

## **SCREENING TEST**

### **MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIST**

**Mode of Selection** - Topper of Screening Test of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Type Exam will be considered for offer letter for the post.

**Number of Questions** – Total number of questions in the Screening Test will be 100.

**Duration of Test** – 90 minutes

**Language of screening test** - English

**Proposed Scheme of Number of Questions Paper and Syllabus** –

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Subject &amp; Syllabus</b>	<b>Number of questions</b>
1.	As per Annexure I	80
2.	General Knowledge & Current Affairs	10
3.	Computer (Annexure II)	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

# GENERAL PATHOLOGY & GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY

## THEORY

### GENERAL PATHOLOGY

#### 1. Cell Injury and Cellular Adaptations.

- a) Normal Cell
- b) Cell Injury- types of cell injury, etiology of cell injury, morphology of cell injury, cellular swelling.
- c) Cell death : types- autolysis, necrosis, apoptosis & gangrene.
- d) Cellular adaptations-atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia & dysplasia.

#### 2. Inflammation

- a) Acute inflammation - vascular event, cellular event, inflammatory cells.
- b) Chronic Inflammation - general features, granulomatous inflammation, tuberculoma.

#### 3. Haemodynamic Disorders :

Oedema, hyperemia, congestion, haemorrhage, circulatory disturbances, thrombosis, ischaemia & infarction .

#### 4. Neoplasia :

Definition, how does it differ from hyperplasia, difference between benign tumor and malignant tumor.

#### 5. Healing

Definition, different phases of healing, factors influencing wound healing.

### GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY

#### 1. General characters and classification of Bacteria.

#### 2. Characteristics of Bacteria

Morphology - Shape, Capsule, Flagella, Inclusion, Granule, Spore.

#### 3. Growth and Maintenance of Microbes

Bacterial division, Batch Culture, Continuous culture, bacterial growth- total count, viable count, bacterial nutrition, oxygen requirement, CO<sub>2</sub> requirement, temperature, pH, light.

#### 4. Sterilization and Disinfection.

Physical agents- Sunlight, Temperature less than 100°C, Temperature at 100°C, steam at atmospheric pressure and steam under pressure, irradiation, filtration.

Chemical Agents- Alcohol, aldehyde, Dyes, Halogens, Phenols, Ethylene oxide.

#### 5. Culture Media

Definition, uses, basic requirements, classification, Agar, Peptone, Transport Media, Sugar Media, Anaerobic Media, Containers of Media, Forms of Media

#### 6. Staining Methods

Simple, Grams staining, Ziehl-Neelsen staining or AFB staining, Negative Impregnation

#### 7. Collection and Transportation of Specimen

General Principles, Containers, Rejection, Samples- Urine, Faeces, Sputum, Pus, Body fluids, Swab, Blood.

8. **Care and Handling of Laboratory Animals**  
Fluid, Diet, Cleanliness, Cages, ventilation, Temperature, Humidity, handling of Animals, Prevention of disease.
9. **Disposal of Laboratory/Hospital Waste**  
Non-infectious waste, Infected sharp waste disposal, infected non-sharp waste disposal.

## **PRACTICAL**

### **GENERAL PATHOLOGY**

1. Components & setting of the Compound microscope.
2. Focusing of object.
3. Use of low & high power objectives of microscope.
4. Use of oil immersion lens.
5. Care and Maintenance of the microscope.
6. Different types microscopy
  - Dark field microscopy
  - Fluorescence Microscopy
7. Electronic Microscopy in brief.

### **GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY**

1. Preparation of swabs/sterile tubes & bottles.
2. Preparation of smear.
3. Staining.: Gram & Ziehl -Neelsen staining.
4. Identification of Culture media.
5. Identification of instruments.
6. Identification of common microbes.

# HEMATOLOGY

## THEORY

### 1. Hematological Disorders

- a. Classification of Anemia : Morphological & etiological.
- b. Iron Deficiency Anemia : Distribution of body Iron, Iron Absorption, causes of iron deficiency, lab findings.
- c. Megaloblastic Anemia : Causes, Lab findings.
- d. Hemolytic Anemia : Definition, causes, classification & lab findings.
- e. Bone Marrow : Cell composition of normal adult Bone marrow, Aspiration, Indication, Preparation & Staining, Special Stain for Bone Marrow -Periodic Acid Schiff, Sudan Black, Myeloperoxidase.
- f. Leukemia : Classification, Blood Picture, Differentiation of Blast Cells.

