of the batch

FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

Department of Medical Laboratory Science Year End Examination, Year 3 - 2015/2016 (9th) Batch MLS 3101- Histopathology & Cytopathology – Essay

Date: 09th April 2021

Time: 9.00 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.

Duration: 2 hours

(40 marks)

Index Number:

Instructions: Answer 4 out of 5 questions. Answer each question in a separate booklet.			
1.			
	1.1	Define neoplasia giving examples.	(20 marks)
	1.2	Describe the morphological features of malignant cells.	(40 marks)
	1.3	Describe how you would assess a sample of tissue received for histopathology to	(40 marks)
		decide on acceptance/rejection for processing in your laboratory.	
2.			
	2.1	List three methods/platforms used for immunohistochemistry in a diagnostic laboratory.	(10 marks)
	2.2	Describe the value of controls in immunohistochemistry.	(30 marks)
	2.3	Explain the possible reasons for the following in immunohistochemistry staining.	
		2.3.1 Both control and test sample are negative for the marker.	(20 marks)
		2.3.2 The positive control stains negative and the test sample stains positive.	(10 marks)
	2.4	Describe how you would minimize background staining.	(30 marks)
3.			
	3.1	Briefly explain the scientific basis of staining by Papanicolaou stain.	(50 marks)
	3.2	Discuss the advantages of using Papanicolaou stain for staining cervical smears.	(30 marks)
	3.3	List four other samples that can be stained with Papanicolaou stain.	(10 marks)
	3.4	List two methods for fixation of cytological preparations used in cytology.	(10 marks)
4.			
	4.1	Explain the scientific basis of the following processes done in a histopathology laboratory.	
		a) Tissue processing	(30 marks)
		b) H&E staining	(40 marks)
W.	4.2	Explain the precautions that should be taken in microtomy to assure the safety of the operator.	(30 marks)
5.			
	5.1	Briefly describe the scientific basis of the following special staining techniques. a) Masson's Fontana silver stain	(60 marks)
		7	

b) Phosphotungstic acid haematoxylin (PTAH)

5.2 Compare and contrast progressive and regressive staining techniques.