



## First Year MBBS Examination

## I MBBS BIOCHEMISTRY PAPERI

Time: 3 hours Max Marks: 100

Date: 25-01-2023

Instructions: INSTRUCTIONS: Attempt all questions in both sections: (Use separate answer book for each section)

## Section 1

1.	Fill in the blanks: (6)
a.	Lipoprotein responsible for reverse cholesterol transport is
b.	Secondary structure present in collagen protein
C.	Low Km value indicates
	affinity between
	enzyme and substrate.
d.	Chemical name of calcitriol is
e.	Nitric oxide is synthesized from
	amina aaid



- od) Complex IV
- 3. A 66 years age obese male had severe chest pain in the morning after doing exercise. He describe pain as retrosternal and radiating to the left arm. On investigation (15) serum troponin I was raised. He had complaint of dyspnoca and intermittent palpitations. Based on this history answer:
- a. What is probable diagnosis?
- b. What other investigations are to be performed for diagnosis?
- c. What is the role of isoenzymes in diagnosis of this case?
- d. What is flipped pattern?
- e. What are various risk factors for this disease?
  - 4. Write short notes on (Any five) (10)
- a. Ferritin
- b. Anion gap (A.482)
- c. Atherosclerosis. (A.317)
- d. Uncouplers
- e. Denaturation of proteins
- f. Transaminases.



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- a. Chemiosmotic theory
- b. Krebs Henseleit cycle.
- c. Fate of Acetyl COA (A.253)
- d. Functions of electrolytes.

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## www.FirstRanker.com Section 2

- 6. Discuss the reactions of cycle with its energetic. Suggest role of vitamins in Krebs cycle. (20)
- 7. Explain Why (Any Five ) (10)
- a. Liver cannot utilize ketone bodies.
- Insulin is given to diabetics by subcutaneous route
- c. Eating raw eggs causes biotin deficiency.
- d. Vitamin C is not synthesized in starvation.
- e. Ketoacidosis is observed in starvation.
- f. Ammonia is toxic to brain. (A.336)
- 8. Explain briefly (Any Four ) (20)
- a. Products obtained from Glycine amino acid.
   (A.344)
- b. Biochemical functions and deficiency manifestations of Vitamin A.
- c. Diagnostic significance of enzyme
- d. Differential diagnosis of jaundice.
- e. Gluconeogenesis.