracts. Enumerate the advantages & disadvantages of each sample. (5+5=10)
- Mention different components used in blood bank. Explain preparation & use of FFP (3+7=10) 2.

#### Short notes:

- 4. Storage of blood in blood bank
  5. FNAC

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- 6. Fixatives used in cytology
- 7. Plasma pheresis
- 8. Papanicolaou staining
- 9. Bombay blood group
- 10. Cross matching
- 11. .Blood grouping sera
- 12. Quality control in cytology

#### Answer briefly:

13.Lectins used in blood bank

- 14. Cell cycle
- 15.Mailing of smears in cytology

#### 16.LISS

- 17. DU Antigen
- 18. Processing fluids cytology of in
- 19. Transfusion transmitted diseases
- 20 Pre-fixation of cytological specimens
- 2l.Dangerous O group
- 22.Cytocentrifuge

(10x5=50)

(10x3=30)

# Model of scheme for Biochemistry Practical examination.

Year& Paper	Exercise	Marks
1 <sup>st</sup> year –Biochemistry-1	1.Record	10
	2.Identification of Carbohydrate /protein.	50
	3.Volumetric analysis of NaOH/HCL/H <sub>2</sub> SO4/Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	40
	/KMNO <sub>4</sub> /AgNO <sub>3.</sub> (Any one of the tests may be given to	
	each student onrandom basis)	
	Total	100
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year- Biochemistry-2	1.Record	10
	2. Standard curve preparation with test analysis-	50
	Glucose/Urea/Creatinine/Uricacid/Cholesterol/Protiens. ( <i>Any one of</i>	
	<i>the tests may be given to each student on random basis)</i> 3.Vitamin.C /Vitamin.A/GTT/ GCT/ Urine analysis- abnormal/CSF	40
	biochemistry.	40
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student onrandom	
	basis)	
	Total	100
B <sup>rd</sup> year- Biochemistry-3	1.Record	10
	2.Paperchromatography/ Thin layer Chromatography/cellulose acetate	50
	electrophoresis/ Agar generatrophoresis.	
	(Any one of the tests manuferiven to each student on random basis)	
	3.Estimation of serum bilirubin /estimation of urinary	40
	porphyrin/estimation of unnary porphobilinogen/urinarycalculi	
	analysis/urea clearance/ creating clearance. (Any one of the tests	
	may be given to each student on a student on	
	4. Estimation of serum level of AST/ ALT/ALP/ ACP/Amylase/LDH/ CPK/	50
	G6PD/ Ceruloplasmin.	50
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student onrandom basis)	
	सर्वे भवन्तु सुचिनः Total	150
4 <sup>th</sup> Year- Biochemistry-4	1.Record	10
,	2. Function tests based on case study-Acute renal failure/chronic renal	60
	failure/nephrotic syndrome/ obstructive jaundice/ haemolytic	
	jaundice/viralhepatitis/ Diabetes mellitus/pancreatitis/myocardial	
	infarction.	
	(Any one of the case may be given to each student onrandom basis)	
	3. Estimation of hormone metabolites in urine-	40
	VMA/ 5-HIAA/ 17- ketosteroids/ 17- ketogenic steroids/urinary estriol.	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student onrandom	
	basis)	
	4.Estimation of serum calcium/ serum phosphorus/ serumiron/	40
	serum copper/ serum magnesium/ serum sodium & potassium.	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	Total	150
4 <sup>th</sup> year project	Project content, Methods & findings	
evaluation	Presentation	
	Open viva	
	Total	

