



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011, INDIA.  
(An Institute of National Importance under Govt.of India)  
Phone—(91)0471—2443152 Fax—(91)0471—2446433, 2550728  
Email-sct@sctimst.ac.in Web site—www.sctimst.ac.in

ROLL NUMBER:

**WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANT**  
**(TRANSFUSION MEDICINE) – A TO B**

DATE : 26/11/2019

TIME : 9.30 AM

DURATION : 60 MINUTES

TOTAL MARKS : 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the Answer Sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. Over-writing is not permitted.
6. Marking more than one answer will invalidate the answer.
7. Candidate should sign on the Answer Sheet.
8. Candidate should hand over Answer Sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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1. The only immunoglobulin which crosses the placenta is  
A. IgM                                      B. IgA                                      C. IgG                                      D. IgE
2. Intrauterine blood transfusion is indicated in which of the following  
A. Intra-uterine growth retardation                                      C. Ectopic pregnancy  
B. Hydrops fetalis                                      D. Twins
3. HCV testing of donated blood unit is done by all, except  
A. Western blot assay                                      C. ELISA  
B. Chemiluminescence                                      D. NAT
4. Effective vaccine is available for  
A. Hepatitis B                                      C. Malaria  
B. Leprosy                                      D. HIV
5. The major advantages of red cell additive solution are all EXCEPT  
A. Improved hematocrit of packed red cells  
B. Decrease in transfusion transmissible diseases  
C. Prolonged shelf-life of red cells  
D. Improved viability over whole blood
6. If a donor exhibits an untoward reaction during blood donation  
A. The donation should be terminated immediately  
B. The donor should be monitored till the donation is completed  
C. The donor should be asked to relax  
D. The donor should be asked not to donate blood in future
7. Megakaryocytes take part in  
A. Production of leucocytes  
B. Production of platelets  
C. Production of mesophils  
D. Production of mesangium
8. Antibodies are produced by  
A. Macrophages                                      C. B lymphocytes  
B. T lymphocytes                                      D. Dendritic cells
9. Normal adult hemoglobin is  
A. Hemoglobin A                                      C. Hemoglobin E  
B. Hemoglobin C                                      D. Hemoglobin F
10. Minimum weight of donor for collecting 450 ml. of blood should be  
A. 45 kg                                      B. 50 kg                                      C. 55 kg                                      D. 60 kg
11. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of sodium hypochlorite  
A. Bactericidal                                      C. Affordable  
B. Virucidal                                      D. Stable at room temperature
12. The constituent of blood that retain the fluid inside the blood vessel  
A. Globulin                                      C. Hemoglobin  
B. Albumin                                      D. Glucose
13. The pH of blood is  
A. 6.1                                      B. 6.4                                      C. 7.1                                      D. 7.4
14. Specific gravity of blood is  
A. 1.050                                      B. 1.051                                      C. 1.052                                      D. 1.053
15. Increase in hematocrit is seen in  
A. Polycythemia                                      C. Anemia  
B. Leukemia                                      D. Myeloma

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16. Thalassemia is a disease due to defect in
  - A. Red cell membrane
  - B. Bone marrow
  - C. Hemoglobin
  - D. Spleen
17. All are antigen antibody reaction except
  - A. Precipitation
  - B. Flocculation
  - C. Immobilization
  - D. Agglutination
18. The minimum time period between two consecutive blood donations is
  - A. 6 weeks
  - B. 8 weeks
  - C. 10 weeks
  - D. 12 weeks
19. Hemoglobin has a \_\_\_\_\_ structure
  - A. Primary
  - B. Secondary
  - C. Tertiary
  - D. Quaternary
20. The term Rh used in blood groups is derived from which animal
  - A. Mice
  - B. Sheep
  - C. Monkey
  - D. Goat
21. Reticulocyte refers to
  - A. Immature RBCs
  - B. Immature WBCs
  - C. Immature platelets
  - D. Immature nerve cells
22. The confirmatory test for HIV infection
  - A. Northern Blot
  - B. Eastern Blot
  - C. Western Blot
  - D. Southern Blot
23. Purpura is a condition due to defect in
  - A. Red blood cells
  - B. White blood cells
  - C. Platelets
  - D. Gangliosides
24. Which antibody commonly causes hemolytic disease of newborn?
  - A. Anti A
  - B. Anti B
  - C. Anti H
  - D. Anti D
25. Anticoagulant used to collect and store blood in blood bags is
  - A. Citrate
  - B. Oxalate
  - C. EDTA
  - D. Heparin
26. Live born baby with hemolytic disease of newborns should be transfused with blood of group
  - A. AB negative
  - B. AB positive
  - C. O negative
  - D. O positive
27. Australia antigen is associated with the following infection
  - A. HIV
  - B. HBV
  - C. HCV
  - D. CMV
28. If both the parents are AB blood group, then the child cannot be
  - A. A group
  - B. B group
  - C. AB group
  - D. O group
29. Which disease is caused by a virus?
  - A. Malaria
  - B. Syphilis
  - C. AIDS
  - D. Tuberculosis
30. Formation of blood cell is known as
  - A. Hemolysis
  - B. Rouleaux
  - C. Hemopoiesis
  - D. Phagocytosis
31. The liquid portion of blood after a clot has formed is called
  - A. Buffy coat
  - B. Serum
  - C. Plasma
  - D. Lymph

