

Laboratory Methods and Interpretation

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Questions in Clin. Lab. Diagnosis (3)

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Fill in the space

1. Blood sample for glucose should be collected on as anticoagulant
2. A clot formed in a blood sample collected on EDTA may be attributed to
3. Haemoglobin concentration is measured by
4. A cow with a RBCs count 5×10^6 , Hb Conc. 10 g/dl and PCV 30%, the MCH will be equal to
5. The significance of blood film examination are
6. Vaidia technique is used for detection of
7. Absence of urobilinogen from urine indicates.....
8. Inclusion bodies of erythrocytes includes
9. Primary pancreatic function tests are

True (√) or False (X)

1. To obtain serum, blood sample must be centrifuged directly after collection.
2. Blood sample for erythrocyte picture should be collected on sodium citrate.
3. Direct smear is sufficient for diagnosis of parasitic infestation in a fecal sample.

Choose the correct answer (s)

1. Dehydration may result in:

- a. Increased serum total protein level
- b. Increased PCV%
- c. Decrease RBCs count.

2. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia occurs in case of:

- a. Chronic haemorrhage.
- b. Acute haemolysis
- c. Haemoconcentration.

3. Deficiency of cobalt may result in:

- a. Normocytic normochromic anaemia
- b. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia
- c. Macrocytic normochromic anaemia

4. Retarded ESR occurs in case of:

- a. Polycythaemia
- b. Anaemia
- c. Acute localized inflammation.

5. Acute ruminal impaction may result in

- a. Increase total RBCs count
- b. Accelerated ESR
- c. Increase PCV %

6. PCV % decrease in case of:

- a. Severe diarrhea
- b. Acute haemolysis
- c. Both

7. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia occurs in cases of

- a. Iron deficiency
- b. Copper deficiency
- c. Molybdenum deficiency

8. The following is true for a cow with haemoglobinuria

- a. Increased PCV%
- b. Accelerated ESR
- c. Oligocythaemia

9. Increase serum GGT and ALP indicate:

- a. Chronic cholangitis
- b. Enteritis
- c. Diabetes Milletus

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