# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – $600\,034$

# M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ZOOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2009

## **BT 3901 - MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY**

Date & Time: 07/11/2009 / 9:00 - 12:00 Dept. No.		Max. : 100 Marks
PART A		(20 marks)
Answer All questions		
I Choose the Correct Answer $(5 x 1 = 5 marks)$		
01. Match A) obligate aneaerobe B) acidfast C) coccobacilli D) diplococcus		
with i) Klebsiella ii) Neisseria iii) Clostridium iv) Mycobacterium		
a) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D) i b) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D) iii		
c) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D) iv d) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii		
02. Which among the following is the critical phase of disease process?		
a. tranmission b. carrier c. multiplication d. portal of exit		
03. Find out the correct sequence in phagocytosis.		
a) Digestion, ingestion, attachment, chemotaxis		
b) Chemotaxis, ingestion, Digestion, attachment		
c) Chemotaxis, attachment, ingestion, Digestion		
d) attachment, chemotaxis, Digestion, ingestion,		
04. DPT refers to:		
a. Diphtheria, Polio, Typhoid b. Diarrhoeae, Polio, Tetanus		
c. Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus d. Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus		
05. Which of the following is the most common type of teranus?		
a. generalized b. neonatal c. cephalic d. local		
II State whether the following are True or False. If false, given reason $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ marks})$		
06. Credes method refers to the application of 1% Copper Sulphate in the eyes of the newborn infants to prevent gonococcal infection of eyes.		
07. Normal biota occurs as commensals and they can also be opportunistic.		
08. Agglutination is the most of all test tube antigen-antibody reactions.		
09. The causal organism of typhoid is a gram positive, monotrichous, nonsporing bacterium.		
10. Microsporum is an important dermatophytic fungus.		
III. Complete the following	(5 x)	1 = 5 marks
11 used in the principle of vaccination f	first, but the term v	accination was
coined by		
12 is responsible for the virulence of <i>Pneumococcus</i> .		
13. Nystatin is obtained from		
14. Trichomoniasis is caused by		
15. HIV belongs to the family and it has a single stranded		

IV. Answer all, each in about 50 words

 $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ marks})$ 

- 16. What is fractional sterilization?
- 17. Write down any two negative roles of normal biota in our body.
- 18. What is complement fixation?
- 19. Write any two points about the causal organism for diphtheria.
- 20. Enumerate any two points about madcow disease.

#### PART B

Answer any **five**, each within 350 words only. Draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary.  $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

- 21. Write about the importance of radiation in the control of microbes.
- 22. What are exotoxins? Enumerate their characteristics.
- 23. Explain the principle and applications complement fixation tests.
- 24. Discuss the causal organism, symptoms and treatment foe amoebiasis.
- 25. Explain the symptoms of chicken pox in various stages. Add a note on its prevention.
- 26. Explain the following with a foot note each.
  - a) HEPA
- b) ISP
- c) PMNL
- d) TCBS

- 27. Define the following.
  - a) Impetigo
- b) Sanitation
- c) Symbiosis
- d) Complement
- 28. Distinguish between (Any one difference each)
  - a. Cutaneous and Inhalation anthrax
  - b. Candidsiasis and Trichomoniasis (Symptom)
  - c. Disinfectant and Antiseptic
  - d. Chronic and Incubatory carrier

### **PART C**

Answer the following, each within 1500 words only. Draw diagrams and flowcharts wherever necessary.  $(2 \times 20 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

- 29. a. Give an account of the following chemical agents used in the control of microbes:
  - i). Phenols ii). Halogens iii). Acids and Alkalies iv). Gaseous chemosterilizers

OR

- b. Write short notes on
  - i). Outline of Immunity ii). Any three antibiotics
- 29. a. Describe the causal organism, symptoms, mode of transmission and prevention of AIDS

OR

- b. Explain the following
  - i) Cholera- Causal organism, symptoms and treatment
  - ii) Tetanus- Causal organism, symptoms and prevention

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