No. of Printed Pages : 4
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DMLT
Subject:- Clinical Biochemistry - III

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 OCPC method is used for estimation of
a) Phosphorus b) Calcium
c) Bilirubin d) None of these

Q.2 ALP and ACP belong to the category of
a) Hydrolases b) Phosphatases
c) Lipases d) None of these

Q.3 The normal values of phosphorus in adults are
a) 1.5-3.5 mg/dl b) 2.5-5.0 mg/dl
c) 3.00-6.00 mg/dl d) None of these

Q.4 SGOT and SGPT tests belong to the category of
a) Lipid Profile tests b) Liver Function tests
c) Renal Function tests d) All of these

Q.5 LDL, HDL and VLDL belong to
a) Lipid Profile b) LFT
c) RFT d) None of these

Q.6 The method used for estimation of serum amylase is
a) Street-close method b) Malloy & Evelyn
c) 2,4, DNPH d) None of these

Q.7 Pre -hepatic jaundice is also known as
a) Haemolytic b) Obstructive
c) Both of these d) None of these

Q.8 Creatnine clearance test is also known as
a) VLDL b) GFR
c) UCR d) None of these

Q.9 The indicator used in serum calcium estimation is
a) EDTA b) Dye calcon
c) Oxalate d) None of these

Q.10 The estimation of urea, creatnine and uric acid belong to
a) LFT b) Lipid Profile
c) RFT d) All of these

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 pH for ALP estimation is_____.

Q.12 The method used for serum creatnine estimation is_____

Q.13 _____jaundice is called obstructive jaundice.

Q.14 Increased values of uric acid are seen in_____.

Q.15 Normal values of serum calcium are_____.

Q.16 Increased value of ACP are seen in _____.

Q.17 VLDL stands for_____.

Q.18 _____is used to measure the urine relative mass density of urine.

Q.19 The method for cholesterol estimation is_____

Q.20 _____ bilirubin is called direct bilirubin.

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Give the clinical importance of cholesterol estimation. Name of the important lipid profile tests.

Q.22 Name the different forms of bilirubin, reference values and principle of bilirubin estimation.

Q.23 Write a note on creatnine clearance test.

Q.24 What is ACP? Give the normal values and principle of ACP estimation.

Q.25 Explain the procedure of ALP estimation.

Q.26 Give the reference value and clinical importance of 24 hour urinary protein estimation.

Q.27 Give the clinical significance of uric acid estimation.

Q.28 What is HDL? Give the principle of HDL estimation.

Q.29 Give the reference values and principle of creatnine estimation.

Q.30 Give the principle of OCPC method.

Q.31 Write a short note on formation of bilirubin.

Q.32 What is urine relative mass density? How is it measured.

Q.33 What is serum amylase? Give the reference values and principle of amylase estimation.

Q.34 Give the clinical importance of SGOT and SGPT estimation.

Q.35 Explain the difference between conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 What are renal function tests? Name and explain few important RFT's.

Q.37 Name the different methods for uric acid estimation. Explain principle and procedure for it's estimation.

Q.38 Explain the principle and procedure for serum cholesterol estimation.