

UGS-Biochemistry

Archive

Lecture 3

Urine Analysis

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1) Diabetes mellitus is associated with? Select one:

- A- Decrease urine volume, increase urine specific gravity
- B- Increase urine volume, increase urine specific gravity
- C- Increase urine volume, decrease urine specific gravity
- D- Decrease urine volume, decrease urine specific gravity
- E- Nothing

Answer: B.

2) Which of the following crystals found in acidic urine? Select one:

- A- Calcium phosphate
- B- Amorphous phosphate
- C- Triple phosphate
- D- Calcium oxalate
- E- None of the following

Answer: D.

3) Substance if found in urine even in very small amount may indicate kidney disease?

- A- Urea
- B- Creatinine
- C- Glucose
- D- Potassium
- E- Sodium

Answer: C.

4) When specific gravity is fixed at 1.010, this indicates:

Select one:

- A- Acute glomerulonephritis
- B- Chronic renal failure
- C- Diabetes mellitus
- D- Nephrotic syndrome
- E- Normal hydration state

Answer: B.

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5) Colorless dumbbell-shaped crystals in acidic urine are most likely:

- A- Uric acid
- B- Triple phosphate
- C- Calcium oxalate
- D- Calcium carbonate
- E- Ammonium biurate

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Answer: C.

6) why in urinalysis the specimen should not be examined after two hours?

- A. RBC agglutination
- B. bacteria make the urine alkaline
- C. leukocytes cast
- D. increase bilirubin
- E. form ketones

Answer: B.

7) WBC cast seen in ?

- A. cystitis
- B. urethritis
- C. pyelonephritis
- D. prostatitis

Answer: C.

8. Obstructive jaundice— **presence of Bilirubin**

