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3rd Sem / Branch : DMLT
Sub.: Applied Clinical Biochemistry

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 60

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 The unconjugated bilirubin (non-polar form) is converted into a more polar form by conjugating with the help of

a) Sulphuric acid b) Hydrochloric acid

c) Glucuronic acid d) Acetic acid

Q.2 SGPT is related to

a) Heart b) Liver

c) Lungs d) Pancreas

Q.3 Amylase determination test is used for the detection of

a) Hepatobiliary disease

b) Peptic ulcers

c) Cystic fibrosis

d) None of these

Q.4 Alkaline phosphate level is increased in

a) Rickets

b) Leukemia

c) Cardial infection

d) Pancreatic deficiency

Q.5 Hypokalemia is defined as serum potassium less then

a) 5.5 meg/L b) 4.5 meg/L

c) 3.5 meg/L d) 2.5 meg/L

Q.6 LDL cholesterol is called "bad" cholesterol as

a) It causes low blood counts

b) It changes heart rhythm

c) It can cause blockage in the arteries

d) Both a and B

SECTION-B

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

Q.7 Define bilirubin.

Q.8 Name the transaminase enzyme which is used as biomarker of heart attack.

Q.9 Normal value of serum amylase is _____.

Q.10 Phosphorus is very importance for the normal functioning of heart. (True/False)

Q.11 Write the reference range of triglycerides in normal human male adult.

Q.12 Define lipoproteins.

SECTION-C

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

Q.13 Differentiate between conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin.

Q.14 Describe the principle of Malloy & Evelyn method for serum bilirubin estimation.

Q.15 Explain the clinical significance of ALT estimation.

Q.16 Describe the procedure of SGPT determination.

Q.17 Write the principle of serum amylase estimation.

Q.18 Explain the principle of ACP estimation.

Q.19 Mention the clinical significance of serum calcium determination.

Q.20 Illustrate the procedure of serum potassium determination.

Q.21 Briefly explain the formation of cholesterol.

Q.22 Write the principle of LDL estimation.

SECTION-D

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

Q.23 Describe the formation and excretion of bilirubin in detail.

Q.24 Explain the principle, procedure and clinical significance of SGOT estimation.

Q.25 a) Write the principle of triglycerides estimation.

b) Illustrate the procedure of ALP estimation.