

## Mid-Term Assignment

### Section A

- Two students of MLT are talking about the use of cholesterol in food one says its good to have cholesterol in food the other said use of more cholesterol is not good for our health, they both asked from his class teacher and he replied "having high triglyceride levels in your blood can make you more likely to have \_\_\_\_\_
  - Arthritis
  - Feet infections
  - Heart disease**
  - Beri Beri
- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis is a disease that scars the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Bowman's capsule
  - Glomeruli**
  - Pancreases
  - Liver
- Minimal change disease "MCD" is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Women
  - Men
  - Children**
  - Aged
- The main signs or symptoms make up nephrotic syndrome is/are \_\_\_\_\_
  - Proteinuria
  - Hyperlipidemia
  - Hypoalbuminemia
  - All of the above**
- To diagnose a patient nephrotic syndrome, you should go for?
  - Urine Test
  - Blood Test
  - Biopsy
  - All of the above**
- Your class teacher gives you a history of patient such that a patient having yellow skin and body fluid that is the by-product of RBCs breakdown, Red blood cells typically survive for about 120 days before the body breaks them down, an increased breakdown of RBCs made the skin and body fluids colour yellow, this is due to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Bilirubin**
  - Cytokines
  - Alpha blockers
  - Side effects of NSAIDs
- New-borns with jaundice are carefully monitored and generally improve within \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
  - 04 to 07
  - 10 to 12**
  - 12 to 24
  - 48 to 72
- All are true regarding Bilirubin Test Except?
  - Is used to detect an increased level in the blood
  - Determine the cause of jaundice
  - Cannot diagnose blockage of the bile ducts.**
  - Help diagnose conditions
- A patient of malabsorption syndrome is admitted in LRH ward and you have to test the condition, of all the possible diagnostics test the most reliable test of malabsorption is \_\_\_\_\_
  - Stool test**
  - Blood test
  - Berth test
  - Imaging
- The Urine Albumin to Creatinine Ratio (UACR) is a test that estimates how much albumin is excreted in a \_\_\_\_\_ period without requiring patients to collect urine for a whole day.
  - 12-hour
  - 24-hour**

- C. 48-hour
- D. 72-hour

11. Which option are not **true** about kidney functions?
- A. Filter waste materials and toxin from the blood
  - B. Production of vitamin E**
  - C. Red Blood Cells (Erythropoietin) formation
  - D. Synthesize hormones that regulate blood pressure
12. Structural and Functional unit of the kidney is?
- A. Renal corpuscle
  - B. Renal tubule
  - C. Nephron**
  - D. All of the above
13. Normally: The pH of urine
- A. acidic
  - B. alkaline
  - C. varies from acidic to alkaline**
  - D. varies from alkaline to acidic

14. Uric acid is the end product of ..... catabolism.
- A. Thymine
  - B. Pyrimidin
  - C. Purine**
  - D. Urea
15. ....is known as the good cholesterol.
- A. HDL**
  - B. LDL
  - C. VLDL
  - D. triglycerides

## Section B

### Q1 What do you know about proteinuria?

**Ans: proteinuria:**

Which healthy kidney filter fluid minerals and waste from the body in the blood. When the people with **proteinuria** which have **unusually high amount of protein in their urine**. The **condition is sign of kidney disease**. When kidney disease damage protein such as albumin my luck from your blood into your pea.

There are two major group of serum protein in the blood abumin and globulins.

According to 50 percent more all serum proteins.

Globulins are divided into alpha, beta and gamma globulins. Alpha and gamma also transport substances.

### **Symptoms of proteinuria :**

In the most causes of the **proteinuria** symptoms screening those people with high blood pressure swelling or edema can occur.

Face around the eyes.

Arms, hands, ankle and feet.

Abdomen

Poancy urine.

Hypertension

### **Diagnosed:**

UACR is a test that estimates how much albumin is excreted in a 24 – hour period without requiring patients to collect urine for a whole day.

## **Q2 explain Ketonuria and phenylketonuria in detail.**

**Ans:**

### **Ketonuria:**

They are a medical condition which ketons in the urine.

They are metabolic end products of fatty acid metabolism.

They are formed in the liver completely; metabolism only negligible amounts appear in the urine.

The carbohydrates are unavailable or unable to be used as energy sources. Higher levels of ketons in the urine indicate the major sources of energy.

### **Causes:**

The body combination of carbohydrates, proteins and fats fuel cellular tissues.

Glucose is the most important energy source. They are easily utilized by cells.

They only hormone insulin is on hand to help facilitate the use of glucose.

### **Symptoms:**

The symptoms that are present in the patient for the most part of patients will often come from the previous diagnosis. The following are the symptoms that quickly develop in 24 hours.

1. Smelling breath : A common sign looked for in the medical which has been reached emergency room. Ketones are called acetone which they excrete through lungs.
2. Nausea and vomiting: Ketones circulate in the blood and they cause imbalance of various electrolytes such as sodium, potassium. Having low levels of these electrolytes can lead to nausea and vomiting if not corrected.
3. Dehydration: Due in part to frequent urination but also from nausea and vomiting as well.

### **Phenylketonuria:**

That is inborn is the error of the metabolism that results in a decrease in the metabolism of amino acids phenylketonuria. PKU can lead to intellectual disability, seizures, behavioral problems and that mental result mostly smell and skin.

The metabolic genetic disorder of autosomal recessive.

Phenylketonuria hydroxylase (PAH) mutation of the gene.

PKU is rare it is estimated to affect one in every 10,000 babies.

### **Causes:**

They are caused by a disorder of mutation in the PAH gene.

They are present on the 12th chromosome.

They do not carry the symptoms of the disease but a defective gene in his or her children.

### **Symptoms:**

They occur at healthy birth.

They only develop if the condition is not treated.

They can damage the brain and nervous systems can lead.

1. Epilepsy
2. Learning disabilities
3. Behavioral difficulties.

Lighter skin, eyes and hair with sisters or brothers without disease.

Vomiting Recurrent

Eczema

Tremors.

Microcephaly

**Diagnose:**

The first week of life screening on blood sample.

The PKU they are regular blood test to the measure level of the child.

**Treatment:**

They are successfully treated dietary supplements with low protein diet.

Most strictly followed by diet.

Those who continue the diet better physical and mental health.

**Q3 Enlist all the possible cause of Cushing syndrome.**

Ans:

**Cushing syndrome:**

**Cushing syndrome is a disorder that occur when your body make so much harmones cortisole over the long period of the time, that cortisole some time are called stess harmones because they help to body during the stess.**

**They maintain blood pressure.**

**They regulate the blood glucose also called sugar.**

**Which have reduce inflammation.**

**Turn the body food you eat into energy.**

**Causes:**

The most common causes of the **Cushing syndrome** as the long term high they use the corstiole like glucocorticoids these are used in other medical condition Such as.

Asthma, rheumatoid, arthritis and lupus. Glucorticoids are obtain injected into join to treat pain.

**Course Title: Chemical Pathology**

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**Instructor: Adnan Ahmad**

From: Masood Jan

Id: 14922

INU

Immune system: After in organ transplant to keep the body from the new organ.

Pituitary tumors: The pituitary gland sits at the base of the brain and the size varies. They make the ACTH hormones. These pituitary make so much ACTH.

Causing the adrenal to make much cortisol.

Ectopic ACTH: Producing tumors most of these tumors occur on the lungs.

Ectopic tumors also can occur in the pancreas, thyroid and thymus glands. They help build amino system.

Adrenal Tumor: Some time a tumor is adrenal gland.

To make so much cortisol adrenal tumor are most often benign but some time are cancers.