

Diploma In Medical Laboratory Technology

SYLLABUS-DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
BRIEF SUBJECT TITLE TO BE COVERED

Main subjects	Internal subjects
First year	
Anatomy & Physiology, Biochemistry	Spoken English & Communication
Fundamentals of Medical laboratory Technology, Microbiology	Basics of Computer
Second year	
Clinical biochemistry, Pathology & Histopathology	
Haematology and Blood and bank	

NOTE: For the supportive subjects Internal Examination to be conducted by the institute conducting the course and marks should be submitted to the University.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI - 32

SYLLABUS FOR DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY

I YEAR

PAPER I

Paper I- Human biology and Fundamental of medical laboratory technology

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY &
BIOCHEMISTRY Total Theory: 150 hrs**

Total Practical: 50 hrs

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

Module 1: Introduction to anatomy

Scope of Anatomy and Physiology - Definitions and Terms in Anatomy and Physiology- Structure and function of human cell - Elementary tissues of human body- Brief account on Composition of Blood - functions of blood elements - Blood Group and coagulation of blood.

Module 2: Cardio Vascular System

Structure and functions of various parts of the heart, arterial and venous system, brief account on common cardiovascular disorders

Module 3:Respiratory System

various parts of respiratory system and their functions, Physiology of Respiration

Module 4: Digestive System

names and various parts of digestive system-Liver, Spleen, Gall Bladder, Pancreas, Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, intestine etc.-physiology of digestion and absorption

Module 5: Urinary System

various parts of urinary system and its function-structure and function of kidneys-physiology of urine formation - pathophysiology of renal disease and edema

Module 6: Reproductive System

physiology and anatomy of Male & Female reproductive system-Prostate & Uterus & Ovaries etc

Module 7: Musculoskeletal System

Classification of bones & joints, structure of skeleton –structure of skeletal muscle – physiology of muscle contraction

Module 8: Nervous System

various parts of nervous system- Brain and its parts –functions of nervous system - Spinal Cord & Nerves

Module 8: Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye

Elementary knowledge of structure and functions of organs of taste, smell, hearing, vision

Module 9: Endocrine System

Endocrine glands ,their hormones and functions-Thyroid, Parathyroid, Suprarenal, Pituitary, pituitary and Thymus

Module 10: Haemopoietic and Lymphatic System

Name of the blood vessels & lymph gland locations

Module 11: Surface Anatomy & Surface Markings of Human Body

Practical's

- Study of Human Skeleton parts with skeletal models..
- Study with charts and models of all organ systems mentioned above.
- Microscopic slides examination of elementary human tissues, cells.

REFERENCES

1. Solomon. E.A., (2008) Introduction to Human Anatomy and Physiology 3rd Ed, Saunders: St Louis.
2. Chaurasia, B.D., & Garg, K., (2012) *Human Anatomy Regional and Applied*. CBS Publications: New Delhi
3. T.S. Ranganathan – *A text book of Human Anatomy*
4. Fattana, Human anatomy (Description and applied) *Saunders & C P Prism Publishers*, Bangalore – 1991

BIOCHEMISTRY

Course Hours (Theory): 30 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 20 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of this course the students will be able to:

1. Define biochemistry and explain the major complex biomolecules of the cell.
2. Enumerate the chemical structure, classification and functions of proteins, lipids and carbohydrates.
3. Comprehend the classification & function of nucleic acids and enzymes.
4. Explain the biochemical structure of vitamins, its classification and the functions of vitamins and minerals.
5. List the various hormones, its action and function.
6. Describe acids and bases, the mechanism of homeostasis and acid base balance

BIOCHEMISTRY

Module 1: Carbohydrates

Glucose and Glycogen Metabolism

Module 2: Proteins:

Classification of proteins and functions

Module 3: Lipids:

Classification of lipids and functions

Module 4: Enzymes

Definition – Nomenclature – Classification – Factors affecting enzyme activity – Active site – Coenzyme – Enzyme Inhibition – Units of enzyme – Isoenzymes – Enzyme pattern in diseases.

