REV-01
BMLT/03/08

2024/07

SET A

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
FIFTH SEMESTER
BIOCHEMISTRY V
BMLT – 503 [SPECIAL REPEAT]

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. Which test measure the glomerular filtration of the kidney
   a. Blood urea nitrogen. b. Serum total Protein test.
   c. Serum cholesterol. d. Urea clearance test
2. ____ is a measure of the total concentration of dissolved particles in the specimen
   a. Prostaglandins b. Renin
   c. Specific gravity d. Osmolarity
3. Which test determine acid-base status of kidney function
   a. Serum creatinine b. Serum urea
   c. Serum electrolytes d. Creatinine clearance test
4. Which test is excluded from the cardiac injury panel tests.
   a. CPK b. SGOT
   c. SGPT d. LDH
5. Which of the following creatine kinase is a marker for myocardial infarction.
   a. CK- MM b. CK - MB
   c. CK- BB d. CK- MI
6. In liver and skeletal muscles which isoenzymes of LDH appears or predominate
   a. LD -1 and LD-2 b. LD -4 and LD-5
   c. LD -1 and LD-4 d. LD -5 and LD-2
7. CK-MM are found in
   a. Brain and Heart muscles b. Skeletal and Heart muscles
   c. Heart muscles d. Brain
8. Reference range of ALT
   a. Upto 50 U/L b. Upto 42 U/L
   c. Upto 52 U/L d. Upto 30 U/L
9. PNP full form
   a. Pnitrophenyl phosphate b. Pitrophenyl phosphate
   c. Phenylene phosphate d. Phenylalanine phosphate

10. The optimum temperature of alpha amylase
    a. 58-65°C
    b. 63-68°C
    c. 68-74°C
    d. 70-80°C

11. Conjugated bilirubin pass through kidneys which excrete in urine is termed as
    a. Stercobilin
    b. Jaundice
    c. Urobilinogen
    d. Stercobilinogen

12. Conjugated bilirubin pass through the guts which excrete in faeces is termed as
    a. Urobilinogen
    b. Stercobilinogen
    c. urobilin
    d. Stercobilin

13. Jaundice is also known as
    a. Hepatitis
    b. Post hepatic
    c. Icterus
    d. Hepatic

14. T3 hormone is
    a. Triiodothyronine
    b. Thyroxine
    c. Threonine
    d. Thyroid stimulating hormone

15. Post- hepatic jaundice is also known as
    a. Hemolytic
    b. Obstructive
    c. Hepatocellular
    d. Pre- Hemolytic

16. T4 hormone is
    a. Triiodothyronine
    b. Thyroxine
    c. Threonine
    d. Thyroid stimulating hormone

17. Analysis in which each specimen in the batch enters the analytical process one after another
    a. Parallel analysis
    b. Discrete analysis
    c. Sequential analysis
    d. Batch analysis

18. Transport of a quantity analyte from one specimen reaction in to another and contaminating a subsequent one
    a. Point of care testing
    b. Carry over
    c. Centralised testing
    d. Core lab

19. Which of the following plays a key role in the metabolism of thyroid gland
    a. Sodium
    b. Iodine
    c. Potassium
    d. Copper

20. Which one of the following links together multiple lab disciplines into a single testing platform interconnected by a track
    a. Stand-alone systems
    b. Total laboratory automation
    c. Modular integrated systems
    d. Centralised system

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain the Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT). **10**

2. Explain the formation of urine. Describe the test to assess kidney Functions. **5+5=10**

3. Discuss the diagnostic marker of myocardial infarction. Write a short note on Atherosclerosis. **5+5=10**

4. Give the Classification of Thyroid Function Tests. Explain Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism. **5+5=10**

5. Define Jaundice. Explain the types in details. **10**

6. Discuss the Classification of Amylase, procedure Write the Principle and clinical significance of ALP **5+5=10**

7. Define Automation. Explain its different analytical techniques. **10**

8. Write the functions of liver. Describe the Metabolism of bilirubin. Discuss the Test to assess liver function. **3+3+4 =10**

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