REV-01 BMLT/03/08

BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER MICROBIOLOGY III BMLT – 304 [REPEAT]

(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Objective

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Conjugate pad of ICT strip (for Ag detection) contains

 Colloidal gold Ab
 Antigen
 Antihuman globulin
 Both a & c

 Delayed hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by

 Tlymphocyte
 Macrophages
 All of the above

 Allograft means

 Transplant between different species
 Transplant between same species
- not genetically identical

 4. Indirect Elisa most commonly done for

Transplant between same species but

a. Ag

b. Ab

c. Both

d. None of the above

and genetically identical

d. Grafting from own body

- 5. Production of colour shows negative result in
 - a. Indirect Elisa

b. Sandwich Elisa

c. Competitive Elisa

- d. Direct Elisa
- 6. Which type of Antibody mediate type I hypersentivity reaction?

a. IgG

b. IgA

O

c. IgM

- d. IgE
- 7. Largest Immunoglobulin is
 - a. IgGc. IgD

b. IgM

d. IgA

- 8. Which Immunoglobulin appear first in infection?
 - a. IgGc. IgD

b. IgAd. IgM

- 9. VDRL is example of
 - a. Precipitation

b. Flocculation

c. Agglutination

d. Both a and b

 10. Which immunoglobulin class can pass through placenta? a. IgA b. IgE c. IgNI d. IgD 	
 11. Classical pathway of the complement is activated by a. Antigen b. Antibody c. Both a & b d. Ag-Ab complex 	
 12. Cell mediated immunity (CMI) plays an important role in: a. Allograft rejection b. Graft-versus-host reaction c. Type IV hypersensitivity reactions d. All of the above 	
 13. B-lymphocytes which have a long lifespan and can recognise the same antigen or subsequent exposure are named: a. Memory cells b. Natural killer cells c. Killer cell d. All of the above 	ı
14. Grave's Disease is the example of a. Haemocytolytic disease c. Organ specific b. Systemic Disease d. Both b & c	
 15. Which immunity plays a major role in pathogenesis of Mycobacterium tuberculo a. Cell mediated immunity b. Humoral immunity c. Local immunity d. None of the above 	sis
 16. A positive tuberculin test is indicated by induration of a. 10 mm or more in diameter b. 5-9 mm in diameter c. 2-4 mmin diameter d. None of the above 	
17. The generation time for lepra bacilli is a. 20 minutes b. 2 hours c. 20 hours d. 12-13 days	
18. Malta fever is also called as a. Undulant fever b. Relapsing fever c. Hemorrhagic fever d. Rat bite fever	
19. Most sensitive test for Treponoma a. VDRL b. RPR c. FTA-ABS d. Kahn	
20. Nagler's reaction is shown by a. Cl. tetani b. Cl. botulinum c. Cl. perfringens d. Cl. septicum	

USTM/COE/R-01

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Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 50 [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest] 1. Explain briefly about competitive and sandwich ELISA along 10 with diagram Define antibody and antigen. Write notes on IgM and IgG. 10 3. a. Explain briefly about Coomb's Testing 5+5=10 b. Write short notes on indirect IFT. 4. Write short note on classical pathway. 10 a. Define precipitation and agglutination reaction along with 4+6=10 example. b. Explain briefly about hypersensitivity reaction. a. Explain the morphology, cultural characteristics and 7+3=10 laboratory diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. b. Write a short note on laboratory diagnosis of Mycobacterium laprea. 7. a. Explain the morphology, cultural characteristics and 6+4=10 laboratory diagnosis of Brucella b. Explain the morphology and laboratory diagnosis of Clostridium tetani. a. Write a note on pathogenesis of Clostridium perfriengens 4+6=10 b. Write procedure and interpretation of ZN staining along with diagram.

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