Module 5: Vitamins & Minerals:

Fat soluble vitamins(A,D,E,K) – Water soluble vitamins – B-complex vitamins- principal elements(Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Chlorine and sulphur)- Trace elements – Calorific value of foods – Basal metabolic rate(BMR) – respiratory quotient(RQ) Specific dynamic action(SDA) – Balanced diet – Marasmus – Kwashiorkor

Module 6 : Acids and bases:

Definition, pH, Henderson – Hasselbalch equation, Buffers, Indicators, Normality, Molarity, Molality

BIOCHEMISTRY SYLLABUS FOR PRACTICALS

1 Benedict's test

2. Heat coagulation tests

REFERENCES

1. Teitz, *Clinical Chemistry*. W.B. Saunders Company Harcourt (India) Private Limited New Delhi.
2. Vasudevan D. & Sree Kumari S., *Text Book of Bio Chemistry for Medical Students*, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi.
3. Biochemistry, U. Satyanarayan, Books and Allied (P) Ltd. Kolkata-India
4. Das Debajyothi, *Biochemistry*, Academic Publishers Calcutta.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

Module 1: Introduction to Clinical laboratory

Basic laboratory principles - Code of conduct of medical laboratory personnel

The use of the laboratory - Basic laboratory principles - Code of conduct of medical laboratory personnel -Organization of clinical laboratory and role of medical laboratory technician - Safety measures - Medical laboratory professional and professionalism in laboratory workers - clinic borne infection and personnel hygiene

Module 2 Common Laboratory Equipment's Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath - Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave -Microscope - Fundamentals of Microscopy, Resolution & Magnification, Light Microscopy, Electron Microscopy- Glassware – Description of Glassware, its use, handling and care

Module 3: Basic Steps for Drawing A Blood Specimen

Requirement of Blood Collection - Blood collection - Phlebotomy - Sampling errors - Collection and preservation of biological fluids - Anticoagulants - Preservation of samples - Chemical preservatives - Process of analysing the specimens - The laboratory report.

Module 4: Preparation of Reagents & Quality control

Buffer and pH- Preparation of reagents : Normal , per cent and Molar solution - normal saline -Methods of measuring liquids- Clinical Laboratory records- Modern Laboratory set up - Quality control: Accuracy, Precision, and Reference values.

Module 5: Manual Vs Automation in Clinical Laboratory

Types of analyzers - Semi-auto analyzer - Batch analyzer - Random Access autoanalyzers. Steps in the automated systems - Responsibilities of a technician in the maintenance of the analyzers.

Module 6: Characteristics of laboratory Substances

The chemical composition, structure, and properties of substances. The chemical processes and transformations that they undergo including the use of chemicals and their interactions, danger signs, production techniques, and disposal methods

MICROBIOLOGY& IMMUNOLOGY (Theory Outline)

Module I. Introduction and brief history of Microbiology

Historical Aspect -Branches of Microbiology-Prokaryotic Organisms - Prokaryote Vs Eukaryote-Cell Wall, Structures external to Cell Wall, Structures internal to Cell Wall, Spores.-Eukaryotic Organisms - Structure of eukaryotes, Characteristics of eukaryotes,

Module II. Common Laboratory Equipments

Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath - Anaerobic Jar, Centrifuge, Autoclave -Microscope - Fundamentals of Microscopy, Resolution & Magnification, Light Microscopy, Electron Microscopy- Glassware – Description of Glassware, its use, handling and care

Module III. Sterilization

Definition -Classification and General Principle of Sterilization

Module IV. Antiseptics & Disinfectants

Definition -Types - Mode of Action - Uses

Module V: Growth and cultivation of Microorganisms.

Nutritional requirement of microorganisms-Types of media-Microbial growth and growth curve-Collection, Transportation and processing of clinical samples for Microbiological investigations.

Module VI: Bacteriology

Definition - Bacteria – General characteristics of Bacteria -Classification and morphology of Bacteria - 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.

Module VII Virology :

Definition - General Introduction of Virus - Physicochemical characteristic of Viruses - Isolation of Viruses in Laboratory by tissue culture -Cell and tissue culture technology - Embryonated Egg - Principles of animal cell culture and their use in Virology - Retro viruses - HIV, Hepatitis virus , Pox virus , Picorna virus - Polio - Orthomyxo virus - Influenza - Arbo virus - Chikungunya, Dengue - Herpes and Adeno virus with reference to their mode of infection, pathogenesis and diagnosis-Bacteriophages

Module VIII Parasitology :

Introduction of parasitology and classification

- Protozoa - Rhizopoda - Mastigophora (Haemoflagellates, Intestinal and genital flagellates)- Sprozoa (Malarial parasite, Toxoplasma)- Helminthes -Nematodes (Ascaris, Hookworm, Whipworm, pinworm, strongyloides trichinella, Filaria,Dracunculus medinensis) - Cestodes (Taenia Saginata, T. Sclium, Echinococcus, D. atum, Hymenolepis nana)Trematodes

Module IX Mycology

Definition - Structure – Classification-Cutaneous & Sub cutaneous and Systemic Mycosis - Opportunistic fungal infections -Diagnosis of fungal infections.

