THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0522] MAY 2022 Sub.Code : 6055

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I – BIOCHEMISTRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.P. Code: 526055

Time: 30 Minutes Maximum: 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

 $(20 \times 1 = 20)$

- 1. Which of the following tissues can not utilise ketone bodies?
 - A. Renal Cortex.
 - B. Erythrocytes.
 - C. Brain.
 - D. Skeletal Muscle.
- 2. Burning foot syndrome is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin
 - A. Riboflavin.
 - B. Niacin.
 - C. Pantothenic acid.
 - D. Thiamin.
- 3. Classic Galactosemia due to deficiency of which enzyme?
 - A. Galactokinase.
 - B. Galactose -1 phosphate uridyltransferase.
 - C. Aldose reductase.
 - D. UDP Hexose-4-epimerase.
- 4. Essential pentosuria due to deficiency of which enzyme?
 - A. UDP Glucose dehydrogenase.
 - B. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.
 - C. Xylulose reductase.
 - D. Gulonolactone oxidase.
- 5. Which of the following is an Insulin dependent transporter
 - A. Glut 1
 - B. Glut 2
 - C. Glut 3
 - D. Glut 4

6.	Which of the following is a Non Reducing sugar?
	A. Maltose.
	B. Lactose.
	C. Cellobiose.
	D. Sucrose.
7.	HMG CoA reductase is inhibited by
	A. Clofibrate.
	B. Gemfibrosyl.
	C. Lovastatin.
	D. Cholestyramine.
8.	Calories generated per gram of fat is
	A. 4 K Cal.
	B. 5 K Cal.
	C. 8 K Cal.
	D. 9 K Cal.
9.	Congenital Erythropoietic porphyria is caused by deficiency of
	A. ALA Synthase.
	B. Uroporphyrinogen III Co synthase.
	C. Coproporphyrinogen oxidase.
	D. Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase.
10.	Daily requirement of Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) for a normal healthy adult is
	A. 1 microgram.
	B. 5 microgram.
	C. 100 microgram.
	D. 1 milligram.
	All the compounds act as antivitamins except
	A. Avidin.
	B. Menadione. C. INH.
	C. INH. D. Methotrexate.
	D. Monoucane.
12.	Which enzyme is useful in treating myocardial infarction?

A. PepsinB. TrypsinC. AsparaginaseD. Streptokinase

D. Urokinase.

A. Restriction endonuclease.B. Horse radish peroxidise.C. Reverse transcriptase.

13. What is the enzyme used in diagnostic technique of ELISA?

14. The glycosaminoglycans that serves as an anticoagulant
A. Heparin.
B. Hyaluronic acid.
C. Chondroitin sulphate.
D. Dermatan sulphate.

- 15. In humans, a dietary essential fatty acid is
 - A. Palmitic acid.
 - B. Stearic acid.
 - C. Oleic acid.
 - D. Linoleic acid.
- 16. Dietary fats after absorption appear in the circulation as
 - A. HDL.
 - B. VLDL.
 - C. LDL.
 - D. Chylomicron.
- 17. According to MICHAELIS-MENTEN equation Km of an enzyme
 - A. Is substrate concentration at maximal rate.
 - B. Is substrate concentration at half maximal rate.
 - C. Enzyme concentration at maximum rate.
 - D. Enzyme concentration at half minimum rate.
- 18. Which of the following mineral is required by glutathione peroxidase
 - A. Magnesium.
 - B. Copper.
 - C. Iron.
 - D. Selenium.
- 19. In liver, the conjugation of bilirubin is catalysed by which of the following enzyme?
 - A. Ferrochelatase.
 - B. UDP glucuronyltransferase.
 - C. Pyruvate carboxylase.
 - D. Beta glucuronidase.
- 20. Human insulin differs from bovine insulin in
 - A. Biological activity.
 - B. Number of amino acids.
 - C. Position of disulphide bonds.
 - D. Sequence of amino acids.