### 2. Basic Hematological Techniques

- a. Characteristics of good technician
- b. Preparation of specimen collection material.
- c. Lab. request form.
- d. Basic steps for drawing a blood specimen by veinipuncture. Complications of veinipuncture.
- e. Patient after care
- f. Specimen rejection criteria for blood specimen
- g. Hemolysis of blood
- h. Blood collection by skin puncture (Capillary Blood)
- i. Arterial puncture.
- j. Deciding specimen types and selection of -
  - o Anticoagulant- EDTA, Citrate, Oxalate, Heparin, sodium fluoride.
- k. Separation of serum
- l. Separation of plasma
- m. Changes in blood on keeping
- n. Maintenance of specimen identification
- o. Transport of the specimen.
- p. Effect of storage on Blood Cell Morphology
- q. Universal precautions

## **PRACTICAL**

1. Basic requirements for hematology laboratory.
2. Glasswares for Hematology.
3. Equipments for Hematology.
4. Anticoagulant vial preparation.
5. Complete Blood Counts.
6. Determination of Hemoglobin.
7. TRBC Count by Hemocytometers.
8. TLC by Hemocytometer.
9. Differential Leukocyte count.
10. Determination of Platelet Count.
11. Determination of ESR by wintrobes.
12. Determination of ESR by Westergren's method.
13. Determination of PCV by Wintrobes.
14. Erythrocyte Indices- MCV, MCH, MCHC.
15. Reticulocyte Count.
16. Absolute Eosinophil Count.
17. Morphology of Red Blood Cells.

# FUNDAMENTALS OF ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

## THEORY

### ANATOMY :

#### 1. General Anatomy

- a) Cell - structure & function
- b) Tissue
  - Epithelium
  - Connective
  - Sclerous
  - Muscular
  - Nervous
- c) Lymphatic System

#### 2. Systemic

Basic Features of :

- a) Cardiovascular system
- b) Respiratory system
- c) Digestive system
- d) Excretory system
- e) Genital (Male & Female) system
- f) Nervous system

### PHYSIOLOGY

#### 1. Cell : Structure & function

#### 2. Blood

- a) Blood cells
- b) Haemoglobin
- c) Blood groups
- d) Coagulation Factors
- e) Anaemia & Immunoglobulins

#### 3. Cardiovascular system

Heart rate, cardiac cycle, cardiac output, blood pressure, hypertension, radial pulse

#### 4. Respiratory System

- a) Ventilation
- b) Functions
- c) Lungs Volumes and capacities

#### 5. Gastrointestinal System

Process of digestion in various parts

#### 6. Endocrinology

- a) List of Endocrine Glands
- b) Hormones : Their secretion and functions (in brief)

#### 7. Excretion system

- a) Structure of nephron
- b) Urine formation

#### 8. Central Nervous System

- a) Parts
- b) Sliding Filament Theory
- c) Neuro Muscular Junction
- d) Wallerian Degeneration
- e) Motor Nervous system
  - Upper motor neuron system
  - Lower motor neuron system
- f) Sensory nervous system
- g) Sympathetic Nervous system
- h) Parasympathetic nervous system

#### 9. Skin - Function & Structure

#### 10. Muscular System

Classification of muscles & their functions

#### 11. Special Senses - Eye & ear (in brief)

## **PRACTICAL**

### **ANATOMY**

1. Identification and description of all anatomical structures.
2. The learning of Anatomy is by demonstration only through dissected parts, slides, models, charts etc.
3. Demonstration of dissected parts (upper extremity, lower extremity, thoracic & abdominal viscera, face and brain).
4. Demonstration of skeleton - articulated and disarticulated.

### **PHYSIOLOGY**

1. Measurement of pulse, blood pressure.
2. Elicitation of Reflexes & jerks.
3. Identification of blood cells by study of peripheral blood smear.

