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4th Sem, **Branch : MLT**  
**Subject : Clinical Microbiology-IV**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**M.M. : 100**

### SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 In which of these diseases, acquired immunity is not long lasting.  
a) Diphtheria                      b) Influenza  
c) Mumps                          d) Whooping cough
- Q.2 The chemical nature of an antigen may be  
a) Protein                          b) Polysaccharide  
c) Lipid                            d) All of these
- Q.3 Which class of immunoglobulin can bind mast cells and basophils.  
a) IgA                                b) IgM  
c) IgD                                d) IgE
- Q.4 Hyphae divided by cross walls are known as  
a) Septate                          b) Aseptate  
c) Non septate                      d) None of these
- Q.5 Mitochondria are absent in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Trichophyton                      b) Microsporum  
c) Epidermophyton                  d) None of these

- Q.6 Which class of immunoglobulin can cross the placent.  
a) IgA                                b) IgM  
c) IgD                                d) IgG

- Q.7 The determinants of antigenicity are  
a) Size of antigen                  b) Foreigners  
c) Chemical Nature                d) All of these

- Q.8 Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by  
a) IgG                                b) IgM  
c) IgD                                d) IgE

- Q.9 The tuberculin type was first observed by  
a) Robert Cook                      b) Robert Koch  
c) Joseph Koch                      d) Joseph Lister

- Q.10 Non-Septate hyphae and absence of Rhizoids is the characteristic of  
a) Mucor                              b) Rhizopus  
c) Absidia                            d) None of these

### SECTION-B

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

#### A) Fill in the blanks

- Q.11 Measles vaccine is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ immunity.
- Q.12 Vaginitis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.13 PDA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- Q.14 Otomycosis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.15 Mauntax test is the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

**b.) State True or False**

- Q.16 IgA is the only antibody that can cross the placenta.
- Q.17 All fungi are prokaryotics.
- Q.18 Epitope is the smallest unit of antigen.
- Q.19 Penicillin is obtained from penicillium botulinum.
- Q.20 Microsporum species infects only skin.

**SECTION-C**

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

- Q.21 Explain the morphology, Pathogenicity and lab-diagnosis of Candida.
- Q.22 Write short notes on-1. Antigen 2 Pathogenicity and morphology of Aspergillus.
- Q.23 Explain ELISA. Explain its types.
- Q.24 Give the principle and procedure of CRP test.
- Q.25 Explain the different methods used for staining of fungi.
- Q.26 Explain the qualitative Widal test.
- Q.27 Define antibody. Explain its structure.
- Q.28 Give the formula and preparation of LCB.
- Q.29 Give the microscopy and culture characteristics of RHIZOPUS.
- Q.30 Give the principle of CRP test.

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- Q.31 Differentiate between active and passive immunity in tabular form.
- Q.32 Give six general characteristics of medically important fungi.
- Q.33 Explain the application of agglutination technique.
- Q.34 What are dermatophytes? Explain its pathogenicity.
- Q.35 Explain the qualitative procedure and interpretation of RF TEST.

**SECTION-D**

**Note :** Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Describe the principle, procedure and interpretation of VDRL. Test.
- Q.37 What is immunity. Explain innate and acquired immunity with examples.
- Q.38 Explain the different types of culture media used in mycology laboratory.

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