Module X Immunology:

Introduction -Non specific resistance to infection -Specific immunity. Antigens. Antibodies-Structure and function.- Complement and antigen-antibody reaction. Hybridoma and Monoclonal antibodies.

Applied immunology -Hypersensitivity. -Autoimmunity. -Transplantation and Tumour immunity.

MICROBIOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY (Practicum Outline)

1. Use and care of microscopes.
2. Measurement of microbes by micrometry.
3. Simple staining methods and gram stains
4. Special staining methods – capsule, spore, acid fast, Metachromatic etc,
5. Tests for motility in bacteria.
6. Preparation of media.
7. Using of autoclave hot air oven, other common laboratory equipment etc.
8. Disinfection practices in laboratory and wards.
9. Assay for disinfection.
10. Techniques of cultivation of bacteria.
11. Isolation of bacteria from clinical specimens.
12. Biochemical testing – Catalase, oxidase, citrate, urease, TSI, Carbohydrate fermentation, MR VP, Indole
13. Purification of microbial cultures.
14. Standard Plate Count.
15. Antibiotic sensitivity test
16. Isolation, Characterization and identification of pathogens from various clinical specimens.
17. Techniques in tissue culture.
 - a. Demonstration of Cytopathogenic effect (CPE)
 - b. Haemagglutination test.
 - c. Haemagglutination inhibition test.
 - d. Viral Serology, PCR

2. Mycology:
 - a. Lactophenol blue staining.
 - b. KOH Preparation.
 - c. Morphology of fungi.
 - d. Yeasts.
 - e. Culture demonstration of contaminants- Aspergillus, Penicillium, Mucor, Rhizopus
 - f. Dermatophytes.
 - g. Dimorphic fungi.
3. Study of antibiotic sensitivity of common pathogens
4. Examination of stool for parasites.
5. Culture techniques for parasites

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (practicum)

1. Handling common laboratory equipment's
2. Preparation of various reagents.
3. Responsibilities of a technician in the maintenance of the analyzers.
4. Use and care of microscopes.
5. Measurement of microbes by micrometry.
6. Simple staining methods and gram stains
7. Special staining methods – capsule, spore, acid fast, Metachromatic etc,
8. Tests for motility in bacteria.
9. Preparation of media.
10. Using of autoclave hot air oven, other common laboratory equipment etc.
11. Disinfection practices in laboratory and wards.
12. Assay for disinfection.
13. Techniques of cultivation of bacteria.
14. Isolation of bacteria from clinical specimens.
15. Biochemical testing – Catalase, oxidase, citrate, urease, TSI, Carbohydrate fermentation, MR VP, Indole
16. Purification of microbial cultures.

17. Standard Plate Count.
18. Antibiotic sensitivity test
19. Isolation, Characterization and identification of pathogens from various clinical specimens.
20. Techniques in tissue culture.
 - a. Demonstration of Cytopathogenic effect (CPE)
 - b. Haemagglutination test.
 - c. Haemagglutination inhibition test.
 - d. Viral Serology, PCR
21. Mycology:
 - e. Lactophenol blue staining.
 - f. KOH Preparation.
 - g. Morphology of fungi.
 - h. Yeasts.
 - i. Culture demonstration of contaminants- Aspergillus, Penicillium, Mucor, Rhizopus
 - j. Dermatophytes.
 - k. Dimorphic fungi.
22. Study of antibiotic sensitivity of common pathogens
23. Examination of stool for parasites.
24. Culture techniques for parasites

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Fischbach, 2005. Manual of lab and diagnostic tests, Lippincott Williams Wilkins, New York.
2. Gradwohl's, 2000. Clinical laboratory methods and diagnosis. (ed) Ales C. Sonnenwirth and Leonard Jarret, M.D.B.I., New Delhi.
3. J Ochei and Kolhatkar, 2002. Medical laboratory science theory and practice, Tata McGraw- Hill, New Delhi.
4. Kanai L. Mukherjee, 2007, Medical laboratory technology Vol.1. Tata McGraw Hill.

PAPER – II CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY, PATHOLOGY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course the students will be able to:

1. Describe the organization of a clinical biochemistry lab.
2. List the various tests done in a clinical biochemistry lab.
3. Enumerate on the various equipments in the clinical biochemistry laboratory.
4. Perform independently estimation of triglycerides, estimation of liver function tests and other clinical biochemistry tests.
5. Maintain independently the various equipments in the biochemistry laboratory.

