

Class-9

TOP



MLT MCQS

- **RRB - LA / LS**
- **AIIMS - JLT/SLT**
- **PGIMER Chandigarh**
- **MHSRB Telangana**



Target MLT

P49
PRIMER

Workers exposed to aniline dyes have an increased risk of developing which type of cancer?

A) Lung cancer ✓

B) Skin cancer ✓

C) Bladder cancer ✓

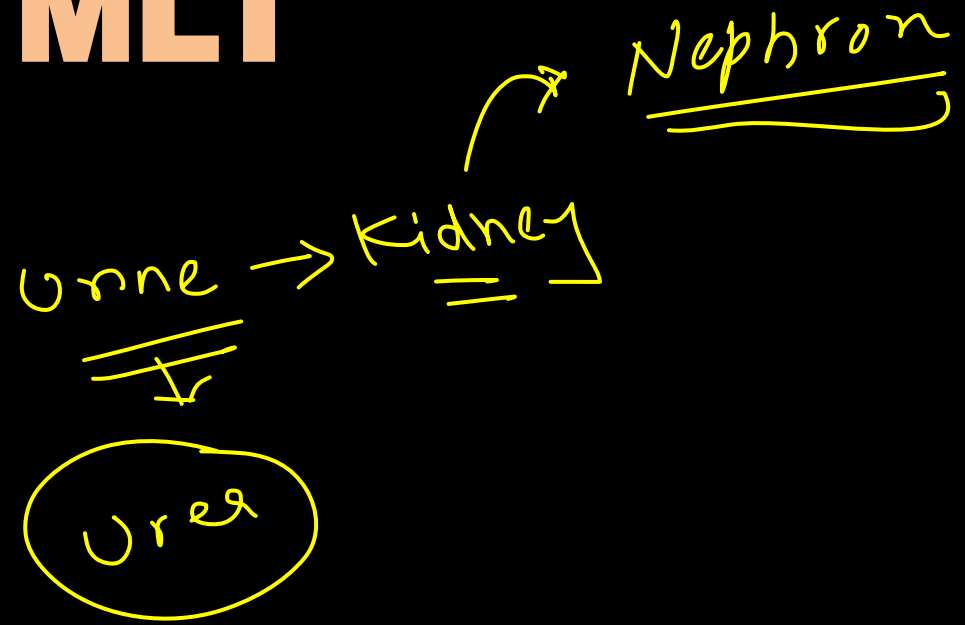
D) Liver cancer ✓

Urothelial
carcinoma

Target MLT

Urine is stored in-

- A. Bladder
- B. Ureter
- C. Kidneys
- D. Urethra



MHSRB ⇒ Maathani
↓
Mock Test

Target MLT

Urine is produced by-

- A. Kidneys
- B. Liver
- C. Intestine
- D. Urinary Bladder

Q Blood is filtered by → kidney

Q Blood Pumping → Heart

Q Blood oxygenate → lung

Gaseous exchange ⇒ (Alveolar level)

Target MLT

A large number of spermatozoa in urine may indicate which condition?

A) Prostatitis

B) Urinary tract infection

C) Retrograde ejaculation ⇒ Semen into Bladder

D) Epididymitis

ejaculation ⇒ Semen Release

-itis

Target MLT

Q

The most common fungus seen in urine samples is-

- A. **Candida**
- B. Sporothrix
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Histoplasma

Target MLT

Viral infections of the urinary tract include-

A. Human papilloma virus (HPV) ✓

B. Herpes simplex virus (HSV)

C. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)

D. All of the above — ans

Target MLT

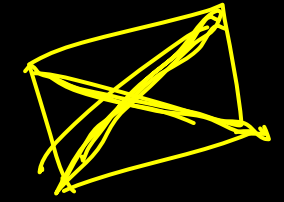
Litho sphere

The formation of calculi (stones) in the body is known as-

- A) Nephritis ✓
- B) Lithiasis** ✓
- C) Cystitis ✓
- D) Urethritis ✓

↓
Calcium oxalate

⇒
kite shape



or square

HPV

⇒
Cervical Cancer

Urea

Target MLT

Ketonuria
hematuria

Pneumaturia is defined as-

Pneumo

↓
Air

Proteinuria

- A) Passage of blood in urine
- B) Passage of air or gas in urine
- C) Painful urination
- D) Increased frequency of urination

Target MLT

Which type of urine sample is preferred for pregnancy test to ensure the highest accuracy?

- ~~A) Random urine sample~~
- B) First-morning urine sample**
- ~~C) Midday urine sample~~
- ~~D) Last-night urine sample~~

Trophoblastic cell
↑
Placenta

β-HCG Hormone

Highest amount

Target MLT

Which type of urine sample is preferred for bacterial examination?

- ~~A) First-morning urine sample~~
- B) Midstream clean-catch urine sample
- ~~C) Random urine sample~~
- ~~D) Last-night urine sample~~

To prevent contamination from

external genital organ.

