

## UNIT V COMMON CLINICAL TEST AND SYNDROME - CASE STUDY

1. Which of the following tests is primarily used to evaluate liver function?
  - A) Serum creatinine
  - B) ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)
  - C) BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)
  - D) TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone)
2. Elevated levels of which enzyme are typically associated with liver damage?
  - A) AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase)
  - B) ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase)
  - C) ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)
  - D) LDH (Lactate Dehydrogenase)
3. What does an increase in serum bilirubin most likely indicate?
  - A) Kidney dysfunction
  - B) Liver dysfunction
  - C) Thyroid dysfunction
  - D) Cardiac dysfunction
4. Which of the following conditions is characterized by elevated direct (conjugated) bilirubin levels?
  - A) Hemolytic jaundice
  - B) Hepatocellular damage
  - C) Biliary obstruction
  - D) Renal failure
5. Which protein is a key marker for liver synthetic function?
  - A) Hemoglobin
  - B) Albumin
  - C) Ferritin
  - D) Creatinine

### Kidney Function Tests (KFTs)

6. The most important blood test for assessing kidney function is:
  - A) Serum creatinine

- B) ALT
  - C) TSH
  - D) Troponin
7. An elevated BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) level typically indicates:
- A) Liver disease
  - B) Kidney disease
  - C) Thyroid disease
  - D) Heart disease
8. The glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is used to evaluate:
- A) Liver function
  - B) Kidney function
  - C) Thyroid function
  - D) Gastric function
9. A common early indicator of kidney damage in urine is:
- A) Urinary glucose
  - B) Urinary protein
  - C) Serum calcium
  - D) Serum cholesterol
10. Which test is often used to diagnose chronic kidney disease (CKD)?
- A) Serum albumin
  - B) BUN and serum creatinine
  - C) Liver function tests
  - D) Thyroid function tests

#### Thyroid Function Tests (TFTs)

11. Which hormone is typically measured to assess thyroid function?
- A) TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone)
  - B) T3 (Triiodothyronine)
  - C) T4 (Thyroxine)
  - D) Cortisol

12. High levels of TSH and low levels of T4 usually indicate:
- A) Hyperthyroidism
  - B) Hypothyroidism
  - C) Normal thyroid function
  - D) Secondary hyperthyroidism
13. Which condition is characterized by low TSH and high T3 and T4 levels?
- A) Hypothyroidism
  - B) Hyperthyroidism
  - C) Normal thyroid function
  - D) Thyroiditis
14. A positive anti-TPO antibody test is associated with:
- A) Grave's disease
  - B) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
  - C) Addison's disease
  - D) Cushing's syndrome
15. What does a decreased level of free T4 with an increased level of TSH typically suggest?
- A) Primary hyperthyroidism
  - B) Secondary hypothyroidism
  - C) Primary hypothyroidism
  - D) Secondary hyperthyroidism

#### Gastric Function Tests (GFTs)

16. Which test is used to diagnose *Helicobacter pylori* infection?
- A) Urea breath test
  - B) Serum albumin
  - C) Stool culture
  - D) Endoscopy
17. To evaluate gastric acid secretion, which test is commonly used?
- A) pH monitoring
  - B) Serum bilirubin
  - C) Urinalysis

- D) Chest X-ray
18. A common symptom of peptic ulcer disease is:
- A) Abdominal pain
  - B) Shortness of breath
  - C) Joint pain
  - D) Headache
19. Achlorhydria, or reduced gastric acid production, is typically seen in:
- A) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
  - B) Chronic gastritis
  - C) Hyperthyroidism
  - D) Diabetes mellitus
20. Which procedure is used to directly visualize the stomach lining?
- A) Endoscopy
  - B) Ultrasound
  - C) CT scan
  - D) MRI

#### Prevention of Hospital-Acquired Infections (HAIs)

21. The most effective way to prevent the spread of hospital-acquired infections is:
- A) Using antibiotics
  - B) Hand hygiene
  - C) Isolation procedures
  - D) Wearing protective clothing
22. What is a common source of hospital-acquired infections?
- A) Contaminated water
  - B) Contaminated hands
  - C) Airborne particles
  - D) Infected animals
23. Which measure is crucial for preventing surgical site infections?
- A) Administering antibiotics before surgery
  - B) Ensuring a sterile environment during surgery

- C) Avoiding surgery in high-risk patients
  - D) Regular hand washing after surgery
24. Which action is a primary method to reduce the risk of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)?
- A) Elevating the head of the bed
  - B) Using higher doses of antibiotics
  - C) Frequent suctioning
  - D) Lowering the sedation levels
25. Proper disposal of sharps and using needleless systems are key to preventing:
- A) Surgical site infections
  - B) Blood-borne infections
  - C) Respiratory infections
  - D) Gastrointestinal infections

#### Prevention of Blood-Borne Infections

26. Blood-borne pathogens are typically transmitted through:
- A) Airborne droplets
  - B) Contaminated needles
  - C) Infected surfaces
  - D) Oral ingestion
27. Which of the following is NOT considered a blood-borne pathogen?
- A) Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
  - B) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
  - C) Influenza virus
  - D) Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
28. The most effective method to prevent needlestick injuries is:
- A) Recapping needles after use
  - B) Using needleless devices
  - C) Using gloves
  - D) Regular hand washing
29. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is recommended after potential exposure to:
- A) Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

- B) Tuberculosis
  - C) Influenza
  - D) Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
30. Which vaccination is important for healthcare workers to prevent blood-borne infections?
- A) Hepatitis B
  - B) Influenza
  - C) Varicella
  - D) Measles

**Answers:**

1. B) ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)
2. C) ALT (Alanine Aminotransferase)
3. B) Liver dysfunction
4. C) Biliary obstruction
5. B) Albumin
6. A) Serum creatinine
7. B) Kidney disease
8. B) Kidney function
9. B) Urinary protein
10. B) BUN and serum creatinine
11. A) TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone)
12. B) Hypothyroidism
13. B) Hyperthyroidism
14. B) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
15. C) Primary hypothyroidism
16. A) Urea breath test
17. A) pH monitoring
18. A) Abdominal pain
19. B) Chronic gastritis
20. A) Endoscopy

21. B) Hand hygiene
22. B) Contaminated hands
23. B) Ensuring a sterile environment during surgery
24. A) Elevating the head of the bed
25. B) Blood-borne infections
26. B) Contaminated needles
27. C) Influenza virus
28. B) Using needleless devices
29. A) Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
30. A) Hepatitis B