

- Q.28 Write a short note on air borne infection? How they can be controlled.
- Q.29 Describe different modes of transmission of infection.
- Q.30 Write about the collection and processing of throat swab.
- Q.31 What are intestinal infection. Mention about at least two causative reasons.
- Q.32 What are pathogens? Give example.
- Q.33 Write about the processing of urine sample in microbiology laboratory.
- Q.34 Describe the cultural characteristics of E-coil.
- Q.35 Explain cultural characteristics of vibrio cholerae.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 What are Nosocomial infection. Discuss its different types.
- Q.37 Explain the morphology, staining, culture & biochemical characteristics of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
- Q.38 a) Explain the common types of infection.
b) Write the Laboratory diagnosis of Intestinal infection

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Subject : Clinical Microbiology-II

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Study of bacteria is known as
a) Bacteriology b) Microbiology
c) Immunology d) Serology
- Q.2 Bacteria are _____
a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes
c) Both DNA & RNA d) None of these
- Q.3 _____ play important role during cell division.
a) Mesosome b) Pilli
c) spores d) Cytoplasm
- Q.4 Gram stain and acid fast stain are the example of _____
a) simple staining b) Negative staining
c) Differential staining d) Special staining
- Q.5 Streptococci are _____ bacteria.
a) Gram+ b) Gram-
c) Both A & B d) None of these

- Q.7 Based on consistency culture media is classified as solid, liquid and _____.
 a) Simple b) Semi defined
 c) Semisolid d) None of these
- Q.8 UTI stands for _____.
 a) Upper tract infection b) Urinary tract infection
 c) Urine infection d) None of these
- Q.9 Name the possible pathogen that can invade the skin and cause tissue damages in humans
 a) E. Coli
 b) Bacillus cereus
 c) Clostridium perfringens
 d) Proteus mirabilis
- Q.10 Which of the following would be a sign of an infection
 a) Muscle aches b) Headache
 c) Fever d) Nausea

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 A Gram-negative cell wall is _____ than a Gram positive.
- Q.12 Salmonella gives citrate utilization test positive. (T/F)
- Q.13 Flagella and pili are made of _____.

- Q.14 Respiratory infection is mainly caused by _____.
- Q.15 The full form of AFB is _____.
- Q.16 The infection that spread by coughing, sneezing, Laughing etc. is called _____.
- Q.17 Name the infection caused by pseudomonas.
- Q.18 Cilia, fimbriae and pili are all examples of structures used by microbes for adhesion. (True/False)
- Q.19 _____ method is an example of disc diffusion test & another method used for routine antibiotic sensitivity testing.
- Q.20 _____ is responsible for typhoid disease.

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 Write a note on air-borne infections. How they can be controlled.
- Q.22 Write a short note on different staining procedure.
- Q.23 Write the biochemical characteristics of salmonella.
- Q.24 Write the morphological characteristics of streptococci.
- Q.25 Write about lab diagnosis of wound infection.
- Q.26 Write down the morphological characteristics of bacteria.
- Q.27 Write about various measures for prevention of nosocomial infection.