Target MLT

Which preservative gives false positive results of sugar in urine

A. Formalin ✓

B. Thymol ✓

C. Toluene ✓

D. HCl

False - Sugar
False - Protein

⇒ Formalin
⇒ Thymol

Target MLT

Craig Lourose

When less than 500 ml of urine is passed in 24 hours, it is known as-

- A) Anuria ⇒ Almost Nil urine ⇒ < 150 ml
 - B) Polyuria ⇒ 2500 ml in 24 hrs
 - C) Nocturia ⇒ > 500 ml in night
 - D) Oliguria ⇒ < 500 ml per day
- Test Series

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Target MLT

Which pigment is primarily responsible for the normal color of urine?

- A) Hemoglobin ✓
- B) Urobilinogen ✓
- C) Urochrome** ✓
- D) Bilirubin ✓

clear
pale or straw colour

Target MLT

Brown-colored urine is most likely due to the presence of-

A) Pus ✓

B) Urobilinogen ✓

C) Bile ✓

D) Aniline dye ✓

dark yellowish
↓
Jaundice

Target MLT

Normally urine is **clear, pale or straw-coloured** due to pigment urochrome.

i) **Colourless** in diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, excess intake of water.

ii) *Deep amber colour* due to good muscular exercise, high grade fever.

iii) *Orange colour* due to increased urobilinogen, concentrated urine.

iv) *Smoky urine* due to small amount of blood, administration of vitamin B₁₂, aniline dye.

v) **Red** due to haematuria, haemoglobinuria.

vi) **Brown** due to bile.

vii) **Milky** due to pus, fat.

viii) *Green* due to putrefied sample, **phenol poisoning**.

Q sp. gravity of urine never be 1.000

Target MLT

The normal range of specific gravity for urine is-

- A) 1.000 to 1.005
- B) 1.003 to 1.030
- C) 1.050 to 1.100
- D) 1.010 to 1.050

Normal → Density of urine
⇒ Urine

Refractometer
or
Urinometer

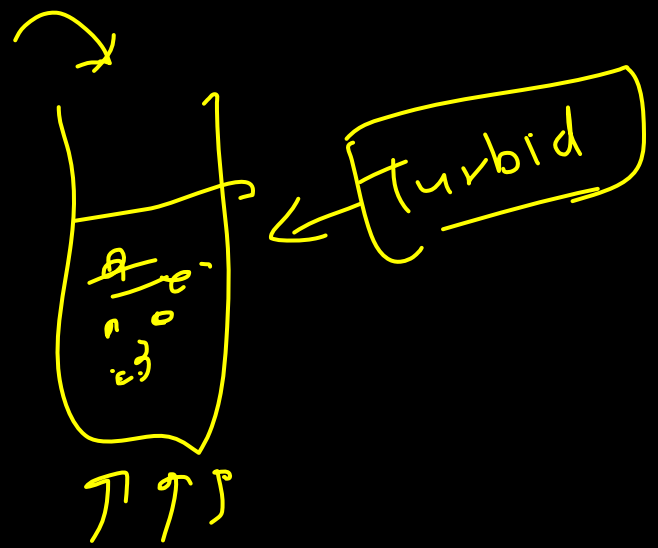
Turbidity
↓
nephelometer ⊕

Target MLT

protein in urine

Qualitative Tests for Proteinuria include-

- A. Heat and acetic acid test
- B. Sulfosalicylic acid test
- C. Heller's test
- D. All of the above



Heat ⇒ protein → Denature
or
Ppt.

Target MLT

✓ ✓
Esbach's reagent is commonly used for detecting the presence of which substance in urine?

A) Glucose ✓

B) Protein ✓

C) Ketones ✓

D) Bile pigments ✓

Quantitative test
P of test

Esbach's Albuminometer method

Target MLT

Esbach's reagent consists of which two main components?

A) Sulfuric acid and urea

B) Picric acid and citric acid ←

C) Hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride

D) Nitric acid and albumin

Target MLT

Albumin excretion levels between 20-200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ indicate-

- A. Microalbuminuria
- B. Mild proteinuria
- C. Heavy proteinuria
- D. Moderate proteinuria

Target MLT

• Heavy proteinuria (> 3 gm/day) ✓

• Moderate proteinuria (1-3 gm/day) ✓

• Mild proteinuria (< 1.0 gm/day) ✓

• Micro-albuminuria - 20-200 mg/L

or
mg/min

Target MLT

Benedict's Test is used to detect-

Reducing Sugar

A. Glucose

B. Protein

C. Blood

D. Ketone bodies

Vit. C
Ascorbic Acid
+ve Result in Benedict

Target MLT

Test used to detect Ketonia ✓

A. Hay's Test

→ Bile salt



Reduce.
Surface Tension

B. Ehrlich's Test

→ Urobilinogen

C. Fouchet's test

→ Bilirubin/Bile pigment

D. Benzidine test

→ Blood in Urine

E. Rothera's Test

→ Ketone Bodies

MCA
5

Target MLT

Hidden
Occult Blood
???

Q Tests for urobilinogen in urine-

A. Ehrlich's test

B. Foam Test

→ Bilirubin (non-specific)

C. Orthotoluidine test

→ Blood in urine

D. Gerhardt's test

→ Ketone Bodies