# **BASICS OF BIOCHEMISTRY, CLINICAL PATHOLOGY, INSTRUMENTS & REAGENTS**

## **THEORY**

### **1. Chemistry of carbohydrates & their related metabolism -**

Introduction, definition, classification, biomedical importance & properties.

Brief outline of metabolism :

Glycogenesis & glycogenolysis (in brief), Glycolysis, citric acid cycle & its significance, HMP shunt & Gluconeogenesis (in brief), regulation of blood glucose level.

### **2. Amino acids -** Definition, classification, essential & non essential amino acids.

### **3. Chemistry of Proteins & their related metabolism -**

Introduction, definition, classification, biomedical importance.

Metabolism :

Transformation, Decarboxylation, Ammonia formation & transport, Urea cycle, metabolic disorders in urea cycle, catabolism of amino acids especially Phenylalanine, Tyrosine & Tryptophan, Creatine, Creatinine , Proteinuria.

### **4. Chemistry of Lipids & their related metabolism -**

Introduction, definition, classification, biomedical importance, essential fatty acids.

Brief outline of metabolism :

Beta oxidation of fatty acids, fatty liver, Ketosis, Cholesterol & its clinical significance, Lipoproteins in the blood composition & their functions in brief, Atherosclerosis.

### **5. Enzymes -**

Introduction, definition, classification, coenzymes, isoenzymes, properties, factors affecting enzyme action, enzyme inhibition, diagnostic value of serum enzymes - Creatinine kinase, Alkaline phosphatase, Acid phosphatase, LDH, SGOT, SGPT, Amylase, Lipase, Carbonic anhydrase etc.

### **6. Acid base balance concepts & disorders -** pH, Buffers, Acidosis, Alkalosis

### **7. Hyperglycemia & hypoglycemia -**

Diabetes mellitus - definition, types, features, gestation diabetes mellitus , glucose tolerance test, glycosurias,

## **PRACTICAL**

1- Introduction

Aim, basis, interpretation, safety in clinical biochemistry Laboratory

2- Laboratory organisation

Instruments, glassware, sample collection & specimen labeling, routine tests, anticoagulants, reagents, cleaning of glassware, isotonic solution, standardization of methods, preparation of solution & interpretation of result, normal values.

3- Identification of Carbohydrates (qualitative tests).

3- Identification of Proteins (qualitative tests).

4- To study general properties of the enzyme (Urease) & Achromatic time of Salivary amylase.

5- Urine analysis – normal & abnormal constituents of urine.

6- CSF & Semen Analysis - Gross & Microscopic.

7- Glucose tolerance test & Glycosylated haemoglobin.

8- Centrifugation : Principle, types & applications.

9- Chromatography : Definition, types, RF value, description of paper chromatography & applications.

10- Uses, Care and Maintenance of various instruments of the laboratory.

# **BLOOD BANK PROCEDURES & HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES**

## **THEORY**

### **1. Blood Grouping**

- Introduction
- Human Blood Group system
- ABO Subgroups
- Red Cell Antigen
- Natural Antibodies
- Rh System
- Rh Antigens & Rh Antibodies
- Hemolytic Disease of Newborn & Prevention
- Principal of Blood grouping, antigen-antibody reaction.
- Agglutination, Haemagglutination, Condition required for antigen antibody reaction.
- Blood grouping techniques, Cell grouping, Serum grouping.
- Methods for ABO grouping. Slide & Tube Method, Cell grouping, Serum grouping, Rh grouping by slide & tube method.
- Difficulties in ABO grouping.
- Rouleaux formation, how it interfere with Blood grouping.
- Auto agglutinins.
- Antiserum used in ABO test procedures, Anti –A, Anti-B Anti- AB Antiserum.
- Inheritance of the Blood groups.
- Control, A&B Cells preparation, Auto control.
- Medical applications of Blood groups.

### **2. Blood Transfusion**

- Principal & Practice of blood Transfusion.
- Blood Transfusion service at District level.
- Guide lines for the use of Blood, Appropriate use of Blood, Quality Assurance.
- Antilogous Blood Transfusion practices.
- Objectives of Quality Assurance in Blood Transfusion services, Standard operating procedures for usage, donation & storage of blood, screening of donor, compatibility testing, safety, procurement of supplies.

