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3rd Sem / MLT
Subject:- Clinical Microbiology III

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 How many pairs of flagella are present in the trophozoites of Giardia lamblia.

a) One b) Two
c) Three d) Four

Q.2 Number of blastomeres in the Egg of A. Deuodenale are

a) Two b) Four
c) Eight d) Sixteen

Q.3 Malarial Infection can be transmitted by the bite of Infected

a) Male mosquito b) Female fly
c) Female mosquito d) Female mouse

Q.4 Definitive host of E.histolytica is:

a) Man b) Pig
c) Dog d) Cow

Q.5 Which is the intermediate host for T.saginata

a) Man b) Cattle
c) Pig d) Sheep

Q.6 All viruses lack

a) tRNA b) mRNA
c) rRNA d) DNA

Q.7 Portal of entry of A. lumbricoides is

a) Brain b) Alimentary Canal
c) Intestine d) Gall bladder

Q.8 Mature cyst of E.histolytica is

a) Uninucleate b) Binucleate
c) Quardinucleate d) Octanucleate

Q.9 Common name of T.solium is

a) Pork tapeworm b) Beef tapeworm
c) Dwarf tapeworm d) Dog tapeworm

Q.10 Creeping eruptions occur by

a) A.lumbricoides b) A.duodenale
c) E.dispar d) G.lamblia

SECTION-B

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

Q.11 _____ is the definitive host in the life cycle of malarial parasite.

Q.12 Parasites which live inside the body of host is called _____.

Q.13 _____microorganism passes through membrane filters.

Q.14 The symmetry of influenza virus is_____.

Q.15 _____disinfectant is effective against viruses.

B) ***Match the following:***

Q.16	Viral symmetry	i)	Flotation
Q.17	Zinc sulphate .	ii)	Rabies
Q.18	Ascarisis	iii)	Round worm
Q.19	Beef tapeworm	iv)	Icosahedral
Q.20	Negri bodies	v)	T.saginata

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Explain any 2 concentration techniques which are used for the demonstration of Ova.

Q.22 Give the mode of transmission and lab-diagnosis of HIV.

Q.23 Give the lifecycle and features of egg of T.saginata.

Q.24 Give the general characteristics and symmetry of viruses.

Q.25 Give the general character of Menathelminthes

Q.26 Write in brief about the features of trophozoite and cysts of G.lamblia.

Q.27 Give the pathogenicity and features of egg of A.duodenale.

Q.28 Explain the procedure of formal ether concentration technique.

Q.29 Give the general characteristics of protozoa.

Q.30 Draw a labelled diagram & features of cysts of Entamoeba & Giardia.

Q.31 Explain diagrammatically, the life cycle of T.Solium.

Q.32 Give the transmission of HIV.

Q.33 Define definitive host and intermediate host with example.

Q.34 Write in brief about the life cycle of E.histolytica.

Q.35 How is Iodine solution for Wet mount in iodine prepared.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Describe the transmission, pathogenicity and lifecycle of A.lumbrocoides.

Q.37 Describe the transmission, pathogenicity, lab diagnosis and prevention of Rabies or HBV.

Q.38 Explain the lifecycle and lab-diagnosis of malaria.