

Q.21 Explain the principle and procedure of serum calcium estimation.

Q.22 Write short notes on HDL and LDL cholesterol.

SECTION-D

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

Q.23 Describe in detail the types, estimation, and clinical significance of serum bilirubin.

Q.24 Explain the principles, procedures, and diagnostic importance of SGOT estimations.

Q.25 Discuss the complete lipid profile and estimation of HDL/LDL cholesterol/ triglycerides, and their clinical significance.

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

**Subject : Applied Clinical Biochemistry /
Clinical Biochemistry - III**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 60

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 The yellow pigment formed from the breakdown of hemoglobin is called:

- a) Biliverdin b) Bilirubin
- c) Urobilinogen d) Hemin

Q.2 The enzyme SGPT is also known as:

- a) Alanine transaminase
- b) Aspartate Transaminase
- c) Alkaline phosphate
- d) Amylase

Q.3 The normal serum bilirubin level in adults is approximately:

- a) 0.1-0.5 mg/dL b) 0.2-1.0 mg/dL
- c) 1.5-2.0 mg/dL d) 3-5 mg/dL

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- Q.4 The enzyme increases in acute pancreatitis is:
- a) SGOT b) Amylase
- c) ALP d) ACP
- Q.5 The method commonly used for potassium estimation is:
- a) Colorimetry b) Flame photometry
- c) Nephelometry d) ELISA
- Q.6 HDL cholesterol is commonly called:
- a) Bad Cholesterol b) Good Cholesterol
- c) Neutral Lipid d) Free cholesterol

SECTION-B

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

- Q.7 Differentiate between conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin.
- Q.8 Write the full forms of SGOT and SGPT.
- Q.9 Mention two clinical conditions where ALP levels are increased.
- Q.10 What is the principle of serum calcium estimation by O-CPC method?

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- Q.11 State two clinical significances of serum potassium estimation.
- Q.12 Write the normal range of serum triglycerides and cholesterol.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.13 Describe the formation and excretion of bilirubin.
- Q.14 Explain the principle and procedure of estimation of serum bilirubin(Direct & Indirect)
- Q.15 Write a note on the clinical significance of serum bilirubin estimation.
- Q.16 Explain the principle and procedure of estimation of SGPT.
- Q.17 Explain the principle of serum amylase estimation.
- Q.18 Write a note on clinical significance of serum amylase estimation.
- Q.19 Describe the principle and procedure of estimation of ALP.
- Q.20 Write a note on the clinical significance of ALP and ACP estimation.

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