### **3. Blood Donation**

- Introduction
- Blood donor requirements
- Criteria for selection & rejection
- Medical history & personal details
- Self-exclusion.
- Health checks before donating blood.
- Screening for TTI.

#### **4. Blood Collection**

- Blood collection packs.
- Anticoagulants.
- Taking & giving sets in Blood transfusion.
- Techniques of collecting blood from a donor.
- Instructions given to the donor after blood donation.
- Adverse donor reaction.

#### **5. Testing Donor Blood**

- Screening donor's blood for infectious agents - HIV, HCV, HBV, Trepanoma palladium, Plasmodium, HTLV.
- Bacterially contaminated Blood.

#### **6. Blood Donor Records**

- Blood donation record book.
- Recording results.
- Blood donor card.

#### **7. Storage & Transport**

- Storage of blood.
- Changes in blood after storage.
- Gas refrigerator.
- Lay out of a blood bank refrigerator
- Transportation.

#### **8. Maintenance of Blood Bank Records**

- Blood bank temperature sheet.
- Blood bank stock sheet.
- Blood transfusion request form.

#### **9. Compatibility Testing**

- Purpose
- Single tube compatibility techniques using AHG reagent.
- Emergency compatibility testing.
- Difficulties in cross matching.
- Labeling & Issuing cross- matched blood.

#### **10. Blood Components**

- Collection of blood components for fractional transfusion.
- Platelets packed Red Cell, Platelet rich Plasma, Platelets concentrate.
- Preparation of concentrated (packed) Red cells.
- Techniques of preparation.

#### **11. Blood Transfusion Reactions**

- Investigation of a Transfusion reaction.
- Hemolytic transfusion reaction.
- Actions to take when transfusion reaction occurs.

### **PRACTICAL**

- Blood grouping & Cross Matching

# ENDOCRINOLOGY, TUMOR & CANCER MARKERS

## THEORY

### ENDOCRINOLOGY

1. Introduction
2. Difference between hormones and enzymes.
3. Classification of hormones.
4. Regulation and general mechanism of action of hormones.
5. Pituitary gland & hypothalamus
6. Hormones of the Anterior Pituitary- Growth hormone, Prolactin, Gonadotropin, Follicle Stimulating hormone, Leuteinizing Hormone, Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
7. Hormones of neurohypophysis- Oxytocin, Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
8. Hormones of the Thyroid gland- chemistry and normal physiology, Thyroid disorders-goiter, myxedema, autoimmune thyroiditis, tumors of the thyroid gland, hyperthyroidism, Graves disease, Calcitonin, Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)
9. Adrenocortical hormones-synthesis and secretion, Aldosterone & its function, Addisons disease, Glucocorticoids & functions, Mineralocorticoids & functions, Cortisol & functions, Cushing's syndrome, Conn's syndrome.
10. Adrenal medulla-metabolism of catecholamines
11. Hormones of the gonads -  
Testosterone, Estrogens, Progesterone, their synthesis and functions.  
Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG), hormone, menstrual cycle, Menopause
12. Hormone of pancreas - Insulin- its metabolic effects on carbohydrates, fats & protein, control of insulin secretion, Glucagon- functions, metabolic effects, blood glucose regulation, Diabetes Mellitus, Somatostatin.
13. Hormone of kidney - Renin

### TUMOR & CANCER MARKERS:

1. Introduction.
2. The Carcinogens-definition.
3. Oncogene-definition-  
Mechanism of action of Oncogenes (outline).
4. Characteristics of growing tumor cells-general and morphological changes, biochemical changes.
5. Tumor Markers-  
Introduction and definition
6. Clinical applications of tumor markers.
7. Enzymes as tumor markers, Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP), Creatine kinase (CK), Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP), Prostate specific antigens (PSA).
8. Hormones as tumor markers (introduction of each type in brief).
9. Oncofetal antigens.
10. Alpha feto protein (AFP)
11. Carcino embryonic antigen (CEA)
12. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) antigen.
13. Carbohydrate markers (brief introduction of each type)  
CA 15-3, CA 125

