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4th Sem, **Branch :** MLT  
**Subject :** Clinical Microbiology-IV

**Time : 3 Hrs.**                           **M.M. : 100**

### **SECTION-A**

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

**Q.1** In which of these diseases, acquired immunity is not long lasting.

- a) Diphtheria                           b) Influenza
- c) Mumps                               d) Whooping cough

**Q.2** The chemical nature of an antigen may be

- a) Protein                              b) Polysaccharide
- c) Lipid                                 d) All of these

**Q.3** Which class of immunoglobulin can bind mast cells and basophils.

- a) IgA                                   b) IgM
- c) IgD                                   d) IgE

**Q.4** Hyphae divided by cross walls are known as

- a) Septate                              b) Aseptate
- c) Non septate                         d) None of these

**Q.5** Mitochondria are absent in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Trichophyton                       b) Microsporum
- c) Epidermophyton                     d) None of these

**Q.6** Which class of immunoglobulin can cross the placents.

- a) IgA                                   b) IgM
- c) IgD                                   d) IgG

**Q.7** The determinants of antigenicity are

- a) Size of antigen                     b) Foreigners
- c) Chemical Nature                   d) All of these

**Q.8** Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by

- a) IgG                                   b) IgM
- c) IgD                                   d) IgE

**Q.9** The tuberculin type was first observed by

- a) Robert Cook                       b) Robert Koch
- c) Joseph Koch                       d) Joseph Lister

**Q.10** Non-Septate hyphae and absence of Rhizoids is the characteristic of

- a) Mucor                               b) Rhizopus
- c) Absidia                             d) None of these

### **SECTION-B**

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

**A) Fill in the blanks**

**Q.11** Measles vaccine is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ immunity.

**Q.12** Vaginitis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.13** PDA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q.14 Otomycosis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
Q.15 Mauntax test is the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

**b.) State True or False**

- Q.16 IgA is the only antibody that can cross the placenta.  
Q.17 All fungi are prokaryotics.  
Q.18 Epitope is the smallest unit of antigen.  
Q.19 Penicillin is obtained from penicillium botulinum.  
Q.20 Microsporum species infects only skin.

**SECTION-C**

- Note :** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Explain the morphology, Pathogenicity and lab-diagnosis of Candida.  
Q.22 Write short notes on-1. Antigen 2 Pathogenicity and morphology of Aspergillus.  
Q.23 Explain ELISA. Explain its types.  
Q.24 Give the principle and procedure of CRP test.  
Q.25 Explain the different methods used for staining of fungi.  
Q.26 Explain the qualitative Widal test.  
Q.27 Define antibody. Explain its structure.  
Q.28 Give the formula and preparation of LCB.  
Q.29 Give the microscopy and culture characteristics of RHIZOPUS.  
Q.30 Give the principle of CRP test.

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- Q.31 Differentiate between active and passive immunity in tabular form.  
Q.32 Give six general characteristics of medically important fungi.  
Q.33 Explain the application of agglutination technique.  
Q.34 What are dermatophytes? Explain its pathogenicity.  
Q.35 Explain the qualitative procedure and interpretation of RF TEST.

**SECTION-D**

**Note :** Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Describe the principle, procedure and interpretation of VDRL Test.  
Q.37 What is immunity. Explain innate and acquired immunity with examples.  
Q.38 Explain the different types of culture media used in mycology laboratory.

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