# Model of scheme for Pathology Practical examination.

Year& Paper	Exercise	Marks
1 <sup>st</sup> year –Basic	1.Record	10
Laboratory Sciences	2.Differential count/ RBC Count/ WBC count/PLT count/	40
and Hematology -1	AEC/ Reticulocyte count	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	3.Hb estimation by Sahli's Hb and Cayanmeth Hb	30
	methods/PCV/ESR/ Osmotic fragility /Red cell indices	
	calculation	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on random basis)	
	4. Spotters(10 spotters)	20
	Total	100
2 <sup>nd</sup> Year- Clinical	1.Record	10
Pathology and	2. Peripheral smear preparation and examination/MPO	40
Haematology-II	staining/ SBB staining/ PAS staining/ Perl's stain/ Urine	
	analysis/Semen alysis/CSF analysis	
	(Any one of the test may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	3. Hb electrophoresis/ Sickling test/ BT/ CT/ PT/ APTT/	30
	Ham's test/Feaces analysis/ pleural fluid, peritoneal,	
	synovial fluid analysis	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	20
	4. Spotters(10 spotters)	20
	सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः Total	100
3 <sup>rd</sup> year- Cytology and		10
Transfusion	2.Compatibility testing/ABO cell and serum grouping/	40
technology	Papanicolaou staining/ MGG staining	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	10
	3.Secretory status in saliva/ Titration of antisera/	40
	Shorr's stain/ Rh typing by albumin and enzyme	
	addition technique.	
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on random basis)	
	4. DCT/ ICT/ D <sup>U</sup> typing/ Examination of normal and	30
	inflammatory smear	50
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	5.Spotters(15 spotters)	30
	S.Shorrens(T2) shorrens/	50

	Total	150
4 <sup>th</sup> Year- Histo	1.Record	10
technology and	2. Section cutting/ Metaphase spread preparation from	40
cytogenetics	bone marrow/ H&E staining	
	(Any one of the case may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	3. PAS staining/ Van Gieson's staining/ Gomori's reticulin/ Perl's Prussian Blue staining/ Barr body demonstration in buccal smear	40
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on random basis)	
	<ol> <li>Honing and stropping/Preparation of Bouin;s , Carnoy's and Zenker's fixative/ Demonstration of drum stick appendages.</li> </ol>	30
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on random basis)	
	5.Spotters(15 spotters)	30
	Total	150
4 <sup>th</sup> year project	Project content, Methods & findings	25
evaluation	Presentation	10
	Open viva	15
	Total	50

# Model of scheme for Microbiology Practical examination.

Year& Paper	Exercise	Marks
•	Exercise	IVIALKS
1ª year –Basic Microbiology	1.Record	10
	2.Gram staining	25
	3.AFB Staining	20
	4.Motility testing	15
	5.Special staining techniques(capsule, spore, volutin granules, spirochetes)	10
	(Any one of the tests may be given to each student on	
	random basis)	
	Spotters	20
	Total	100
2 <sup>™</sup> Year- General Microbiology	1.Record	10
	2.Adjustment of pH of culture medium	10
	3.Media Preparation (Pouring & sterility test)	15
	4.Isolation of mixed culture	15
	5.Spotters	20