Module 1: Introduction to clinical biochemistry

Definition of bio-chemistry, use of biochemical tests-the application of biochemistry in hospital setting.

Module 2: Photometry

Introduction and definition of photometry. Colorimetry - Lambert Beer's Law - Parts of photo colorimeter

Module 3: Electrophoresis & Chromatography

Introduction and General principle of Electrophoresis: Forces acting on the component in an electrophoresis system - Factors affecting the electrophoresis - Types of Electrophoresis - Applications - Separation of Serum Proteins by Agar Gel Electrophoresis. Chromatography Technique: General principle - Classification of chromatography - Principle of partition chromatography - Procedure - Other Chromatographic Techniques - Adsorption chromatography - Thin layer chromatography - Gas-liquid chromatography - Ion -exchange chromatography - Gel filtration chromatography - Affinity chromatography - HPLC (High performance liquid ChromCatography)

Module 4: Evaluation of organ function test

Function of liver in health and disease: Jaundice, Hepatitis; liver function test. Assessment and clinical manifestation of renal, hepatic, pancreatic, gastric & intestinal function, enzyme of pancreatic origin and biliary tract, test of myocardial infarction.

Module 5: Enzymes as clinical diagnostic tools.

Endocrinal disturbance: protein hormones and hormones of hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and steroid hormones- **In born errors in metabolism:** Introduction, Metabolic disorders of carbohydrates- galactosemia, glycogen storage disease, deficiency of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, Hypoglycemia, Diabetes mellitus. Metabolic disorder of lipid: Tay-Sachs disease, Nieman Pick disease. Metabolic disorder of amino acid: phenylketonuria, alkaptonuria, Maple syrup urine disease. Metabolic disorder of nucleotides: gout, Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome.

Module 6: Antibiotics

Classification. Primary mode of action of penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, actinomycin D, mitomycin C, polyenes, mechanism of antibiotics resistance, multiple drug resistance.

Module 7: Histology

Introduction - Tissue Preparation - Receipt of specimens - Labeling of specimens with numbering – Fixation - Aims and functions of a fixative - Classification of fixatives - Simple fixatives - Compound fixatives - Micro anatomical fixatives - Cytological fixatives - Histochemical fixatives - Post-chromatization - Fixation of specimens - Fixation for individual tissues – Dehydration - Ethyl alcohol – Acetone - Isopropyl alcohol – Dioxane - Clearing (Dealcoholisation) - Cedar wood oil – Benzene – Xylene – Chloroform - Embedding Media - Paraffin wax – Paraplast - Paraplast plus – Gelatin - Water soluble waxes – Celloidin - Techniques of impregnation - Embedding or Blocking - Type of mould - Techniques of moulding - Decalcifying Agents - Selection of the tissues - Determination of end point - Neutralization of acid - Washing - Decalcifying agents - Use of ion exchange resins - Chelating agents - Electrophoretic decalcification - Treatment of hard tissues - Section Cutting: Microtomes, Microtome knives, Sharpening of knives, Care of microtome knives - Techniques of section cutting - Mounting of Sections - Automatic Tissue Processor (Vacuum) - Application of Microwave Technology to Histology – Principle - Applications

Module 8: Handling and Embedding of Tiny Tissue Biopsies

Introduction - Labeling of Tissues - Fixation and Cutting of Small Biopsies - Renal biopsies - Intestinal biopsies - Skin biopsies - Muscle biopsies - Other tissues - Orientation of Tissue Blocks

Module 9: Staining Techniques

Routine staining techniques - Special Stains

Module 10: Frozen Technique

Introduction - Frozen Section – Overview - Use of Freezing Microtome – Fixation - Freezing Microtome - Fixing sections on slides - Staining of frozen sections (rapid staining) - Advantages and disadvantages - Frozen Sections Using Cryostat – Uses - The Cryostat - LEICA CM 1850 Cryostat - The components - Set up of instrument prior to operation - Operation of the Cryostat - Terminating work - Trouble shooting - Cleaning, disinfection, maintenance - Staining of Frozen Sections for Rapid Diagnosis

Module 11: Cytotechnology

Introduction - Specimen Collection - Specimen samples - Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) – Preservation - Fresh specimen - Prefixation refers - Preparation of Smears - Viscid Secretions - Body fluids – Sputum - Precautions against infections – Fixation - Fixation method falls into one of 3 categories - Alcohol fixatives - Unstained smears which require to be mailed to a cytology laboratory – Staining - Papanicolaou method - Maygrunwald giemsa (MGG) stain - Mounting - Destaining Procedures - Automation
Mass screening methods for early detection of cancer, Sputum examination

