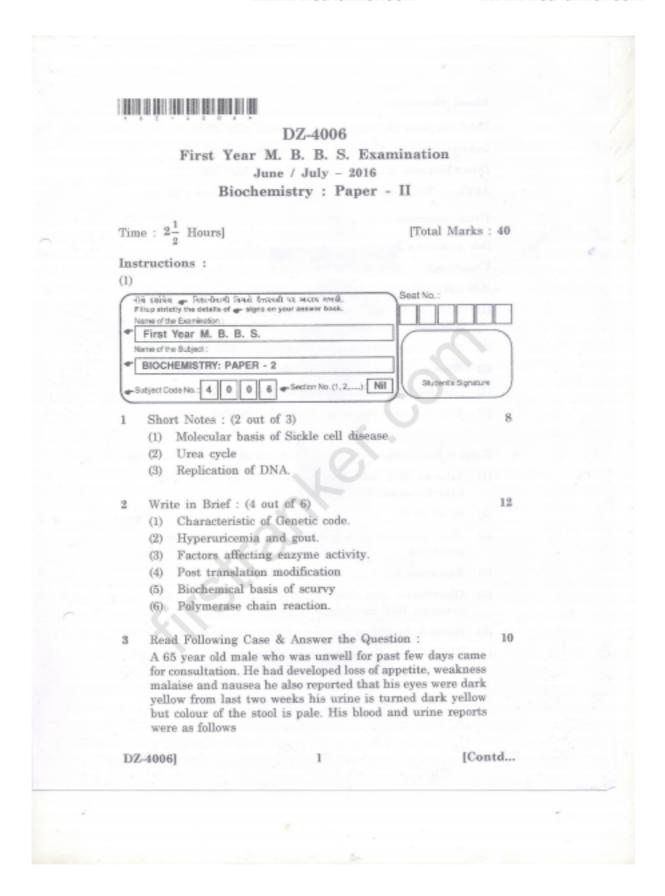


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Blood chemistry

Total bilirubin 10.2 mg%

Indirect bilirubin 1.5 mg%

Direct bilirubin 8.7 mg%

APTT - Test : 60 sec

Serum AST 28/IU/L

Serum ALT 32 IU/L

Serum ALP 220 U/I

APTT - Control: 30 sec

Urine examination

Bile pigment : Present

Urobilinogen : Absent

Bile salts: Absent

(1) What is the difference between direct and indirect bilirubin?

(2) Write about different types of jaundice and their causes?

(3) What are enzyme markers for different types of jaundice?

(4) Give biochemical explanation for abnormal APTT level.

(5) Why bile salts are present in urine in this case

4 Write a justification in 2-3 lines : (5 out of 7)

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- Vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency can cause hyperhomocysteinemia
- (2) Blood Buffers act quickly but not permanently.
- Phenobarbitone can precipitate acute intermittent porphyria.
- (4) Zwitterion has least buffering and solubility.
- (5) Glutathione and NADPH play important role for maintain RBC membrane
- (6) Biotin is known as anti-egg white injury factor
- (7) Glycine does not exhibit optical isomerism

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[600]