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Roll No. ....

**4th Sem / Branch : DMLT**  
**Sub.: Clinical Biochemistry - IV**

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

**SECTION-A**

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory  
(10x1=10)

Q.1 Where the formation of urine taken place

- a) Kidney
- b) Abdomen
- c) Lungs
- d) Joints

Q.2 Rothera test is used for estimation of

- a) Bile salt
- b) Urobilinogen
- c) Bile pigment
- d) Ketone bodies

Q.3 Normal value of glucose if C.S.F..

- a) 15-45 mg/dl
- b) 45-80 mg/dl
- c) 30-45 mg/dl
- d) 15-35 mg/dl

Q.4 When urine is excreted in excess amount is called

- a) Oliguria
- b) Ketouria
- c) Polyuria
- d) None of above

Q.5 Peritoneal fluid is collected from

- a) Lungs
- b) Joints
- c) Peritoneal Cavity
- d) Heart

Q.6 Low level of potassium is called as

- a) Hypokalaemia
- b) Hyperkalaemia
- c) Hyponaturamia
- d) Pus Cells

Q.7 When K is present in urine is called

- a) Glucoria
- b) Glycemia
- c) Glucaemia
- d) None of above

Q.8 A condition in which thyroid gland doesn't produce enough thyroid hormone

- a) Hypothyroidism
- b) Thyroidism
- c) Hyperthyroidism
- d) None of above

Q.9 Synovial fluid is collected for examination of

- a) Joints
- b) Kidney
- c) Heart
- d) Lungs

Q.10 HCG stands for

- a) Human chorionic gonadotropin
- b) Human cancer gonadotropin
- c) Hormone chorionic gonadotropin
- d) None of the above

**SECTION-B**

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

Q.11 Mention the normal range of albumin in urine?

Q.12 Give the safety measures to be taken at the time of sample collection for biochemistry tests?

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- Q.13 The black colour of stool is due to \_\_\_\_\_
- Q.14 What are bile salts?
- Q.15 The test used to detect glucose in urine is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.16 What is stationary phase in electrophoresis?
- Q.17 Write the name of any two auto analyzers?
- Q.18 Expand GLC.
- Q.19 Give the symptoms of Diabetes?
- Q.20 What is oliguria?

### SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions.  $(12 \times 5 = 60)$

- Q.21 Write a note on transport and preservation of urine?
- Q.22 What are the reasons of occult blood in stool?
- Q.23 Give the composition of CSF?
- Q.24 Enlist the clinical significance of  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  in urine.
- Q.25 Write a note on tumor markers?
- Q.26 Write clinical importance of stool examination?
- Q.27 Explain the theory of chromatography?
- Q.28 Give the procedure of Benedict's test for glucose estimation in urine?
- Q.29 Differentiate between transudates and exudates?
- Q.30 Write a note on collection and processing of synovial fluid?

- Q.31 What are auto analyzers classify them?
- Q.32 Write the clinical significance of albuminuria?
- Q.33 Write clinical importance of ketone bodies in urine?
- Q.34 Differentiate between mobile and stationary phase in chromatography?
- Q.35 Write the importance of electrophoresis.

### SECTION-D

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions.  $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- Q.36 Explain the chemical examination of urine?
- Q.37 Write the principle procedure and clinical significance of protein estimation in CSF?
- Q.38 Explain about the different thyroid hormone with their importance?