14. Blood group antigen (brief introduction of each type)  
CA 19-9, CA 50, CA 72-4, CA 242
15. Bladder cancer markers (introduction in brief) -  
Bladder tumor antigen (BTA)
16. Fibrin- Fibrinogen degradation product (FDP).
17. Nuclear matrix protein (NMP22).
18. Biomarkers still in research (introduction in brief)-  
Telomeres, TRAP assay, hyaluronic acid and Hyaluronidase

## **PRACTICALS**

### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

1. Estimation of T3
2. Estimation of T4
3. Estimation of TSH
4. Estimation of FSH
5. Estimation of LH
6. Estimation of hCG
7. Estimation of Cortisol
8. Estimation of Progesterone
9. Estimation of Testosterone

### **TUMOR & CANCER MARKERS:**

1. Estimation of Alpha feto proteins (AFP)
2. Estimation of Carcino embryonic antigen (CEA)
3. Estimation of CA- 125
4. Estimation of Prostate specific antigen (PSA)

### **OTHER ELISA TESTS**

1. Test for HIV
2. Test for Hepatitis B (HBsAg)
3. Test for Hepatitis (HCV)
4. Malaria antigen
5. Tuberculosis-IgG/IgM

# CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

## THEORY

- 1- Photometry-  
Definition, laws of photometry, absorbance, transmittance, absorption maxima, instruments, parts of photometer, types of photometry—colorimetry, spectrophotometry, flame photometry, fluuorometry, choice of appropriate filter, measurements of solution, calculation of formula, applications.
- 2- Water & Mineral Metabolism-  
Distribution of fluids in the body, ECF & ICF, water metabolism, dehydration, mineral metabolism, macronutrients (principal mineral elements) & trace elements.
- 3- Liver Functions & their Assessment-  
Based on: 1- Carbohydrate metabolism 2-Protein metabolism 3- Lipid metabolism 4-Measurements of serum enzyme levels 4-Bile pigment metabolism, Jaundice, its types and their biochemical findings.
- 4- Renal Function Tests-  
Various Tests, GFR & Clearance
- 5- Immunodiffusion Techniques, Radioimmunoassay & ELISA-  
Principles & Applications.
- 6- Electrophoresis -  
Principle, Types & Applications.
- 7- Polymerase Chain Reaction -  
Principle & Applications
- 8- Autoanalysers -  
Principle & Applications
- 9- Vitamins-  
Fat & water soluble vitamins, sources, requirement, deficiency disorders & biochemical functions.
- 10- Cardiac Profile -  
In brief Hypertension, Angina, Myocardial Infarction, Pattern of Cardiac Enzymes in heart diseases
- 11- Different methods of Glucose Estimation-  
Principle advantage and disadvantage of different methods
- 12- Different methods of Cholesterol Estimation-  
Principle, advantage and disadvantage of different methods.

**PRACTICAL**  
**(By Colorimeter / Spectrophotometer)**

1. Blood urea estimation
2. Serum creatinine estimation
3. Serum uric acid estimation
4. Serum total protein estimation
5. Serum albumin estimation
6. Serum globulin estimation
7. Serum glucose estimation
8. Total cholesterol estimation
9. HDL cholesterol (direct) estimation.
10. LDL cholesterol (direct) estimation
11. Triglyceride estimation
12. Serum Bilirubin total estimation
13. Serum Bilirubin direct estimation
14. Serum amylase estimation
15. Serum GOT (AST) estimation
16. Serum GPT (ALT) estimation
17. Alkaline phosphatase estimation
18. Acid phosphatase estimation
19. Serum sodium estimation
20. Serum potassium estimation
21. Serum chloride estimation
22. CK-NAC estimation