Module 12: Examination of Urine

Introduction – Formation of urine, Collection of Urine - Special type of collection of urine - Biohazard management - Components of routine urine analysis - Colour - Clarity - Odour - Volume - Chemical Examination - Sugar in Urine - Tests for Sugar In Urine - Benedict's Test - Fehling's test - Chemistrip method - Protein in Urine - Test for Protein in Urine - Heat and Acetic Acid Test - Sulphosalicylic Acid Test - Heller's Test. - Heat and Acetic Acid Test - Ketone Bodies in Urine - Test for Ketones in Urine - Rothera's Test - Gerhardt's test - Bile in Urine - Test for Bilirubin - Fouchet's Test - Test for Bile salts - Hay's Test - Blood in Urine -

Test for Hematuria - Benzidine Test - Guaiacum Test - Gregersen's Test. Microscopic Examination of Urine: Crystals Found In Urine - Crystals Found In Acid Urine - Uric Acid & Urates - Calcium oxalates in Crystals - Cystine Crystals - Leucine and tyrosine crystals - Drug crystals - Crystals Found In Alkaline Urine - Ammonium magnesium phosphates - Dicalcium phosphates - Calcium carbonate - Ammonium biurate - Casts In Urine - Cells in Urine:- Red Blood cells, Pus cells, Epithelial cells, Spermatozoa, Bacteria, Tumour cells Examination of stool- physical, chemical & microscopic examination

Module 13: Body Fluids: Characteristics of Cerebrospinal Fluid. - Synovial fluid - Pleural fluid - Pericardial fluids - Peritoneal fluids-Semen analysis- physical, chemical & microscopic examination, sperm count,motility,

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY (Practicum)

- Glucose Determination - Body Sources Of Glucose - the Clinical Significance Of Abnormal Blood Sugar Levels - The Glucose Oxidase Method Of Glucose Determination -The Colorimetric Method--Ortho-Toluidine - The Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT) - Glycated Hemoglobin
- Enzymatic using urease - 'Neseler's Method - Berthelot Reaction - In the urease/glutamate dehydrogenase method - Kinetic Method - GLDH method - Colorimetric Method - Diacetyl Monoxime Method - Estimation of Serum Creatinine
- Biuret Method
- Bromocresol Green Method
- Modified Reitman & Frankel Method
- King & King Method
- Jaundice - Biochemical tests - Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinaemia (Retention Jaundice - Haemolytic (Pre-hepatic Jaundice) - Non haemolytic - Conjugated Hyperbilirubinaemia (Regurgitation Jaundice)
- Lipid profile - Total lipids – Phospholipids
- Sackett's Method
- Estimation of Serum HDL cholesterol
- Method of Fiske and Subbarow
- Caraway's Method of Estimation - Hyperuricaemia – Hypouricaemia

- Collection of specimen and its preservation - Preservatives used - Physical examination of urine - Colour - Appearance - Turbidity - Specific gravity - Volume - Polyuria - Oliguria - Anuria - PH - Chemical Examination - Proteins - Glucose / Reducing Substances - Ketone Bodies - Blood - Bilirubin - Urobilinogen -Tests - For Proteins - Heat test - TCA test - For Sugars - Benedict's Tests - For Blood/Haemoglobin - Benzidine test - For Ketone bodies: Rothera's nitroprusside test - Gerhard's Test. For Bile Salts: Hay's Test - For Bile Pigments - Fouchet's Test
- Collection- Appearance-Analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid- Synovial Fluid- Pleural Fluid- Pericardial Fluid- Peritoneal Fluid- Seminal Fluids- Needle aspiration Cytology- Discharge from any site. Determine the presence of normal or abnormal components-Know what is implied by the presence of abnormal constituents in body- Reporting of abnormal constituents. Relevant legislation, standards, policies, and procedures followed in the hospital.
- Assessment of the patient- Preparation of patient for the procedure-Education of the patient for the procedure- Procedure-Measures for the prevention of infection

HISTOPATHOLOGY (Practicum)

- Fixatives
- Processing Of the Tissues Including Bone
- Embedding
- Section Cutting
- Staining & mounting
- Special stains
- Handling and embedding of tiny tissue biopsies
- Frozen section technique
- Techniques Equipments & Procedures
- Specimen Collection and Preparation
- Staining Procedure and Mounting
- Preparation of Fluids for Cytological Examination
- Paraffin section cutting.
- H & E staining

