

- Q.26 Write the morphology & staining of Staphylococci.  
 Q.27 Write a note on Enteric fever.  
 Q.28 What are bacterial cultures. Mention their clinical significance.  
 Q.29 How to collect throat swab and sputum sample.  
 Q.30 Explain the significance of different sample in UTI.  
 Q.31 Draw the structure of Staphylococci and write its staining characteristics.  
 Q.32 Enlist the different sources of infection.  
 Q.33 Write a short note on pathogens and pathogenicity.  
 Q.34 Write a note on various staining methods of bacteria.  
 Q.35 Explain lab diagnosis of salmonella

#### **SECTION-D**

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

- Q.36 Explain nosocomial infection & its classification.  
 Q.37 Explain lab diagnosis of Enteric fever in detail.  
 Q.38 Write the characteristics, distribution, lab diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis family.

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121923/031923

**2nd Sem / DMLT**  
**Subject:- Clinical Microbiology - II**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

#### **SECTION-A**

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

- Q.1 Which of the following is not a subfield of microbiology?  
 a) Bacteriology      b) Botany  
 c) Mycology      d) Virology  
 Q.2 Study of virus is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Bacteriology      b) Immunology  
 c) Virology      d) Microbiology  
 Q.3 Syphilis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Treponema pallidum b) Salmonella  
 c) Both I & II      d) None of these  
 Q.4 \_\_\_\_\_ Protect the cell from adverse environmental condition  
 a) Pilli      b) Spores  
 c) Cytoplasm      d) Flagella  
 Q.5 Septicemia is also known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) bacterial infection  
 b) Bacterial blood infection  
 c) None of these  
 d) Both I and II

Q6 CSF stand for?

- a) Central spine fluid b) cerebral spine fluid
- c) Cerebrospinal fluid d) All of the above

Q7 Factors influencing the Urinary tract infection are

- a) Patient susceptibility
- b) Microbial agent
- c) Environmental Factors
- d) All of the above

Q8 \_\_\_\_\_ is the most commonly acquired hospital infection.

- a) Surgical wound infection
- b) Urinary tract infection
- c) Respiratory tract infection
- d) Infectious diarrhea

Q9 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common causes of infection in hospitals.

- a) Bacterial and fungal
- b) Parasite and Protozoa
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of these

Q10 Which one are a gram+positive bacteria.

- a) Staphylococcus b) E.coli
- c) Pseudomonas d) Salmonella

## SECTION-B

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

Q.11 VDRL Test is used to diagnose \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.12 Streptococci is a \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria.

Q.13 Typhoid fever is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.14 STD stand for \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.15 Widal test is used to diagnose \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.16 Bacteria that transmit infection are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.17 Shigella are \_\_\_\_\_ shaped.

Q.18 \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who harbours the pathogenic organism.

Q.19 UTI stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.20 Intestinal infections are mainly transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION-C

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

Q.21 Explain the classification of nosocomial Infection.

Q.22 Write the Laboratory diagnosis of Urinary tract Infection.

Q.23 Write the control measures of nosocomial infection.

Q.24 Write the general characteristics of bacterial.

Q.25 Write the Laboratory diagnosis of E.coli.