# IMMUNOLOGY, SEROLOGY & PARASITOLOGY

## THEORY

### IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY

1. Immunity
  - Definition and classification
  - General Principles of Innate & Acquired Immunity.
2. Immune Response
  - Humoral immunity & cell mediated immunity.
3. Antigen
  - Definition, classes, properties.
4. Antibodies/Immunoglobulins
  - Definition, Properties, Sub types of Immunoglobulins
5. Antigen/Ab Reaction/Serological Reactions -
6. Features of antigen/antibody Reaction-
  - Precipitation
  - Agglutination
  - Complement fixation test
  - Neutralization
  - Opsonization
  - Immune adherence
  - Immuno fluorescence
  - Immuno electron microscopic test
7. Structure and functions of Immune System
  - Parts of Immune system
  - T/B cells, other cells & their functions
8. Hyper sensitivity Reactions
  - General Principles of different types of hypersensitive reactions i.e., type 1, 2, 3, 4.
  - Auto immune disorders
9. ELISA
10. Vaccination
  - Schedule & Vaccines

### PARASITOLOGY

1. Definition - parasitism, HOST, Vectors etc.
2. Classification of Parasites .
3. Phylum Protozoa- general Pathogenic and non pathogenic protozoa.
4. Phylum Nematelminths/Round worms (Nematoda) .
5. Phylum Platyhelminths - class-Cestoda, class-Trematoda.
6. Lab diagnosis of parasitic infections.

#### Protozoa :

- i. Intestinal Amoebae
  - a. *E. Histolytica* : Life cycle, Morphology, Disease & Lab Diagnosis
  - b. *E. coli* : Life cycle, Morphology, Disease & Lab Diagnosis
- ii. Flagellates of intestine/genitalia
  - a. *Giardia lamblia* : Life cycle, Morphology, Disease & Lab Diagnosis
  - b. *Trichomonas vaginalis* : Life cycle, Morphology, Disease & Lab Diagnosis
- iii. Malarial Parasite
  - a. *Plasmodium vivax* : Life cycle, Morphology, disease & lab diagnosis
  - b. Differences between *P. vivax*, *P. malaria*, *P. falciparum* & *P. ovale*.

**Nematodes :****Intestinal Nematodes :**

- a. Ascaris : Life cycle, Morphology, disease & lab diagnosis
- b. Brief discussion about Enterobius vermicularis (Thread worm ) and Ancylostoma duodenale (Hook worm)

**Tissue Nematodes :**

W. Bancrofti - Life cycle, Morphology, Disease & Lab Diagnosis

**Phylum Platyhelminths**

- a. Cestodes - T. solium, T. saginata & E. granulosus. (in brief)
- b. Trematodes - S. haematobium & F. hepatica (in brief)

**PRACTICAL****IMMUNOLOGY & SEROLOGY**

- WIDAL Test
- VDRL Test,
- RA Test
- CRP Test
- Pregnancy Test & HIV Test

**PARASITOLOGY**

- Stool examination.
- Identification of different ova & cysts in stool samples.

# **HISTOPATHOLOGY & CYTOLOGY TECHNIQUES**

## **THEORY**

1. Introduction to Histopathology, exfoliative Cytology.
2. Basic steps for Tissue Processing- Fixing, Embedding, Microtomy, Staining, Mounting, methods of decalcifications.
3. Laboratory requirements for Histopathology & Cytology - Chemicals & Reagents
4. Equipments - Microscope, Microtome -Types, Uses, Parts, different types of microtome knives, care & maintenance. Automated tissue processor - components, working & precautions during use, Tissue floating bath.
5. Staining Methods -
  - a. Hematoxylin & Eosin stain, Hematoxylin - Types, methods of preparation, staining, Eosin - Method of preparation.
  - b. Reticulin stain
  - c. PAP staining- components & methods.
6. Museum Techniques
  - a. The mounting of pathological specimens - Introduction., Preparation of specimen, Fixation of specimen- Kaiserling solution-1 & Kaiserling solution-2
  - b. Precaution taken for the Fixation of Specimens.
  - c. Storage of Specimens.
  - d. Mounting of Museum Specimens.
  - e. Routine Mounting of Specimens.
  - f. Filling and Scaling.

