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Roll No.

**3rd Sem. Branch: DMLT
Subject : Clinical Microbiology-III**

Time : 3 Hrs.

MM : 100

SECTION-A

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

Q.1 Entamoeba histolytica has :

- a) One Pseudopodium
- b) Two Pseudopodium
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of these

Q.2 Study of virus is _____.

- a) Mycology
- b) Parasitology
- c) Virology
- d) None

Q.3 Stage of Plasmodium occurring in human liver cells is : _____.

- a) Erythrocytic stage
- b) pre erythrocytic stage
- c) Gametogony
- d) Sporogony

Q.4 Aggregated mass of antigen and antibody is called _____.

- a) Agglutination
- b) Flocculation
- c) Shaking
- d) Both A & B

Q.5 Pork tapeworm is known as

- a) T. Solium
- b) T. Saginata
- c) A. Lumbricoides
- d) Both A & B

Q.6 Trematodes is known as

- a) round worms
- b) Tape worms
- c) Flat worms
- d) None of these

Q.7 Which of the following is not a blood preservative

- a) EDTA
- b) CPDA
- c) NEPTHALIN
- d) HEPARIN

Q.8 _____ sample is preferred in amoebiasis

- a) Stool
- b) CSF
- c) Blood
- d) None of these

Q.9 Which cause the malaria disease.

- a) Plasmodium
- b) HIV
- c) E. Coli
- d) None of these

Q.10 Expand VDRL?

- a) Vital Disease research laboratory
- b) Viral Disease research laboratory
- c) Vital Diagnose research laboratory
- d) None of these

Section-B

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

- Q.11 Why parasitology is important?
- Q.12 The head of T. Solium has _____ suckers. (4/6)
- Q.13 Hookworm infection is diagnosed by detecting _____ in fresh stool. (Larvae/Eggs)
- Q.14 What is floatation concentration technique.
- Q.15 Expand VTM.
- Q.16 Shape of vision of POXVIRUS is spherical. (True/False)
- Q.17 Cysticercus bovis is the larval form of _____ (T. Solium/T. Saginatta)
- Q.18 HBV virus affect the _____ (Spinal Cord/ Heart/Muscles/ Liver)
- Q.19 Roundworm infection is diagnosed by detecting segment in fresh stool. (True/Falase)
- Q.20 Expand HBsAg.

Section-C

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

- Q.21 Write the lab diagnosis of Giardia.
- Q.22 Enumerate the various characteristics of virus.
- Q.23 Write the lab diagnosis of Polio virus.
- Q.24 Write a short note on parasites.

- Q.25 What are the clinical symptoms of malaria in a patient.
- Q.26 Enumerate the types of host.
- Q.27 Draw the life cycle of T. Saginatta.
- Q.28 Explain about the morphological of HIV.
- Q.29 Explain the procedure of formalin enther concentration technique.
- Q.30 Write the collection procedure by vein puncture method.
- Q.31 How the transportation and preservation of virological samples can be done.
- Q.32 Draw the life cycle of malaria parasite?
- Q.33 Write the procedure to diagnose the amebiasis.
- Q.34 Explain about the transmission of rabies virus in human being.
- Q.35 Explain the morphology of G. Lamblia.

Section-D

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

- Q.36 What are helminthes? Give their classification.
- Q.37 Explain in detail about the applications of Agglutination reactions.
- Q.38 Give the morphology, pathogenesis and life cycle of T. Solium.