

Chemical Examination of Urine

Clinical Laboratory Science · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. How are results for most chemical urine tests reported?

- A) Quantitatively
- B) Qualitatively**
- C) By weight
- D) By volume

2. Which substance is known to cause false-negative results in several reagent strip parameters?

- A) Glucose
- B) Creatinine
- C) Ascorbic acid**
- D) Bilirubin

3. What is the clinical range for microalbuminuria?

- A) < 10 mg/L
- B) 20 to 200 mg/L**
- C) > 500 mg/L
- D) 0 to 5 mg/L

4. Which test is used for the confirmatory detection of bilirubin?

- A) Clinitest
- B) Ictotest**
- C) Hoesch test
- D) Watson-Schwartz test

5. What is the principle of the Clinitest?

- A) Diazo reaction
- B) Reduction of copper sulfate**
- C) Immunochromatography
- D) Enzyme immunoassay

6. What does the 'pass-through phenomenon' in a Clinitest indicate?

- A) Low sugar concentration
- B) High sugar concentration**
- C) Absence of sugar
- D) Expired reagent

7. Which test differentiates urobilinogen from porphobilinogen?

- A) Acetest
- B) Hoesch test
- C) Watson-Schwartz test**
- D) Micral test

8. What substance is used to detect fructose in urine?

- A) Seliwanoff's Reagent**
- B) Lead Acetate
- C) Sodium Nitroprusside
- D) Diazo Salt

9. Which test is used to detect lactose in urine?

- A) Rubner's Test**
- B) Mucic Acid Test
- C) Clinitest
- D) Ictotest

10. What is the primary purpose of the Acetest?

- A) Detecting glucose
- B) Detecting ketones**
- C) Detecting protein
- D) Detecting blood

11. In the Micral test, what does a darker top band indicate?

- A) Negative
- B) Borderline
- C) Positive**
- D) Invalid

12. Which enzyme deficiency is associated with Hereditary Fructose Intolerance?

- A) Galactokinase
- B) Aldolase B**
- C) Lactase
- D) GALT

13. What is the detection limit of the Hoesch test for porphobilinogen?

- A) 0.05 mg/dL
- B) 0.2 mg/dL
- C) 2 mg/dL**
- D) 10 mg/dL

14. What does the Prussian Blue stain detect in urine?

- A) Myoglobin
- B) Hemoglobin
- C) Hemosiderin**
- D) Albumin

15. Which reagent strip parameter reacts with Diazo salt?

- A) Glucose
- B) Nitrite**
- C) Blood
- D) Ketones

16. What is the normal range for urobilinogen in mg/dL?

- A) 0.2 to 1.0**
- B) 1.0 to 2.0
- C) 0 to 0.1
- D) 5.0 to 10.0

17. What is the principle of the ImmunoDip test?

- A) Reduction
- B) Immunochromatography**
- C) Oxidation
- D) Precipitation

18. Which test uses lead acetate and ammonium hydroxide?

- A) Rubner's Test**
- B) Hoesch Test
- C) Ictotest
- D) SSA Test

19. What is the result of 'trace' reported as in chemical tests?

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) +/-**
- D) 1+

20. Which condition can cause false-positive results for ketones?

- A) Ascorbic acid
- B) Free sulfhydryl drugs**
- C) Galactosemia
- D) Lactase deficiency