## **PRACTICAL**

1. Parts of microtome
2. Tissue processing
3. H&E staining
4. PAP staining.

# COAGULATION STUDIES

## THEORY

1. Hemostasis - Definition, Basic concept and principle, Basic steps involved in Hemostasis.
2. Coagulation -
  - a. Basic Physiology, coagulation factors.
  - b. Mechanism of blood coagulation.
  - c. Extrinsic Pathway.
  - d. Intrinsic Pathway.
  - e. Regulators of blood coagulation.
3. Testing of blood coagulation -
  - a. Bleeding Time, Duke's method.
  - b. Clotting Time- Capillary tube method & Lee white's method.
  - c. PT, aPTT, TT
  - d. Clot retraction time
  - e. Determination of fibrinogen.
4. Quality Assurance for routine Hemostasis Laboratory-
  - a. Introduction.
  - b. Sample collection technique (Phlebotomy)
  - c. Sample preparation, Anticoagulant used, Importance of use of Sodium Citrate.
5. Role in Diseases, Bleeding disorders-
  - a. Platelet disorder - Thrombocytopenias - causes including aplastic anemia.
  - b. DIC
  - c. ITP
  - d. Hemophilia

## PRACTICAL

1. Precautions to prevent hemolysis
2. Storage of blood specimens
3. Bleeding time & clotting time estimation
4. Prothrombin time estimation
5. aPTT (activated partial thromboplastin time) estimation.
6. Clot retraction time.

# SYSTEMIC BACTERIOLOGY, MYCOLOGY & VIROLOGY

## THEORY

### SYSTEMIC BACTERIOLOGY

Study of -

Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Pneumococcus, Neisseria gonorrhoea, Neisseria meningitis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Mycobacterium, Clostridium, E.coli, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Proteus, Pseudomonas, Vibrio & Spirochaetes with reference to their :

- Morphology, cultural characteristics, biochemical reaction, pathogenesis/disease caused & lab diagnosis.

### MYCOLOGY

- Morphology and Structure of fungi
- Classification of fungi
- Nutrition and cultivation of fungus
- Cutaneous & Sub cutaneous and Systemic Mycosis ( in brief)
- Lab diagnosis of fungal Infections
- Opportunistic fungal infections

### VIROLOGY

- General characters of viruses
- Classification of viruses
- Lab diagnosis of viral infections
- Cultivation of viruses
- Bacteriophages.
- Retro viruses - HIV, Hepatitis virus , Pox virus ,
- Picorna virus - Polio
- Orthomyxo virus - Influenza
- Arbo virus - Chikungunya, Dengue
- Herpes and Adeno virus

## PRACTICAL

### SYSTEMIC BACTERIOLOGY

1. Culture Techniques
2. Composition of culture media
3. Preparation of media
4. Identification of media & their uses
5. Culture methods & identification of common bacteria on media.
6. Antibiotic sensitivity testing.

### MYCOLOGY & VIROLOGY

1. Culture Media used for fungus.
2. Fungal culture
3. Methods of lab diagnosis & virus.

# QUALITY LABORATORY MANAGEMENT & AUTOMATION

## THEORY

### AUTOMATION

1. Automation - Introduction, meaning, advantages, history
2. Continuous flow analyzers
3. Single channel continuous flow analyzers-advantages, disadvantages
4. Multi channel flow analyzers
5. Discrete auto analyzers - basic features, types, semi automated, fully automated
6. Batch analyzers
7. Random access analyzers (RAA)
8. Component steps in fully automated analyzers
9. Auto analyzers based on immunoassay techniques, Micro particle enzyme immunoassay (MEIA)
10. Various random access analyzers - Hitachi- 704, BM/Hitachi - 717
11. Centrifugal analyzers, ASCA
12. Dry chemistry analyzers
13. Dimension RxL clinical chemistry system
14. The Heterogeneous Immunoassay module components
15. Beckman Array 360 system
16. Mini Vidas analyzers
17. Immulite automated immunoassay analyzers
18. Latest trends in Automation, Biochips, Lab on a chip (LoC), Nanosensors- advantages and disadvantages, PCR & its applications.

### QUALITY LABORATORY MANAGEMENT

1. Introduction to Quality control
2. Total quality management framework
3. Quality laboratory processes, Quality assurance, Quality assessment, Quality control, Quality planning and Quality improvement
4. Costs of conformance and non conformance, appraisal costs, prevention costs
5. Internal quality control, basic steps, sources of error and their correction methods, CAPA - corrective action & preventive action
6. Sources of variation in laboratory results
7. Quality control charts, Levy- Jennings and Cusum charts
8. External quality control
9. Quality control programme, intrinsic and extrinsic and random errors
10. Current trends in laboratory accreditation, ISO certificate, West guard Rules
11. Demonstration of various methods of quality control.

