CLINICAL CHEMISTRYBSc MCQ 20 MARKS

1. The most useful test for the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis during the first few days is:-
   a. Urinary amylase
   b. Serum calcium
   c. Urinary lipase
   d. Serum Amylase
   e. Serum inorganic phosphates

2. Detection of hypochlorhydria in gastric juice analysis include:-
   a. Tryptic activity
   b. Fatty acids
   c. pH above 7.5
   d. Presence of carbonic acid
   e. Lack of titratable acid

3. Cerebral haemorrhage is usually associated with:-
   a. Increased protein in CSF
   b. Lack of protein in CSF
   c. Increased amount of CSF
   d. Lack of red blood cells in CSF
   e. Presence of red blood cells in CSF

4. Volhard's titration involves the use of the following:-
   a. Iron II alum
   b. Ammomium thiocyanate
   c. Potassium chromate
   d. Chromic acid
   e. Cyanic acid

5. Occult blood in stool can be detected using:-
   a. An osmometer
   b. A stethoscope
   c. Haemoglobinometer
   d. Haematest
   e. Ictotest

6. Bile salts lower the surface tension of urine and can be detected using:
   a. Glucostix strips
   b. Chloroform
   c. Sulphur powder
   d. Gelatine
   e. X-ray paper

7. Bence-jones protein are:-
   a. Proteins of light Beta chains
   b. Proteins associated with multiple myeloma
   c. Not different from general proteins
   d. Proteins without peptide bonds
   e. Proteins that coagulate at 70°C

8. The reference value of total protein in CSF is:-
   a. 150 – 400 mg/L
   b. 15 – 40 mg/L
   c. 30 – 80 mg/L
   d. 40 – 90 mg/L
   e. 50 – 120 mg/L

9. The following substance (s) is/are amphoteric:-
   a. Glucose
   b. Leucine
   c. Urea
   d. Uric acid
   e. Fatty acid

10. 150mg/dl of glucose is equivalent to:-
   a. 4 mmol/L
   b. 8.3 mmol/L
   c. 5. 2 mmol/L
   d. 0.4 mmol/L
   e. 0.83 mmol/L

11. The development of purple colour with Mercuric Nitrate in the presence of diphenylcarbazone is characteristic of:-
   a. Sulphates
   b. Chlorides
   c. Oxalates
   d. Barium
   e. Sodium

12. In Haemolytic Jaundice:-
   a. Indirect serum bilirubin is very high
   b. Direct serum bilirubin is very high
   c. Both direct and indirect serum bilirubin are high
   d. Urobilinogen is not present in urine
   e. Bilirubin is not present in urine

13. The substrate used for alkaline and acid phosphatases is:-
    a. Starch
    b. Phenol
    c. Aspartic acid
    d. Disodium phenylphosphate
    e. Creatine phosphate

14. Acid found mainly in the nucleic and cytoplasm of animal cells include:-
    a. Deoxyribonucleic acid
    b. Lactic acid
    c. Hydrochloric acid
    d. Phosphoric acid
    e. Sulphuric acid

15. Methods used for estimation of blood urea include:-
    a. Urastrat
    b. Reinhold method
    c. Asatoor and king
    d. Wallace and diamond technique
    e. Van den bergh reaction

16. A false positive pregnancy test may be observed in patients with:-
    a. Hypertension
    b. Chorionic carcinoma
    c. Testicular carcinoma
    d. Severe diarrhea in pregnancy
    e. Renal failure

17. In chromatography, the ratio of distance travelled by solute to that travelled by solvent front is called:-
    a. Rt
    b. RF
    c. Upward mobility
    d. Chromatography ratio
    e. Electrophoresis

SECTION B: ESSAY 30 MARKS

1. Discuss the formation of conjugated bilirubin. **10 marks**

2. Briefly state the purpose of running the renal function test **2 marks**

3. Give a list of the renal function tests **8 marks**

4. Outline the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test procedure **10 marks**