



'সমানো মন্ত্র: সমিতি: সমানী'

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
B.Sc. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2023

SEC1-P1-PHYSIOLOGY
CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

GROUP-A

1. Answer any **five** questions from the following: 1×5 = 5
- (a) What is atherosclerosis?
 - (b) Name the diagnostic enzymes in Myocardial Infarction (MI).
 - (c) What is alkaptonuria?
 - (d) What is the normal cholesterol level?
 - (e) What do you mean by the term alkalosis?
 - (f) What is neonatal jaundice?
 - (g) What does SGOT/SGPT stand for?
 - (h) What are the types of Diabetes Mellitus?

GROUP-B

Answer any three questions from the following 5×3 = 15

- 2. What is galactosemia? Write about the clinical significance of glycolysis. 2+3
- 3. Mention the important pancreatic function tests. What is the use of chromatography in clinical biochemistry? 3+2
- 4. What is the difference between haemophilia A and haemophilia B? What are the other types of bleeding disorders? 3+2
- 5. Name the enzyme commonly estimated for liver diseases. Describe the clinical significance of ALP. 2+3
- 6. List the tests under RFT panel. Define creatinine clearance. 3+2

GROUP-C

Answer any *two* questions from the following

10×2 = 20

7. Describe briefly the basic principle of immunological detection of pregnancy. 10
8. Briefly describe the pathophysiological significance of the following blood constituents: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$
- (i) Glucose
 - (ii) Urea
 - (iii) Bilirubin
 - (iv) Ketone bodies.
9. Write briefly about the following topics: 5×2 = 10
- (i) Hazards in clinical biochemistry
 - (ii) Isotope in diagnostic physiology.
10. What are bile salts and bile pigments? In which disease these appear in urine? 3+1+6
How bile salt and bile pigment are detected in urine?

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