## PRACTICAL

### CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

#### (By Semiautoanalyzer / Fully automated analyzer)

1. Estimation of Cholesterol
2. Estimation of HDL Cholesterol
3. Estimation of LDL Cholesterol

4. Estimation of Triglycerides
5. Estimation of LDH
6. Estimation of Glucose
7. Estimation of Bilirubin (Total, Direct, Total + Direct)
8. Estimation of SGPT
9. Estimation of SGOT
10. Estimation of Acid Phosphatase
11. Estimation of Alkaline Phosphatase
12. Estimation of Iron
13. Estimation of Creatinine
14. Estimation of Urea
15. Estimation of Uric acid
16. Estimation of CK-MB
17. Estimation of CK-NAC
18. Estimation of Chlorides
19. Estimation of Sodium
20. Estimation of Potassium
21. Estimation of Hexagon Troponin+
22. Estimation of Phosphorus
23. Estimation of TIBC
24. Estimation of Albumin
25. Estimation of Calcium
26. Estimation of Hemoglobin
27. Estimation of Magnesium
28. Estimation of Blood Urea Nitrogen

# **ENDOCRINOLOGY, TUMOR AND CANCER MARKERS**

## **(By ELISA Reader)**

### **ENDOCRINOLOGY**

1. Estimation of T3
2. Estimation of T4
3. Estimation of TSH
4. Estimation of FSH
5. Estimation of LH
6. Estimation of hCG
7. Estimation of Cortisol
8. Estimation of Progesterone
9. Estimation of Testosterone

### **TUMOR AND CANCER MARKERS**

1. Estimation of Alpha feto proteins (AFP)
2. Estimation of Carcino embryonic antigen (CEA)
3. Estimation of CA -125
4. Estimation of Prostate specific antigen (PSA)

### **OTHER ELISA TESTS**

1. Test for HIV
2. Test for Hepatitis B (HBsAg)
3. Test for Hepatitis (HCV)
4. Malaria antigen
5. Tuberculosis-IgG/IgM

## COMPUTER

**Knowing Computer:** What is computer; Basic applications of computer; Components of computer system; Central processing unit (CPU); VDU; Keyboard and mouse, other input/output devices; Computer memory; Concepts of hardware and software; Concept of computing, data and information; Applications of IECT; Connecting keyboard, mouse, monitor and printer to CPU and checking power supply.

**Operating Computer Using GUI Based Operating System:** What is an operating system; Basics of popular operating systems; The User Interface; Using mouse; Using right button of the mouse and moving icons on the screen; Use of common icons; Status bar; Using menu and menu selection; Running an application; Viewing of file, folders and directories; Creating and renaming of files and folders; Opening and closing of different windows; Using help; Creating short cuts; Basics of O.S. setup; Common utilities;

**Understanding Word Processing and M. S. Office:** Word processing basics; Opening and closing of documents; Text creation and manipulation; Formatting of text; Table handling; Spell check, language setting and thesaurus; Printing of word document; Understanding of components of M.S. Office; M.S. word; M.S. excel sheets; M.S. power point etc;

**Using Spread Sheet:** Basics of spreadsheet; Manipulation of cells; Formulas and Functions; Editing of spread sheet; Printing of spread sheet;

**Introduction to Internet, WWW And Web Browsers:** Basics of computer networks; LAN; WAN; Concept of internet; Applications of internet; Connecting to internet; What is ISP; Knowing the internet; Basics of internet connectivity related troubleshooting; World Wide Web; Web browsing softwares; Search engines; Understanding URL; Domain name; IP address; Using e-governance website;

**Communications and Collaboration:** Basics of electronic mail; Getting an email account; Sending and receiving emails; Accessing sent emails; Using emails; Document collaboration; Instant messaging; Netiquettes;

**Making Presentation:** Basics of presentation software; Creating presentation; Preparation and presentation of slides; Slide show; Taking printouts of presentation/handouts