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5.	(A)	What is Clinical Biochemistry? Explain the of Clinical Biochemistry.	scope 4
	(B)	Write a note on autoanalyzer.	4
	(C)	Describe two types of percent solutions.	4
		OR	
	(P)	Describe any four basic requirements of c laboratory.	linical 4
	(Q)	What is the use of glassware in clinical labora	atory ? 4
	(R)	Explain spectrophotometer.	4
6.	(A)	Describe collection of CSF and its important	ice. 4
	(B)	Write on preservation of blood.	4
	(C)	Explain clinical diagnosis of creatinine.	4
		OR	
	<b>(P)</b>	Explain how collection of serum is done.	4
	(Q)	Explain Urea clearance test.	4
	(R)	Describe chemical analysis of blood.	4
7.	What are isoenzymes? Explain with examples giving diagnostic applications.		ng their 12
		OR	
	Des	cribe in detail hypo- and hyper-glycemia.	12
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## B.Sc. Part-III (Semester-VI) Examination 6S: BIOCHEMISTRY

(Immunology and Clinical Biochemistry)

Time—Three Hour	s] [Maximum Marks—80
	ALL questions are compulsory and carry equal marks except Question No. 1 which carries 8 marks.
. (2)	Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
1. (A) Fill in the	•
(i) hing	is the only immunoglobulin without a e.
(ii) prod	is a malignant disorder of antibody lucing cell.
(iii) synt	is an inborn error due to lack of hesis of pigment melanin.
(iv) Mol	e fraction is denoted by 2
(B) Choose c	orrect alternative :
(i) Wid	al test is an example of test.
(a)	Precipitation
(b)	Agglutination
(c)	Complement fixation
. (d)	Haemagglutination
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(ii)	Primary immune response is characterized by production of type of antibodies.  (a) IgG (b) IgM	<ul> <li>(P) Define immunity. Give a detailed account of innate immunity.</li> <li>(Q) Explain in detail primary and secondary immune</li> </ul>
	(c) IgA (d) IgD  Natural infections lead to immunity.  (a) Active natural (b) Active artificial  (c) Passive natural (d) Passive artificial  Mantoux reaction is a hypersensitivity.	response. 4  (R) Write a note on IgA. 4  3. Define precipitation. Explain the mechanism of precipitation reaction and discuss in detail the applications of precipitation reaction. 12
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	(a) Type I (b) Type II  (c) Type III (d) Type IV 2  wer in one sentence:  Give two examples of live attenuated vaccines.  What are isoantigens?  Define "clearance" in terms of Clinical Biochemistry.  Write two applications of haemagglutination inhibition test.	What is ELISA? Describe the procedure and its applications.  12  4. (A) Describe the classical pathway of complement system.  4  (B) What is hybridoma? Describe the steps involved in hybridoma technology for production of monoclonal antibodies.  4  (C) What is hypersensitivity? Classify it with examples.
(A) Exp labe (B) Def anti <sub>(</sub> (C) What	he following: lain the structure of IgG with the help of a neat lled diagram.  4 ine antigen. Explain various factors affecting genicity.  4 at is vaccine? Describe the different types of eines.  OR	OR  (P) Give an account of alternative pathway of complement system.  4  (Q) What is anaphylaxis? Describe the causes and mechanism of anaphylaxis.  4  (R) Give an account of Erythroblastosis foetalis.
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