

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

**SK-124**

**September-2020**

**B.Sc., Sem.-VI**

**CC-309 : Microbiology  
(Medical Microbiology)  
(New Course)**

**Time : 2 Hours]**

**[Max. Marks : 50**

- Instructions :**
- (1) Answer any **three (3)** questions out of **8 (eight)** questions.
  - (2) Question No. **9** is compulsory.
  - (3) Students should write the answers **from** the question paper as applicable to them, either **“OLD COURSE” OR “NEW COURSE”** and it must be mentioned at the **beginning** of answer paper.
  - (4) Illustrate your answers with **neat diagrams** wherever necessary.

1. Discuss host - parasite relationship and **factors** affecting it. **14**
2. (A) Explain gnotobiotic life **and** its role in the study of normal flora. **7**  
(B) Describe virulence **as a degree** of pathogenicity. **7**
3. Explain concept of **immunoprophylaxis** and describe types of vaccines in detail. **14**
4. (A) **Write a note** on epidemiological markers. **7**  
(B) Describe techniques used to study epidemiology. **7**
5. Describe various types of specimen, their collection and transportation in detail. **14**
6. (A) How pathological changes in blood, body fluids and tissues help in disease diagnosis ? **7**  
(B) How microscopy is used in pathogen identification and disease diagnosis ? **7**



7. Explain etiological agent, symptoms, transmission, diagnosis and control of malaria. 14
8. (A) Describe transmission and symptoms of tuberculosis. 7  
(B) Write a note on anthrax. 7
9. Give short and specific answers in 1-2 lines only : (any eight) 8
- (I) Name two chemicals contributing to the non specific host defence.
  - (II) Give two examples of normal flora of eyes.
  - (III) Define invasiveness.
  - (IV) Mention human body parts which are free from microbial flora.
  - (V) Give two hazards of vaccination.
  - (VI) Define nosocomial infection.
  - (VII) Define epidemiology.
  - (VIII) Give two examples of air borne diseases.
  - (IX) Give one application of biosensor in clinical medicine.
  - (X) Name three types of catheters in clinical laboratory.
  - (XI) Mention confirmative biochemical reactions of *Proteus vulgaris*.
  - (XII) Enlist types of specimens generally clinical microbiologist has to handle.
  - (XIII) Give causative agent of tuberculosis.
  - (XIV) What is shape of rabies virus ?
  - (XV) What is food poisoning ?
  - (XVI) Name one insect borne disease.
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1. Explain non specific host defenses in detail. 14
2. (A) Describe factors affecting the process of infection. 7  
(B) Discuss host - parasite relationship in brief. 7
3. Describe normal microbiota of human body in detail. 14
4. (A) Explain transmission and control of nosocomial infections. 7  
(B) Describe techniques used to study epidemiology. 7
5. Write a note on "Transmission and control of food and water borne infections. 14
6. (A) What is meant by contagious disease? Describe symptoms and diagnosis of syphilis. 7  
(B) Describe etiological agent, symptoms, transmission and control of rabies. 7



7. Explain clinical immunology in detail. 14
8. (A) Explain types of specimens and their method of collection. 7  
(B) Explain growth and biochemical characteristics of various pathogens. 7
9. Give short and specific answers in 1-2 lines only : (any eight) 8
- (I) Define toxigenicity.
  - (II) How viruses attach to their host cell?
  - (III) Give two examples of capsule producing bacteria.
  - (IV) What is endotoxin?
  - (V) Name two qualities of epidemiological markers.
  - (VI) What is mortality rate?
  - (VII) Define gnotobiotic life.
  - (VIII) Give two examples of organisms responsible for food poisoning.
  - (IX) Name a disease caused by retrovirus.
  - (X) Give two examples of arthropod borne disease.
  - (XI) Give the name of causative agent of typhoid fever.
  - (XII) Name the causative agent of malaria.
  - (XIII) Name one transport medium of clinical specimen.
  - (XIV) What is significance of computer in clinical medicine ?
  - (XV) What precautions are necessary during transport of viral specimen ?
  - (XVI) Mention confirmative biochemical reactions of *E-coli*.