Q.23 Write the principal and procedure of estimation of blood urea?

Q.24 Give the clinical significance of Na+and K+?

Q.25 Write a note on OGTT?

Q.26 Write various functions of plasma proteins?

Q.27 Explain quality assurance system in brief?

Q.28 Give the procedure of Alkaline picrate method?

Q.29 Explain the formation of uric acid?

Q.30 Write a note on Urea metabolism or Urea cycle?

Q.31 Define the term uremia?

Q.32 Explain external quality control?

Q.33 Explain about Hyperglycemia.

Q.34 What is the clinical importance of trace elements?

Q.35 Write a brief note on renal threshold.

SECTION-D

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

Q.36 Explain the principal and procedure of chloride ions estimation.

Q.37 Give in detail about the Diabetes and its effects on body?

Q.38 Determine the serum/plasma glucose method by enzymatic method?

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2nd Sem / DMLT
Subject:- Clinical Biochemistry - II

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 ATP stands for

a) Adenosin Diphosphate

b) Adenosin phosphate

c) Adenosin Triphosphate

d) Adenosin Tri Diphosphate

Q.2 Milky appearance of urine is due to

a) Diabetes Mellitus b) Diuretic intake

c) Diabetes Insipidus d) Chyluria

Q.3 The formation of glycogen from glucose is called as

a) Glycogenesis b) Glycogenolysis

c) Glyconeogenesis d) Glycolysis

Q.4 In oxidase-peroxidase method of glucose estimation, which coloured complex is formed at the end

a) Blue b) Pink

c) Green d) Yellow

Q.5 The normal fasting blood glucose is

a) 60-100 mg/dl b) 100-150 mg/dl

c) 150-200 mg/dl d) 20-50mg/dl

Q.6 In uremia the amount of urea is increased in

a) Blood b) Stool

c) both (a) & (b) d) Gastric juice

Q.7 Glucose oxidation method detects

a) Glucose b) Glucose & Fructose

c) Fructose d) Glucose & galactose

Q.8 The normal value of uric acid in males is

a) 2-5.5 mg/dl b) 6-8.5 mg/dl

c) 3.5-7.2 mg/dl d) 7-9.2 mg/dl

Q.9 The normal value of serum calcium is

a) 3.2-5.2 mg/dl b) 7.5-9.3mg/dl

c) 5.4-7.2mg/dl d) 8.5-10.5mg/dl

Q.10 Normal range of urinepH is

a) 1 - 6 b) 8: 12

c) 4.5-8 d) 15- 18

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 Why insulin is important for our body?

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

Q.13 Differentiate between reducing and non reducing sugar?

Q.14 Write the conditions of high serum creatinine level?

Q.15 Why protein is important for our body?

Q.16 What are the factors determining blood glucose level?

Q.17 Give the principal of alkaline picrate method for serum creatinine?

Q.18 Name any two methods for the estimation of total serum proteins?

Q.19 List the symptoms of Diabetes?

Q.20 Explain the principle of serum protein estimation?

SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Write various factors affecting blood glucose level?

Q.22 Explain about the glucose tolerance test?