

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
MICROBIOLOGY
BPT-304**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- Lactobacillus is a normal flora of the:
a. Urinary tract
b. Intestinal tract
c. Genital tract
d. Respiratory tract
- Micro organisms are member of the:
a. Plant kingdom
b. Animal kingdom
c. Prutista
d. None of the above
- All of the following media are enriched media except:
a. Blood agar
b. Chocolate agar
c. Loeffler's serum slope
d. Bile salt agar
- Which of the following immunoglobulin can pass through placenta?
a. IgG
b. IgM
c. IgM
d. IgE
- 'Medusa head appearance' is seen in low power microscopy in colonies of:
a. Neisseria Gonorrhoeae
b. Bacillus Anthracis
c. Streptococcus beta haemolyticus
d. Clostridia
- Which of the following is the commonest cause of Infant Botulism?
a. Consumption of contaminated milk
b. Consumption of contaminated honey
c. Contaminated mother's nipple
d. None of the above
- Salmonella causes:
a. Typhoid
b. Gastroenteritis
c. Septicemia
d. All of the above
- Infection obtained from a hospital source is called:
a. Nasocomial infection
b. Cross infectin
c. Secondary infection
d. Reinfection
- Clostridium Perfringens causes:
a. Tetany
b. Tetanus
c. Gas Gangrene
d. Pyogenic Arthritis
- Host metabolism is diverted to prduce virus specific macromolecule by:
a. Capcid
b. Viral Genome
c. Capsomers
d. None of the above

11. Which of the following virus can resist heating at 60 degree C up to one hour?
a. Rabies Virus
b. Polio Virus
c. Hepatitis B Virus
d. Measles Virus
12. The immunoglobulin responsible for hypersensitivity & anaphylactic shock is:
a. IgM
b. IgA
c. IgG
d. IgE
13. Which of the following vaccines is not live vaccine?
a. Measles
b. Hepatitis B
c. Mumps
d. Rubella
14. Which of the following is an antiviral agent?
a. Azithromycin
b. Acyclovir
c. Acetaminophen
d. Atropine
15. Penicillium is a kind of:
a. Algae
b. Fungus
c. Virus
d. Bacteria
16. 'Cobweb' formation is seen in specimen of Cerebrospinal fluid in:
a. Tubercular meningitis
b. Acute pyogenic meningitis
c. Fungal meningitis
d. All of the above
17. Human anthrax is a:
a. Arthropod borne disease
b. Zoonoses
c. Water borne disease
d. Vector borne disease
18. Which immunoglobulin class has maximum concentration in human body?
a. IgG
b. IgM
c. IgD
d. IgE
19. Streptococcus pneumonia may cause:
a. Lobar pneumonia
b. Bronchopneumonia
c. Meningitis
d. All of the above
20. Itraconazole is a:
a. Antibacterial drug
b. Antiviral drug
c. Antifungal drug
d. None of the above
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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What is Sterilization? Give a brief account of the chemical sterilizing agents. 2+8=10
2. What are Cocci? Name three different Cocci. Describe the cultural characters and the pathological lesions caused by Staphylococcus Aurious. 1+3+6=10
3. What is Immunity? Give an account of the different types of Innate immunity citing examples. 2+8=10
4. What is Bacterial spore? Describe bacterial sporulation with diagram. 2+5+3=10
5. Describe in short the different methods of Viral culture. 4+3+3=10
6. What is Mycosis? Narrate the classification of human mycoses with two examples of each. 2+4+4=10
7. What is Meningitis? How are they classified? Describe the clinical features and laboratory diagnostic procedures of Acute Pyogenic meningitis. 2+2+6=10
8. Write short notes on: (any two) 5×2=10
 - a) Autoclave
 - b) Botulism
 - c) Chemotherapy & chemoprophylaxis of Viral disease

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