- Special staining
- PAS staining, principle&uses.
- Reticulin
- PTAM
- Van gerson
- Amyloid stain, pearl stain
- Melanin bleach& masson's Fontana
- AFB staining (TB and Leprosy)
- Pap staining
- MGG staining for enac
- Museum techniques
- Preparation of mounting medium & mounting of specimen-

Pathology (practical)

- Examination of Urine – Physical, chemical and microscopic
- Examination of Body fluids
- Semen Analysis
- Stool Examination

REFERENCES

1. Teitz, *Clinical Chemistry*. W.B. Saunders Company Harcourt (India) Private Limited New Delhi.
2. KAPLAN, *Clinical Chemistry*, Mosby Company, St. Louis Washington, D.C. Toronto.
3. Biochemistry, U. Satyanarayan, Books and Allied (P) Ltd. Kolkata-India
4. Ramanic Sood, *Laboratory Technology (Methods and interpretation)* 4th Ed. J.P. Bros, New Delhi
5. Mukharji, *Medical Laboratory Techniques*, Vol - I, II & III, 5th Edn. Tata McGrawHill, Delhi.

BLOOD BANK SERVICES & HEMATOLOGY

Course Hours (Theory): 200 hrs

Course Hours (Practicum): 100 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course the student will be able to:

1. Explain the principles involved with antigen and antibodies reaction.
2. Discuss the concept of antigens, antibodies structure and function
3. Differentiate primary and secondary immune response in vivo.
4. Recognize antigen/antibody reactions and their application to immunohematology
5. Explain the principle of agglutination, fixation, precipitation and hemolysis
6. Classify ABO and Rh blood group system
7. Discuss the theory involved in the performance of ABO testing methods
8. Describe the importance of the Rh system in compatibility testing
9. Determine the safety of blood components for transfusion
10. Discuss the importance of serological testing of blood components prior to transfusion.
11. Enumerate the phases of the compatibility test
12. Comprehend the principle and application of the Coombs test
13. Perform safely cross matching for blood compatibility
14. List the methods of preservation of blood and blood products with the time period for each.

BLOOD BANK SERVICES

Module 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.

Module 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.

Module 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.

Module 4: Testing Donor Blood

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

Module 5: Blood Donor Records

Blood donation record book-Recording results- Blood donor card- Documentation in blood bank- Types of documents. Blood bank temperature sheet. Blood bank stock sheet. Blood transfusion request form-Record Maintenance- Period of record archival-Process information by compiling, coding, categorising, calculating, tabulating, auditing or verification of data- The standard protocol for documenting the data in the patient's files and in the computer for future records- Evaluate the completeness of patient data-Monitor quality control data to rapidly identify analytical deficiencies- Document errors and note the remedial actions they have taken

Module 6: Storage, preservation & Transport of blood

Storage of Blood and its components - Whole Blood - Platelets - Leucocytes - Plasma - Fresh Frozen Plasma- Anticoagulant & Preservatives -- Whole Blood - Red Cells - Red Cells-Frozen State - High glycerol solution. - Low glycerol solution. – Changes in blood after storage-labelling of blood units-Gas refrigerator-Lay out of a blood bank refrigerator Packing and Transportation.

Module 7: Compatibility Testing

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

Module 8: 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.

Module 9: Blood Transfusion Reactions

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

Module 10: Introduction to Haematology

What is a blood - Components of blood - Functions of blood - Components of Blood

Module 11: Maintenance and Equipments of Haematology Lab

Introduction to a microscope - Parts of a microscope - Centrifuge - Automated Cell Counter - Urine Analyser - Maintenance of equipments in the hematology lab - Coagulometer Responsibilities of a lab technologist

Module 12: Principles of patient care

Assessment of a patient and brief history collection. Collection of blood, sputum, urine and stool specimens, packing of equipments for CSSD, Develop specific goals and plans to prioritise, organise, and accomplish work

Module 13: Collection of Blood Samples

Specimen Collection - Methods - venipuncture - Patient Identification - Site selection - Tourniquet application - Cleansing the Venipuncture site - Sample Collection - Specimen Collected by skin puncture - Collection from indwelling catheters- Use basic non-automated tests to assess blood cells- See and analyse details at close range- Collect, receive and conduct a pre-analytical processing of clinical laboratory specimens.

