Q25 Explain the chemical composition of synovial fluid.

Q.26 Write down clinical importance of stool examination.

Q.27 How can we detect ketone body in urine.

Q.28 What are auto analysersalso classify them.

Q.29 Briefly describe the estimation of proteins and chorine in CSF.

Q.30 Write down normal composition of urine.

Q.31 What are applications of electrophoresis.

Q.32 What are advantage of automation.

Q.33 Write a short note on albumin urea.

Q.34 Write down formation of ascetic fluid.

Q.35 What are the factors on which electrophoresis depends.

Section-D

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

Q.36 Explain about different biological fluid and their clinical significance.

Q.37 Differentiate between mobile phase any stationary phase with special reference with chromatography.

Q.38 Explain the chemical examination of CSF and peritoneal fluid.

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4th Sem. / Branch: DMLT
Subject : Clinical Bio Chemistry - IV

Time : 3 Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Peritoneal fluid is collected from

a) Lungs b) Joints

c) Peritoneal Cavity d) Heart

Q.2 Which of the following should not be the constituent of urine

a) Hemoglobin b) Creatinine

c) Urea d) Pus cells

Q.3 When glucose is present in urine is called

a) Glucosuria b) Gylcemia

c) Glucaemia d) None of above

Q.4 A condition in which thyroid gland doesn't produce enough thyroid hormone

a) Hypothyroidism b) Thyroidism

c) Hyperthyroidism d) None of above

Q.5 CSF sample is collected for examination of

a) Brain b) Kidney

c) Heart d) Lungs

Q.6 TSH stands for

a) Thyroid secrete hormone

b) Thyroid standard hormone

c) Thyroid stimulating hormone

d) None of above

Q.7 In which process mobile phase move over stationary phase

a) Chromatography b) Electrophroesis

c) Oncagenesis d) None of above

Q.8 Normal value of glucose in C.S.F.

a) 15-45 mg/dl b) 45-80 mg/dl

c) 30-45 mg/dl d) 15-35 mg/dl

Q.9 When urine is excreted in excess amount is called

a) Oliguria b) Ketouria

c) Polyuria d) None of above

Q.10 Biurereagent test is used for estimation of _____.

a) Glucose b) Protein

c) Creatinine d) Ketone bodies

Section-B

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

Q.11 Give the safety measures to be taken at the time of sample collection for bio chemistry test.

Q.12 Define chromatography.

Q.13 What is stationary phase in electrophoresis.

Q.14 The concentration of sodium in CSF is greater than that of plasma. (True/False)

Q.15 What are the symptoms of diabetes.

Q.16 Explain the term hematuria.

Q.17 What is isoelectric point.

Q.18 Expand the term TLC.

Q.19 What is normal range of albumin in urine.

Q.20 Write any two physical properties of stool.

Section-C

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

Q.21 Differentiate between transudate and exudate.

Q.22 Give the procedure of benedict test for glucose estimation in urine.

Q.23 Write a short note on goitre.

Q.24 Write down clinical significance of tumor marker.