

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA

Second Examination for Medical Degrees-November 2020 Biochemistry-Paper II

Answer All Five Questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

30th November 2020

Marks allocated to each part of a question are shown within parenthesis.

2.00 p.m- 5.00 p.m

Handover each book separately.

(Three hours)

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(Inree nours)	
1.1.1	Explain the regulation of vitamin D metabolism and the role of vitamin D in calcium homeostasis in the body.	(35 marks)	
1.1.2	Describe the process of iron absorption at the intestine and the regulation of body iron level.	(30 marks)	
Develo	pment of hypothyroidism after administering radioactive iodine to	(35 marks)	
	· · · ·		
Explain the biochemical basis of the following.			
2.1	Ketoacidosis is a result of prolonged ketosis.	(25 marks)	
2.2	Occurrence of hypertriglyceridaemia in type 1 diabetes mellitus.	(25 marks)	
2.3	Occurrence of mental retardation in classical phenylketonuria.	(25 marks)	
2.4	Maintenance of normal or near-normal plasma homocysteine concentrations is the treatment target in homocysteinaemia.	(25 marks)	
	•		
	Explain Develor patient 2.1 2.2 2.3	D in calcium homeostasis in the body. 1.1.2 Describe the process of iron absorption at the intestine and the regulation of body iron level. Explain the biochemical basis of the following. Development of hypothyroidism after administering radioactive iodine to patients with Graves' disease. Explain the biochemical basis of the following. 2.1 Ketoacidosis is a result of prolonged ketosis. 2.2 Occurrence of hypertriglyceridaemia in type 1 diabetes mellitus. 2.3 Occurrence of mental retardation in classical phenylketonuria. 2.4 Maintenance of normal or near-normal plasma homocysteine	

3. Explain the biochemical basis of the following.

3.1	Use of cardiac troponin in the diagnosis and in the assessment of severity of an acute myocardial infarction.	(25 marks)
3.2	Estimation of serum alkaline phosphatase in the diagnosis of liver and bone diseases.	(25 marks)
3.3	Exaggerated physiological jaundice in a new-born is a cause of neurological damage.	(25 marks)
3.4	Use of azidothymidine (AZT) as an antiviral agent.	(25 marks)

Contd.

4. 4.1 Explain the biochemical basis of the following.

Administration of a galactose free milk formula to a neonate diagnosed (25 marks) 4.1.1 with galactose 1-phosphate uridyl tranasferase deficiency.

Administration of sodium benzoate and sodium phenylacetate in (25 marks) 4.1.2 hyperammonaemia.

4.2 Explain the following.

The cellular mechanisms involved in the skeletal muscle cells in (25 marks) 4.2.1 regulating the blood glucose concentration after a meal.

The role of hormones in the regulation of gene expression at target cells. (25 marks) 4.2.2

A healthy 30 year-old female of 60 kg body weight and BMR of 24 kcal/kg/day spends 5. 8 hours in sleeping (activity factor= 1), 8 hours in moderate activity (activity factor =2), 4 hours in discretional activity (activity factor= 3) and the rest of the period utilizing energy at a rate of 1.5 BMR.

> Safe level of protein intake of an individual = 0.75 g/kg/day Digestibility of proteins in a mixed diet

5.1.1 Calculate

(15 marks) 5.1.1.1 her daily energy expenditure. 5.1.1.2 the amount of carbohydrate, protein, and fat that should be (20 marks) included in the diet. 5.1.1.3 total energy and protein requirement if she becomes (15 marks)

pregnant.

5.2 Explain the following.

5.2.1 The main considerations in planning a diet of a patient with chronic (25 marks) renal failure.

5.2.2 Application of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis (25 marks) in paternity testing.

exam papers library IFM