

[9/A-8]



Seat no. _____
SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
B.Sc.(Semester VI) Examination 2022
Date: 3rd October

No. of printed pages: 2

Subject-Microbiology US06CMIC04 – Medical microbiology

Time: 3.30pm to 5.30pm

Total Marks: 70

N.B. (i) All questions are compulsory. (ii) Figures on right indicate marks.

Q.1. Select the right answer.

(10)

- 1) _____ is an example of WBC.
(a) Neutrophil. (b) Eosinophil.
(c) Basophil. (d) All of these.
- 2) Blood grouping was discovered by _____ scientist.
(a) Robert Koch (b) Paul Ehrlich
(c) Karl Landsteiner (d) None of these.
- 3) _____ technique is used to collect blood sample.
(a) Incubation tube (b) Needle aspiration
(c) Catheterization (d) None of these.
- 4) In _____ method radioisotopes are used for clinical diagnosis.
(a) RIA (b) ELISA
(c) Western blot (d) None of these.
- 5) In _____ method of clinical diagnosis multi disc is used.
(a) Western Blot (b) Widal
(c) Antibiogram (d) RIA.
- 6) SGPT test is used to determine _____ disorders.
(a) Heart (b) Liver
(c) Brain (d) Kidney
- 7) _____ is used to collect pus sample from ear.
(a) Swab (b) Sputum cup
(c) Catheter (d) None of these.
- 8) _____ is an example of hospital acquired infection.
(a) Tumour (b) Leprosy
(c) SLE (d) UTI
- 9) _____ is an example of vector borne disease.
(a) Malaria (b) AIDS
(c) Typhoid (d) None of these.
- 10) Immunity is slowly shut down in _____ disease.
(a) AIDS (b) Malaria
(c) Tuberculosis (d) All of these.

continue.....

Q.2) A) Fill in the blanks.

(08)

- 1) Haemoglobin is present in _____ cell.
- 2) _____ staining is used to analyse Mycobacteria
- 3) A disease that occurs worldwide is known as _____.
- 4) In _____ disease RBC cells are ruptured.

B) State True or False.

- 1) Bombay blood group doesn't have H antigen.
- 2) Western blot method is used in diagnosis of AIDS.
- 3) *Bacillus anthracis* was used in Bioterrorism.
- 4) Tuberculosis is caused by HIV.

Q.3) Answer in brief (Any 10)

(20)

- 1) Give 2 criteria for rejection of blood donor.
- 2) Give examples of Granulocytes and Agranulocytes.
- 3) Define: Blood.
- 4) State examples of Rapid Identification tests.
- 5) Name 2 microscopic techniques used for identification of microorganisms.
- 6) Give 2 examples of Immunofluorescent dyes.
- 7) Define: Bioterrorism.
- 8) Define: Mortality rate.
- 9) State examples of Cardiac function tests.
- 10) Write symptoms of AIDS.
- 11) Give examples of Nosocomial infection.
- 12) Write treatment of Typhoid.

Q.4) Answer in detail (Any 04)

(32)

- 1) Short Note: ABO and Rh blood group system.
- 2) Enlist blood components and write functions of cellular components.
- 3) Write a note on: ELISA.
- 4) Explain collection handling and transport of clinical samples.
- 5) Define vaccine. Write about different types of vaccines.
- 6) Explain clinical significance of Kidney function tests.
- 7) Explain: Life cycle of Malaria causing organism.
- 8) Short note: Tuberculosis.

— X —

(2)