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Roll No.....

4th Sem, **Branch :** DMLT

Subject : Clinical Biochemistry - IV

Time : 3 Hrs. **M.M. : 100**

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Increased CSF levels are found in

a) CNS diseases b) Mening it is

c) Both A & B d) None of these

Q.2 TLC stands for

a) Thin Layer Chromatography

b) Total leucocyte count

c) None of these

d) Both of these

Q.3 Increased levels of Bence Jones proteins are observed in

a) Multiple myeloma b) Leukemia

c) Joint disorders d) None of these

Q.4 Ketoneuria is a condition in which following is present

a) Glucose b) Ketone bodies

c) Bilirubin d) None of these

Q.5 The test used for detection of occult blood is

a) Gum guaic test b) Rothera's test

c) Benedict's test d) Heat test

Q.6 RIA is a technique used for detection of

a) Thyroid hormones b) Bile pigments

c) Glucose d) None of these

Q.7 Stool examination is done for the diagnosis of diseases of

a) GIT b) Intestinal parasites

c) Diarrhoea d) All of these

Q.8 The test used for detection of glucose in urine to

a) Benedict's test b) O-Tolvidence test

c) Both of these d) None of these

Q.9 The hormone used for the detection of hyperthyroidism is

a) T_3 b) T_4

c) T_{SH} d) All of these

Q.10 The test used to detect globulin in CSF is

a) Fauchet's test b) Suplhosalicylic acid

c) Pandy test d) None of these

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Proteinuria is detected by _____.

Q.12 T_{SH} stands for _____.

Q.13 PH of normal urine ranges from _____.

Q.14 Synovial fluid is collected by _____.

Q.15 Pandy reagent is a saturated solution of _____.

Q.16 Fauchet's test is used to detect _____ in urine.

Q.17 Full form of RIA is _____.

Q.18 24hr urine specimens are collected for the study of _____ variation.

Q.19 _____ is technique used for separation of normal proteins from abnormal proteins.

Q.20 The test used for detection of glucose in CSF is _____.

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Explain the theory of Chromatography.

Q.22 Explain haematuria. How is it detected.

Q.23 What is automation? Explain the need of automation.

Q.24 Write a note on collection and chemical examination of synovial fluid.

Q.25 What is steatorrhoea? How is it detected.

Q.26 Give the clinical importance of stool examination.

Q.27 Name the important thyroid hormones and give their functions.

Q.28 Write a note on Fauchet's test.

Q.29 Give the principle of eletrophoresis.

Q.30 Name the important urinary electrolytes and give their functions.

Q.31 Write a note on collection and processing of urine specimens.

Q.32 Explain transudates and exudates and give difference between them.

Q.33 Explain chemical examination of synovial fluid.

Q.34 Define proteinuria. How is it detected?

Q.35 Give the principle and reference values for T_3, T_4 and T_{SH}.

SECTION-D

Note : Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Explain the microscopic examination of urine.

Q.37 Explain the processing and chemical examination of CSF.

Q.38 Explain the principle, procedure and significance of electrophoresis.