OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY 2017/2018 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

PCM 301: STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION

SECTION A

i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		
v. 2. Thre	ee advantages of solid dilution techniques for the	e bacteriostatic evaluation of disinfectants
are		O
2		

wh	ile three disadvantages are	
2755		
test	ing are and and	anisms after membrane filtration in sterility
4. Five	(5) of the many factors affecting the dynamics of the comparative of t	
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9. The activity of disinfectants generally ———————————————————————————————————	
Part 2: Answer only ONE question	
1. a). Define the following terms: i. Minimum inhibitory concentration; ii. Minimum bactericidal concentration; iii. Disinfection; iv. Antisepsis; v. Pyrogens	
b). Differentiate between sterile and non-sterile pharmaceutical products. Give one example of each type of product.	e di
2. a) Explain fully how pH can affect the activity of a disinfectant.	دلعي
type of product. 2. a) Explain fully how pH can affect the activity of a disinfectant. b). Briefly describe the broth dilution method of determining MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration)	3200
c). What is MDT; MSST	
1. Which of the sterilization methods is most suitable for insulin? List any three (3) types of the pamed sterilization methods.	of \$ status
(a)Using a well annotated diagram, briefly describe the operation of the portable autoclave. (b) How would you monitor the sterilization efficiency of a portable autoclave?	
3. Define the following: (i) Z-value (ii) Decimal reduction time (iii) Thermal death time. 3b) Decimal reduction time (iii) Thermal death time. 3c) Define the following: (i) Z-value (ii) Decimal reduction time (iii) Thermal death time. 3c) Define the following: (i) Z-value (ii) Decimal reduction time (iii) Thermal death time. 3c) Define the following: (i) Z-value (ii) Decimal reduction time (iii) Thermal death time.	