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32. National AIDS control programme was established in  
A. 1987                      B. 1990                      C. 1992                      D. 1996
33. Increased rouleaux formation is seen in  
A. Multiple myeloma                      C. Acute lymphatic leukemia  
B. Chronic myeloid leukemia                      D. Chronic lymphatic leukemia
34. Treatment of choice for Hemophilia A is  
A. Fresh Frozen plasma                      C. Cryo poor plasma  
B. Cryoprecipitate                      D. Factor VIII concentrates
35. Which of the following is an acute transfusion reaction?  
A. Post-transfusion purpura  
B. Febrile Non-Hemolytic Transfusion Reaction  
C. Transfusion associated Graft-vs-Host Disease  
D. Transfusion Transmitted Hepatitis
36. Safe Transfusion depends on the following, except  
A. Correct labelling of the blood sample  
B. Correct storage conditions of blood and blood components  
C. Inspection of the unit before transfusion  
D. Keeping the blood units in open to warm the blood before transfusion
37. The method most suitable for ordering consumables with a long expiry date if you have sufficient resources and storage space  
A. Bulk order                      C. Monthly procurement  
B. Standing order                      D. Order as required
38. World AIDS day is celebrated on  
A. 1<sup>st</sup> November                      C. 14<sup>th</sup> June  
B. 1<sup>st</sup> December                      D. 8<sup>th</sup> April
39. Intravascular hemolysis is seen in all situation, except  
A. Snake bite                      C. AB plasma transfusion  
B. Mismatch blood transfusion                      D. Acute burns
40. The purpose of immediate spin is to:  
A. Ensure survival of transfused RBCs  
B. Determine ABO compatibility between donor and recipient  
C. Detect cold reacting unexpected antibodies  
D. Meet computer cross-match requirements
41. A hemovigilance programme is concerned with:  
A. Investigation of transfusion related reactions  
B. Hemoglobin level of blood donor  
C. Efficiency of blood bank staff  
D. Efficiency of blood bank equipment
42. A donor is not permanently deferred if he suffers from which of the following disease:  
A. Hepatitis B                      C. Cancer  
B. Hepatitis A                      D. Heart Disease
43. Barrier protection does not include:  
A. Gloves                      C. Occlusive bandages  
B. Masks                      D. Hepatitis B vaccination
44. Correct sequence of adding sample and reagents in an ELISA test is:  
A. Sample → conjugate → substrate → stop solution  
B. Conjugate → sample → substrate → stop solution  
C. Sample → substrate → conjugate → stop solution  
D. Not sure of the sequence
45. As per Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, Govt. of India, the following number of components should be subjected to quality control:  
A. 10% of the components prepared                      C. 5% of the components prepared  
B. 1% of the components prepared                      D. No specified figure available

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46. Counseling of sero-reactive blood donor is done for the following reasons, except  
A. Identify high risk factors in the blood donors  
B. Referring them to appropriate section for confirmation and treatment  
C. Asking them not to donate blood in future  
D. Requesting them to encourage his family members to donate blood
47. Blood donor and recipient samples used in cross-matching must be stored for a minimum of how many days following transfusion?  
A. 2 days  
B. 5 days  
C. 7 days  
D. 10 days
48. Platelets prepared by PRP method from a whole blood donation, require which of the following?  
A. A light spin, then a hard spin  
B. Two light spins  
C. A light spin and two heavy spins  
D. A hard spin, then a light spin
49. Donor Hemovigilance Programme of India was launched in  
A. December 2012  
B. December 2013  
C. June 2015  
D. June 2016
50. In the blood bag, blood is mixed with  
A. Anticoagulant solution  
B. Preservative solution  
C. Anticoagulant-preservative solution  
D. Mannitol-dextrose solution



**MFCP OF TECH ASST (TRANFUSION MEDICINE)**

**ANSWER KEY**

1	C	21	A	41	A
2	C	22	C	42	B
3	A	23	C	43	D
4	A	24	D	44	A
5	B	25	A	45	B
6	A	26	C	46	D
7	B	27	B	47	C
8	C	28	D	48	A
9	A	29	C	49	D
10	C	30	C	50	C
11	D	31	B		
12	B	32	C		
13	D	33	A		
14	D	34	D		
15	A	35	B		
16	C	36	D		
17	C	37	A		
18	D	38	B		
19	D	39	C		
20	C	40	B		

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