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**CHIMICAL PATHOLOGY**

**SECTION (A)**

**MCQS NO :1**

**ANS:-** Heart disease (C)

**MCQS NO: 2**

**Ans:-** Glumeruli (B)

**MCQS NO:3**

**ANS:-** Children (C)

**MCQS NO:4**

**ANS:-**All of the above (D)

**MCQS NO:5**

**ANS:-** All of the above (D)

**MCQS NO:6**

**ANS:-**Bilirubin (A)

**MCQS NO:7**

**ANS:-**48 to 72 (B)

**MCQS NO:8**

**ANS:-**Con t diagnos the

Blockage of the bile duct. (C)

**MCQS NO :9**

**ANS:-**Stool test (A)

**MCQS NO:10**

**ANS:-**24 hour (B)

**MCQS NO:11**

**ANS:**Production of vitamin E (B)

**MCQS NO:12**

**ANS:-** Nephron (C)

**MCQS NO:13**

**ANS:-**Varies from acidic to alkaline (C)

**MCQS NO :14**

**ANS:-**Purine (B)

**MCQS NO :15**

**ANS:- HDL** (A)

## **SECTION (B)**

**QUESTION NO:1**

**PROTEINURIA:-**

- When kidney are not filtering minrals ,fluides and wast freom the blood then proteinuria occure.
- Becouse abnormal protein is present in the urine
- There are two types of proteinuria

**1:-TRANSIENT PROTEINURIA:-**

- It is a temporary excretion of protein
- Couused by high fever , excercise and strees.

## **2:-ORTHOSTATIC PROTEINURIA:-**

- Its means increase amount of protein
- Orthostatic proteinuria found in less than 30 years of age.

## **SYMPTOMS OF PROTEINURIA:-**

- High blood pressure or diabetes.
- Hypertension
- Increase weight because of fluid
- When protein loss severe edema can be present in the:-
- Face
- Around the eye
- Abdomen
- Hand, arms and legs

## **QUESTION NO:2**

### **KETONURIA:-**

- It is a medical condition characterized by ketones in the urine.
- Ketones is a metabolic end-product.
- It is formed in the liver of a healthy person
- When carbohydrate is unable to be used as a source of energy then fats become instead of carbohydrate, and ketones are formed.
- When ketones level is high in the urine that means the body is using fat as a source of energy.

### **Ketosis:-**

- It is an alternative source of energy
- When glucose stores in the body due to not consuming food for a long time they create ketone bodies.

## **Digestive disturbances:-**

- When intake of carbohydrates become compromised
- Body will convert fat and muscle into the energy
- It leads to increase ketones in the blood and urine
- Ketone level also increases in the urine due to hard exercise, Excessive vomiting and diarrhea

## **SYMPTOMS:-**

- Fruity smelling breathing
- Nausea and vomiting
- Heavy breathing
- Confusion
- Dehydration
- Excessive thirst

## **(2): PHENYLKETONURIA:-**

- It is an autosomal recessive metabolic genetic disorder
- Gene mutation for phenylalanine hydrolysis (PAH).
- When PAH activity reduces phenylalanine converts into Phenylketones.
- Phenylketones will be detected in the urine
- This disorder is located on the 12th chromosome.
- Disease can be passed to children

## **SYMPTOMS:-**

- Children have lighter skin, hair and eyes
- Recurrent vomiting
- Jerking movements in legs and arms
- Mood disorders

### **QUESTION NO:3**

#### **COUSES OF CUSHING SYNDROM:-**

- Also called hypercortisolism
- Because high level of hormone cortisol is exposed
- Cushing syndrome may be caused by corticosteroid medication
- This condition may occur when one or both adrenal glands make excess production.
- Also caused by overproduction of ACTH
- It may be caused by the tumor of the pituitary gland.

*THE END.*