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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 are 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 for 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. Saginata)
- 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.

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- Q.25 What are the clinical symptoms of malaria in a patient.
- Q.26 Enumerate the types of host.
- Q.27 Daw the life cycle of T. Saginata.
- 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 ameobiasis.
- 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.

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