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3rd Sem / DMLT, DMLT (For Speech and Hearing Impaired)

Subject : Applied Clinical Biochemistry

Time : 3 Hrs. M.M. : 60

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (6x1=6)

Q.1 The bilirubin produced in the spleen and bone marrow diffuses into the blood, binds to _____and transported to the liver.

a) Fibrinogen b) Potassium

c) Albumin d) Globulin

Q.2 SGOT is estimated by

a) Evelyn & Malloy method

b) DMSO method

c) PNP method

d) Reitman and Frankel's method

Q.3 The enzyme amylase belongs to the class

a) Hydrolase b) Isomerase

c) Transferase d) Lyases

Q.4 Maximum levels of acid phosphatase is found in which of the following cells

a) Myelocytes b) T Lymphocytes

c) B Lymphocytes d) Monocytes

Q.5 Which of the following mechanisms contribute to a decrease in plasma calcium concentration ?

a) The action of vitamin D on the intestine

b) The action of parathyroid hormone on the intestine

c) The action of calcitonin on the kidney

d) The action of parathyroid hormone on the kidney

Q.6 HDL is called "good" cholesterol because

a) It keeps cholesterol from building up in the lining of the arteries

b) Your body makes more of it as you get older

c) It helps keep your blood from clothing

d) None of the above

SECTION-B

Note: Objective/ Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)

Q.7 Expand SGOT.

Q.8 _____ is estimated by using dimethyl Sulphoxide method.

Q.9 Define hypocalcemia.

Q.10 Enlist any two methods for estimation of serum amylase.

Q.11 Write the reference range of HDL and LDL cholesterol.

Q.12 Name any two methods for estimation of serum cholesterol.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)

Q.13 Schematically explain the formation of bilirubin.

Q.14 Mention any four differnces about direct and indirects bilirubin. Also write the reference values of direct and indirect bilirubin.

Q.15 Describe the principle of Reitman and Frankel's method for SGOT estimation

Q.16 Write the clinical significance of AST determination.

Q.17 Illustrate the procedure of serum amylase estimation.

Q.18 Write the principle of ALP estimation.

Q.19 Briefly explain the principle of serum calcium estimation.

Q.20 Describe the procedure of serum potassium determination.

Q.21 Mention the importance of various ratios of lipid profile.

Q.22 Explain the principle of HDL estimation.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x8=16)

Q.23 Describe the principle , procedure and clinical significance of serum bilirubin estimation.

Q.24 Illustrate the principle, and procedure for estimation of serum glutamate-pyruvate transaminase.

Q.25 a) Write the principle of PNP method of acid phosphatase estimation.

b) Schematically explain formation of cholesterol in brief.