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For More D-Pharmacy MCQS

**0808 Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology
Solved MCQs With All Answers**

1. Types of enzyme

- (a) Reversible inhibition
- (b) Irreversible inhibition
- (c) Allosteric Inhibition
- (d) All of the above Answer**

2. Give physiological role of sodium in body

- (a) To maintain acid base balance.
- (b) Required for maintenance of osmotic pressure & fluid balance (c) Required for normal muscle irritability & cell permeability
- (d) Required for initiating & maintaining heart beat
- (e) All of the above Answer**

3. Symptoms of Dementia

- (a) anxiety
- (b) poor memory
- (c) irritability
- (d) insomnia
- (e) All of the above Answer**

4. Types of anaemia

- (a) Aplastic anemia
- (b) Pernicious anaemia
- (c) Iron deficiency anaemia
- (d) Haemolytic anaemia
- (e) All of the above Answer**

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5. Name protein deficiency disorders?

- (a) Marasmus
- (b) Kwashiorkor
- (c) Nutritional edema
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

6. classification of lipids

- (a) Compound Lipid
- (b) Derived Lipids
- (c) Simple lipids
- (d) Miscellaneous Lipids
- (e) All of the above **Answer**

7. Symptoms of egg white injury

- (a) Anaemia
- (b) Nausea
- (c) Dermatitis,
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

8. Causes of dehydration

- (a) Diarrhoea
- (b) vomiting
- (c) Kidney diseases
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

9. Symptoms of dehydration

- (a) low blood pressure
- (b) Increased pulse rate,
- (c) sunken eyeballs
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

10. Importance of Biochemistry

- (a) Study of nature and working of biomolecules. (b) It deals with the study of the living system and its working. (c) Diagnosis of various metabolic disorders.
- (d) Study of various deficiency diseases.
- (e) All of the above **Answer**

11. Biological functions of calcium

- (a) Blood clotting
- (b) Muscle contraction
- (c) Growth of children
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

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12. Functions of Vitamin C

- (a) Bone formation
- (b) Collagen formation
- (c) Iron & haemoglobin metabolism
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

13. Oxidation of D-Glucose

- (a) with bromine gives Gluco Saccharic acid
- (b) With platinum it gives Glucuronic acid@
- (c) With nitric acid it gives Gluconic acid
- (d) All of the above **Answer**

State whether the following statements are True or False

Anabolism is a process of degradation of complex matter into a simple form generating energy & metabolites that provide metabolic fuel & building blocks for the cell. (a) True

- (b) False **Answer**

Anabolism is a biosynthetic phase, uses energy to construct components of cells such as proteins and nucleic acids.

The study dealing with the chemistry of living organisms in its different phases of activity is called as biochemistry

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Biomolecules are molecules and ions present in organisms that are essential to one or more biological processes, such as cell division, development etc.

- (a) True **Answer**
- (b) False

Fats are liquid at room temp

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

Fats are solids at room temp

All enzymes involved in Krebs cycle are absent in mitochondria.

- (a) True
- (b) False **Answer**

All enzymes involved in Krebs cycle are present in mitochondria.

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Kreb's cycle is a central pathway for release of energy from acetyl CoA which is produced from glycolysis, catabolism of fatty acids or amino acids

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

Catabolism is a biosynthetic phase, uses energy to construct components of cells such as proteins and nucleic acids.

(a) True

(b) False **Answer**

Catabolism is a process of degradation of complex matter into a simple form generating energy & metabolites that provide metabolic fuel & building blocks for the cell.

Increase in number of lymphocytes count above normal range in blood & is observed in viral infection like Hepatitis A, Bordetella pertussis.

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

The presence of high ketone bodies in blood is called as Ketonemia

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

Ketone bodies are the biochemical process by which organisms produce a group of substances collectively known as ketone bodies by the breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids.

(a) True

(b) False **Answer**

Ketone bodies are acetone, acetoacetic acid and beta hydroxybutyric acid, their synthesis can occur in response to an unavailability of blood glucose

Minerals are inorganic homogeneous substances which must be supplied by the diet to perform various physiological functions.

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

Oils are solids at room temp

(a) True

(b) False **Answer**

Oils are liquid at room temp

Change in specific rotation on standing of aqueous solution of sugar is known as mutarotation

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

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Anemia occurs when the number of healthy red blood cells (RBCs) increases in the body. (a) True

(b) False **Answer**

Anemia occurs when the number of healthy red blood cells (RBCs) decreases in the body.

The study dealing with the chemistry of living organisms in its different phases of activity is called biochemistry.

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

Vitamin C is a water soluble vitamin, also known as L-ascorbic acid.

(a) True **Answer**

(b) False

Ketogenesis Are acetone, acetoacetic acid and beta-hydroxybutyric acid, their synthesis can occur in response to an unavailability of blood glucose

(a) True

(b) False **Answer**

Ketogenesis is the biochemical process by which organisms produce a group of substances collectively known as ketone bodies by the breakdown of fatty acids and ketogenic amino acids.

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