Q.28 Write the importance of the ratios of HDL, LDL and VLDL.

Q.29 Write the short note on ALT.

Q.30 Explain the clinical significance of renal clerance tests.

Q.31 Write short note on hyperlipidemia.

Q.32 Explain the method for estimation for serum ALP.

Q.33 Explain clinical importance of serum trighlycerides.

Q.34 Explain principle of chemical test for estimation of serum calcium.

Q.35 Plot standard graph of SGPT by taking estimated reading.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Explain the principle, procedure and clinical significance of serum bilirubin estimation.

Q.37 Explain the principle and procedure of ALP estimation?

Q.38 a) Write the clinical significance of AST estimation.

b) Write the principle for 24 hours urinary protein estimation.

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3rd Sem / DMLT
Subject:- Clinical Biochemistry - III

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 The normal value of bilirubin

a) 0.2-10mg/dl b) <1 mg/dl
c) >1 mg/dl d) 0.1-1.2 mg/dl

Q.2 SGOT is a type of

a) Renal function test b) Liver function test
c) cardiac function test d) None of the above

Q.3 RFT stands for

a) Roulax free test b) Renal function test
c) Roulax function test d) Renal formation test

Q.4 ALP is more functional in alkaline PH

a) True b) False
c) Both a & b d) None of the above

Q.5 _____ is known as direct bilirubin

a) Conjugated b) Unconjugated
c) Azobilirubin d) Urobilinogen

Q.6 OCPC method is used to estimate

a) SGPT b) SGOT

c) Calcium d) Chloride

Q.7 Life span of RBC's

a) 80 days b) 120 days

c) 125 days d) 100 days

Q.8 Expand AST

a) Aspartate serum transaminase

b) Aspartate amino transferase

c) Alanine serum transaminase

d) Alanine amino transferase

Q.9 Alfa-amylase is released by

a) Liver b) Brain

c) Salivary gland d) None of the above

Q.10 Iodometric method is used to estimate

a) Serum Calcium

b) Inorganic phosphorus

c) Serum amylase

d) All of the above

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Define conjugated bilirubin.

Q.12 Define clearance.

Q.13 Define hyperlipidemia.

Q.14 Enlist any two methods for estimation of serum bilirubin.

Q.15 Enlist any two preservatives used for blood sample.

Q.16 Write the names of any two liver function tests.

Q.17 Write the normal range of creatinine clearance in human female.

Q.18 Write the normal range of ALP and ACP.

Q.19 Name any two methods of estimation of serum cholesterol.

Q.20 Normally GFR is higher than in urea and creatinine clearance test.(True/False)

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Differentiate HDL and LDL.

Q.22 Outline the steps in formation of cholesterol.

Q.23 Describe the principles of ALP estimation.

Q.24 Enlist the clinical conditions in which serum calcium increases.

Q.25 Write the procedure for serum bilirubin estimation.

Q.26 Write the principle of determination of inorganic phosphorus.

Q.27 What are function of lipids.