Module 14: Coagulation Studies

Hemostasis - Definition, Basic concept and principle, Basic steps involved in Hemostasis. Coagulation - a. Basic Physiology, coagulation factors. b. Mechanism of blood coagulation. Extrinsic Pathway, Intrinsic Pathway. Regulators of blood coagulation. Role in Diseases, Bleeding disorders- . Platelet disorder - Thrombocytopenias - causes including aplastic anemia. D I C I T P , Hemophilia

Module 15: Hematological Disorders

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

Module 16: Basic Haematological diagnosis

Preparation of Blood Smears - Specimen - Advantages of EDTA blood - Disadvantages of EDTA blood - Blood Smear Method - Cover slip method - Spreader slide method - Wedge method - Characteristics of a Proper Wedge Film - Types of Smear - Thick Smear - Thin Smear - Common causes of a poor blood smear - Biological (in diseased condition) causes of a poor smear - Precautions - Drying of Smears - Staining Of the Blood Films - Preparation of Stains - Leishman's stain - Wright's Stain - Field's stain - Romanowsky stains - Steps for staining - Manual staining methods - Rack method - Dip method. Automated staining methods: - Platen type - Carousel type. Criteria for a good stain: Problem encountered during staining – Troubleshooting

Total Cell Count – Rbc, Wbc, Platelets and Absolute Eosinophil Count, Estimation of Hemoglobin PCV & Erythrocyte Indices - M.C.V. - M.C.H - M.C.H.C - methods and process of estimation, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate [E.S.R.] - Westergren Method - Factors Influencing Sedimentation - Laboratory factors which influence ESR - Importance of ESR Reticulocyte Count , Differential Count , Bleeding time, clotting time, prothrombin time,

Module 17: General principle of hospital practice

Hospital structure and organization, Care of Patient, Basic Assessment Skills, First aid & Basic Life Support, Maintenance of Hygiene & Infection Control Practices, Principles of asepsis, Maintenance of Medications in the department, Specialized Investigations - Care of Patients, Medico - Legal Issues

BLOOD BANK SERVICES (Practicum)

- Screening of donors.
- Preparation of anticoagulant fluids
- Grouping of blood.
- Cross matching of blood samples.
- Coomb's test, ELISA Test
- Screening of HbS .Ag. HIV and HCV and rapid kit methods
- Antiglobulin Test
- Dat
- Ict
- Saline Cross-Matching
- Albumin Cross Matching
- Enzyme Cross Matching
- Antiglobulin Test (Ahg)
- Bio safety Precautions and Guidelines
- Abo Blood Grouping Procedure
- Slide or Tile Method, Tube Method, Microplate Method, Micro-Typing System (Diamed/Bioview), Automated or Semi-Automatic Instrumentation

HEMATOLOGY (Practicum)

- Collection of Blood Samples

- Obtaining peripheral Blood Smear
- Staining Of Blood Smear
- Obtaining Cell Counts – Rbc, Wbc, Platelets both manual and automated
- Absolute Eosinophils Count
- Estimation of Haemoglobin
- Packed Cell Volume, Erythrocyte Indices
- Reticulocyte Count
- Differential Count
- Bleeding Time
- Clotting Time
- Pt
- Aptt

REFERENCES

1. Ramanic Sood, Laboratory Technology (Methods and interpretation) 4th Ed. J.P. Bros, New Delhi
2. Satish Gupta Short text book of Medical Laboratory for technician J.P. Bros, New Delhi
3. [Shirley Mitchell Lewis](#), [Barbara J. Bain](#), [Imelda Bates](#) (2006) Dacie And Lewis Practical Haematology, 10th Ed, Churchill Livingstone/Elsevier.
4. [Barbara A. Brown](#) (2008) Hematology: principles and procedures 6th Ed Lea & Febiger.
5. [Bernadette F. Rodak](#), [George A. Fritsma](#), [Kathryn Doig](#) (2007) Hematology: Clinical Principles and Applications 3rd Ed, Elsevier Health Sciences.

INTERNAL SUBJECTS

SPOKEN ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION

Course Hours (Theory):50 hours

Course Hours (Practicum): 25 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course the students will be able to:

1. Improve their fluency in English.
2. Participate in class discussions and question-answer sessions with confidence
3. Improve their vocabulary and utilize English as the only medium of communication.
4. Comprehend the basics of letter writing and formatting of a letter.
5. Understand the various types of letters used for written communication.
6. Effectively write a report using grammatical sentences.

SPOKEN ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION

Module 1: Communication

Definition of communication, need for communication its classification and purpose. Various barriers of communication and major difficulties in communication. The characteristics of successful communication – The seven C's. The human needs and communication “Mind mapping”. Information communication. Communication in the health care set up.

Module 2: Comprehension Passage

Reading purposefully - Understanding what is read - Drawing conclusion - Finding and analysis

Module 3: Explaining

How to explain clearly - Defining and giving reasons - Explaining differences - Explaining procedures - Giving directions

Module 4: letter writing

Types of letters – Business letters - How to construct correctly - Formal language – Address – Salutation – Body – Conclusion- Providing information to superiors in written form.