6.Biochemical tests	30
(Any six tests may be given to each student on random basis-6*5)	
Total	100
1.Record	10
2.Macroscopic & microscopic examination of stool.	2 5
3. Concentration techniques for intestinal parasites in stool.	15
4. Preparation of Thin and Thick blood smears.	10
5. Staining , examination & identification of blood parasites.	20
6.spotters	20
Total	100
1.Record	10
2.Case study (Samples)	100
specimen collected from a patient suspecting bacterial infection shall be given to each candidate with a requisition form indicating the possibility of bacterial infection for the laboratory diagnosis. ABST also to be included wherever necessary)(The candidates are support to do the preliminary test, relevant biochemical tests of specific tests for its laboratory diagnosis 3. Serology a) Widal b) ASO/ CRP/ RPR / VDRL / RA. (Any two tests may be given to each student on random basis-)	
Total	150
1. Record सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः	10
<ol> <li>Identification fungus- A fungal growth in slope media (SDA/BHI Agar) are given to each student for its identification &amp; report within 3 days.</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>3. ELISA</li> <li>4. Case study (specimen) for Hospital acquired infection (A specimen collected from a patient suspecting hospital acquired infection shall be given to each candidate with a requisition form indicating the possibility of hospital acquired infection for the laboratory diagnosis. ABST also to be included wherever necessary)</li> <li>5. Water bacteriology – testing &amp; reporting</li> </ul>	
	<b>150</b>
Tatal	
Total	
Project content, Methods & findings	25
	(Any six tests may be given to each student on random basis-6*5) Total 1.Record 2.Macroscopic & microscopic examination of stool. 3. Concentration techniques for intestinal parasites in stool. 4. Preparation of Thin and Thick blood smears. 5. Staining , examination & identification of blood parasites. 6.spotters Total 1.Record 2.Case study (Samples) (Grams stain, Motility, Biochemical reactions and AST.) (A specimen collected from a patient suspecting bacterial infection shall be given to each candidate with a requisition form indicating the possibility of bacterial infection for the laboratory diagnosis, ABST also to be included wherever necessary)(The candidates are support to do the preliminary test, relevant biochemical tests of the tests for its laboratory diagnosis 3. Serology a) Wrdal b) ASO/ CRP/ RPR / VDRL / RA (Any two tests may be given to each student on random basis- Total 1. Record 2. Identification fungus- A fungal growth in slope media (SDA/BHI Agar) are given to each student for its identification & report within 3 days. 3. ELISA 4. Case study (specimen) for Hospital acquired infection (A specimen collected from a patient suspecting hospital acquired infection shall be given to each candidate with a requisition form indicating the possibility of hospital acquired infection for the specimen collected from a patient suspecting hospital acquired infection shall be given to each candidate with a requisition form indicating the possibility of hospital acquired infection for the

3.7. Practical Examination: A certified practical Record is compulsory for each subject and that will be valuated at the time of concerned Practical Examination.A maximum of 10 marks shall be given for the record.

#### 3.8 Details of practical/clinical practical exams

As given under "Details of theory exams "

#### 3.9 Number of examiners needed (Internal & External) and their qualifications

One set of Examiners will be sufficient (one external and one internal) to conduct the practical and viva examination in all the subjects.

There shall be two examiners for practical and viva –one internal and one external. The external examiner shall be drawn from other institutions where a similar course is being conducted. Both internal and external examiners should have MD in the concerned subject or MSc MLT in the concerned subject and those who are full time teachers of Medical Laboratory Technology with at least two rears of full-time teaching experience in medical laboratory technology after the acquisition of MD or MSc MLT in the concerned subject. The theory papers should also be evaluated by teachers with the above qualifications. The examiner/Evaluator in paper XII should be having MSc MLT with Biochemistry, Microbiology or Pathology specialization.

# सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः

#### 3.10 Details of viva: division of marks

As given under "Scheme of examination showing maximum and minimum marks"

#### 4. INTERNSHIP

No internship for BSc(MLT) course or otherwise by Govt.order

#### **5.** ANNEXURES

- **5.1** Check Lists for Monitoring: Log Book, Seminar Assessment etc. to be formulated by the curriculum committee of the concerned Institution
- **5.2** Any details which are not mentioned in the above will be decided by the KUHS after considering the KUHS ACT and Statues, Governing Council decisions, Guidelines of the respective Councils, the government and directives of the Hon'ble Courts.

#### 5.3 Rules for Supplementary batch.

No supplementary batch will be conducted for BSc (MLT) course but supplementary examination will be conducted with in 6 months after each regular examination.

# c) Criteria for Promotion.

Student shall be promoted up to fourth year irrespective of whether the candidate has passed the First, Second or Third year university examinations provided the student has attained 80% attendance and appeared in all the sessional examinations for both theory and practical in the respective year. But a candidate before appearing the fourth year BSc (MLT) examination shall havepassed in all the subjects of first, second and third year BSc (MLT) examinations. If the candidate appeared for first or second or third year examinations but fails in one or more subjects shall be promoted up to fourth year. Though, the candidate before appearing the fourth year BSc(MLT) examination shall have passed in all the subjects of first, Second and third year BSc(MLT) examination shall have passed in all the subjects of first, Second and third year BSc(MLT) examination shall have passed in all the subjects of first, Second and third year BSc(MLT) examinations.