No. of Printed Pages : 4 181943/121943/031943
Roll No. .....

4th Sem. / DMLT
Sub.: Clinical Biochemistry –IV

Time : 3 Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple type Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.1 CSF is collected by which lumbar vertebrae?

a) 4-5 b) 3-4

c) 5-6 d) 1-2

Q.2 Define polyurea?

a) Increase in excretion of urine

b) Normal excretion of urine

c) Abnormal excretion of urine

d) Decrease in excretion of urine

Q.3 Normal ph range of urine?

a) 5.2-7.3 b) 3.1-9.6

c) 4.6-8.0 d) 2.3-4.5

Q.4 Where does pleural fluid present

a) Lungs b) Brain

c) Heart d) Joints

Q.5 Name commonly used stationary phase in chromatography?

a) Liquid & gas b) Gas & Solid

c) Solid & Ice d) Solid, Liquid

Q.6 Write the normal range of T3.

a) 100-200 ng/dl b) 150-200 ng/dl

c) 150-300 ng/dl 50-100 ng/dl

Q.7 Black colour of stool due to which reason?

a) Bleeding in lower gastrointestinal tract

b) Bleeding in upper gastrointestinal tract

c) Post hepatic jaundice

d) Bleeding in gastrointestinal track

Q.8 At isoelectric point net charge is equal to _?

a) One b) Zero

c) Both A & B d) Two

Q.9 In auto analyzer the results are usually displayed in _____

a) Measuring unit b) Reaction unit

c) Display unit b) Photometer

Q.10 CA 125

a) Is a good screening test for breast cancer, ovarian and Fallopian

b) Can be positives in patient with non-malignant inflammatory conditions

c) Indicates that cancer is present when positive

d) Decrease more than 50% in progressive disease

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 What is normal range of albumin in urine.

Q.12 Expand TFT.

Q.13 The test used to detect glucose in urine is _____.

Q.14 The normal volume of peritoneal fluid in human body is.

Q.15 Ketonuria is a condition in which ketone bodies are present in urine. (True/False)

Q.16 ____ is a example of fully automatic discrete analyzer.

Q.17 Chromatography use to determine amount of drug present in blood/urine sample. (True/False)

Q.18 To provide good separation of proteins in paper electrophoresis needs up to. Hours?

Q.19 Full form of TSH is _____.

Q.20 ___ is used to preserve urine.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Write about the procedure of gel electrophoresis.

Q.22 Write the clinical importance of T3.

Q.23 Define tumor markers and write any two commonly used tumor markets

Q.24 Write about the composition of pleural fluid.

Q.25 Explain the procedure for urobilinogen determination in urine.

Q.26 Enlist the five advantages of automation in biochemistry.

Q.27 Explain the procedure of CSF proteins estimation.

Q.28 Write the composition of ascetic fluid.

Q.29 Write the clinical significance of TSH.

Q.30 What are auto analyzers classify them.

Q.31 Write the clinical significance of glycosuria.

Q.32 Write the principle of paper electrophoresis.

Q.33 Explain in brief the method for urinary Na estimation.

Q.34 Write the procedure of stool sample collection.

Q.35 Outline the significance of presence of excess fat in stool.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the principle and procedure of urinary proteins estimation.

Q.37 a) Write a short note on occult blood detection.

b) Explain the principles of CSF chloride determination.

Q.38 Write in details about the principle, procedure and application of paper chromatograph.