Module 5: Report writing

Reporting an accident - Reporting what happened at a session - Reporting what happened at a meeting

Module 6 : Conversational English Exercises

Self introduction, Explanation of various procedures, Reporting of any mishap, Explaining to a patient, Conversing with the doctor on patient care status.

SPOKEN ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION

Module 1: Communication

Role play / skit as a practical exercise

Module 2: Comprehension Passage

Comprehension passage as an exercise

Module 3: Writing a letters

Formulate a business letter and a letter to a friend / family

Module 4: Report writing

Write a report on your recent visit to a place of interest.

REFERENCES

1. English Grammar Collins, Birmingham University, International Language Data Base, Rupa & Co.
2. Wren and Martin - Grammar and Composition, 1989, Chanda & Co, Delhi
3. Letters for all Occasions. A S Myers. Pub - Harper Perennial
4. Spoken English V. Shasikumar and P V Dhanija. Pub. By: Tata Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi

BASICS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Course Hours (Theory): 50 hours

Course Hours (Practicum): 25 hrs

COURSE OBJECTIVES: On completion of the course the students will be able to

1. Comprehend the parts of a computer and the different operating systems.
2. Utilize the MS word for typing letters and text.
3. Effectively use features in MS word to manipulate text and insert pictures and various fonts.
4. Prepare and use effectively a PowerPoint presentation.
5. Utilize the internet for web searches and e- mail
6. Appreciate the contribution of HIS to the healthcare industry.
7. Describe the uses of the hospital information system

Basics of Computer

Module 1: Introduction to the Computer

Parts of a computer, I/O devices – memories – RAM and ROM. Networking – LAN, WAN, MAN(only basic ideas)

Module 2: Introduction to Microsoft Word

Typing text in MS word, manipulating text, formatting the text & using different font sizes, bold, italics. Using Bullets and numbering, insertion of pictures, & file insertion. Aligning of the text and justify.

Module 3: Microsoft PowerPoint

Preparing new slides using MS-PowerPoint. Inserting slides, slide transition and animation. Using templates, different text and font sizes. Inserting slides with sounds, inserting clip arts, pictures, tables and graphs. Presentation using wizards

Module 4: Introduction to the Internet

Definition about the World Wide Web & brief history. Using search engine and beginning Google search – Exploring the next using Internet Explorer and Navigator – Uploading and Download of files and images – E-mail ID creation – Sending messages – Attaching files in E-mail

Module 5: Introduction to the Hospital Information System

Definition of Hospital Information system, Architecture of a HIS, aim and uses of HIS, types of HIS Benefits of using a hospital information system.

Basics of Computer (Practicum)

Module 1: Introduction to Microsoft Word

Type a text document, save the document. Align the text with different formats using Microsoft Word. Inserting a table ensuring proper alignment of the table using MS word

Module 2: Microsoft PowerPoint

Preparing a slide show with transition, animation and sound effect using MS – PowerPoint. Customizing the slide show by inserting pictures and tables in the slides using MS – PowerPoint.

Module 3: Introduction to the Internet

Create an e – mail account. Use the internet to search for a subject of interest.

REFERENCES:

1. Murray H., (2003) Teach yourself basic computer skills, Trans Atlantic publishers.
2. Bennet A., (1996) Computers: Technology, Electronics and Internet, Holy Hail Publishers
3. Prokosh H. U., Dudeck, J., (1995) Hospital Information Systems: Design and Development Characteristics, Impact and Future Architecture, Elsevier : St Louis.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Paper – I

Theory Subject Title	University Theory Exam		Practical Marks		VIVA		Intern I assess ment	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Anatomy & Physiology, biochemistry	100	50	-	-	-	-	50	25
Fundamentals of Medical laboratory Technology, Microbiology	100	50	100	50	50	25	50	25

Paper – II

Theory Subject Title	University Theory Exam		Practical Marks		VIVA		Internal assessment	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Clinical biochemistry, Pathology & Histopathology	100	50	100	50	50	25	50	25
Haematology and Blood and bank	100	50	-	-	-	-	50	25

D.M.L.T. Postings during Internship:-

**2 months – Pathology including Blood Bank
Blood Bank - Minimum 10 days**

2 months – Microbiology

2 months – Biochemistry

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

	No. of Questions	Marks per question	Total Marks
Essays	3	10	30
Short Notes	10	5	50
Short Answers	10	2	20
Total			100