St. Joseph's College of Arts & Science (Autonomous)

Cuddalore- 607 001

PG & Research Department of Biochemistry

Subject: Medical Biochemistry

Subject code: BC611S

Class: III B.Sc Biochemistry

Staff Incharge: Dr. N.Priya & Mrs. S. Seethalakshmi

I. Answer in one sentences

1. What is the normal pH of blood?
2. What is the full form of EDTA?
3. What is polyphagia?
4. Define diabetes mellitus
5. Which is called as the chief carrier of endogenous hepatic TG?
6. Which is known as good cholesterol?
7. How is bile pigments formed?
8. What is creatinine clearance rate?
9. What are isoenzyme?
10. Mention any two non-functional enzymes
11. Define hematuria
12. What is proteinuria?
13. What is Galactosemia?
14. Define glycosuria
15. Which is called as the chief carrier of "exogenous" TG?
16. Define reverse cholesterol transport
17. What is the use of kidney function test
18. What is hyperacidity?
19. Which enzyme act as a marker for myocardia infarction
20. In which diseases condition LDH-1 and LDH-2 will be released?
21. How blood can be stored for a longer duration?
22. Define polydipsia
23. List the cause of galactosemia
24. What is Latent autoimmune diabetes?
25. Which enzyme deficiency is responsible for type I galactosemia?
26. What is LDL?
27. Define atherosclerosis?
28. Define prothrombin time
29. What do you mean by Vandenberg test?
30. List any two functional plasma enzymes
31. Flow of blood to the part of the heart is called as----------

32. ---------- is a group of enzyme found many in bone, liver and pancreas
33. Define pancreatitis'
34. What is hyper glycaemia?
35. What is bile pigments?
36. Define myocardial infarction
37. Normal value of bilirubin in---------- blood
38. Define anticoagulant
39. What is the role of AhDH?
40. What is serum?
41. Haematoma
42. Heparin
43. Define glycosuria
44. Note on glucagon
45. What is PT?
46. Ochronosis
47. Myocardial infarction
48. Galactose tolerance test
49. Note on serum ALP in bone diseases
50. Define isoenzymes
51. What is anticoagulant?
52. How to preserve blood samples?
53. What is normalglycemia?
54. Define the term insulin resistance
55. Give two examples for inborn errors of metabolism
56. What is jaundice?
57. Define-prothrombin time
58. Define- free acidity
59. What are isoenzymes?
60. Define-pancreatitis?

SECTION-B

II Answer the following

1. Write a note on fructosuria
2. What is the role of LDL in the transport of lipids
3. Write a note on alkaptonuria
4. Write a note on vanderbergh test
5. Write a short note on amylase in serum and urine
6. Give an account on hemolysis
7. Write a note on galactosemia
8. What is the role of HDL in the transport of lipids
9. Write a note on phenylketonuria
10. Explain the classifications of jaundice
11. Explain the gastric function test

12. Describe the significance of isoenzymes
13. What are anticoagulants? Add a short note on any two anticoagulants
14. Write a short note on galactosemia and galactosuria
15. List the types of lipoproteins. Add a note on it
16. How could gastric juice be analysed?
17. Write a short note on inulin clearance test
18. What are non functional plasma enzymes? Bring out their importance in clinical diagnosis
19. Explain about natural anti-coagulant and artificial anti-coagulant
20. What is diabetes mellitus? Explain the symptoms and signs
21. Define phenylketonuria? What are the symptoms of phenylketonuria?
22. What is acidity? Explain about hypo and hyper acidity
23. Explain about plasma enzymes with importance
24. Explain about the endogeneous transport mechanism of lipids
25. Give in detail the abnormal consituents of urine
26. Explain in detail Galactosemia and Galactosuria
27. Write a note on types, signs and symptoms of Albinism
28. Note on liver function test based on bile pigments
29. Give any four tests to determine gastric function
30. Describe the enzyme pattern in acute pancreatitis
31. List out the name of biological samples and their analysis purpose
32. Write the sign of diabetes mellitus
33. Write note on cystinuria
34. Explain the causes and treatments for fatty liver
35. How to assess liver detoxification function?
36. Discuss the importance of LDH isoenzyme analysis

SECTION-C

III Answer the following

1. Give the procedure of the 24 hour's urine collection and the use of preservatives
2. Describe the glucose tolerance test and its types in detail
3. Describe the fatty liver with its types
4. Classify liver function tests. Describe the tests based on bile pigment metabolism
5. Discuss the diagnostic value of iso enzyme measurement
6. Describe the methods of collecting blood specimen and separating serum aseptically
7. Discuss the classification, signs symptoms and complications of diabetes mellitus
8. Explain the clinical manifestation of Atherosclerosis
9. Describe the types of renal function tests in detail

10. Describe critically the interprations of the following enzymes in serum and their merits and demerits; a. Acid phosphatase b. creatine phosphokinase d. amylase
11. Describe in detail the importance of blood parameters in the diagnosis of diseases
12. Give a detailed account on phenylketonuria and alkaptonuria
13. Describe the different types of renal function tests
14. Write a detailed account on myocardial infarction(MI) and the role of marker enzymes in diagnosis of MI
15. Describe about pancreatitis
16. Explain about myocardial infarction
17. What is jaundice? Explain about types of jaundice.
18. What is GTT? How it is performed.
19. Explain the following terms
    1. Pentosuria
    2. Galactosemia
    3. Galactosuria
    4. Fructosuria

20. Explain the types of blood collection. What is preservatives? How it helps in blood storage
21. Explain about pancreatitis
22. Explain the methods of collection, preservation and transportation of biological samples
23. Explain in detail the types and complications of diabetes mellitus
24. Note on fatty liver in detail
25. Give in detail the renal function tests
26. Explain the enzyme patterns in myocardial infarction
27. Explain the normal values of blood constituents
28. Describe the late complications of diabetes mellitus
29. Explain the mechanism of lipoprotein metabolism
30. Illustrate the protocol and calculation of urea clearance test
31. Discuss about diagnostic enzymes in liver disease