

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **17/04/2018**

S-2018-3862

Time : —
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box below the question number once only.
- 3) Use blue / black ball point pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Section – I should be completed within **15** minutes.
- 6) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or put on the cross once marked.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisor's Signature. _____

Examiner's Signature. _____

SECTION – I
M.C.Qs

- 1) _____ is the site of photosynthesis.
 - a) Ribosome
 - b) Cell wall
 - c) Cell membrane
 - d) Perispasmic space
- 2) Serum and body fluids are sterilized by _____.
 - a) Autoclaving
 - b) HgCl₂
 - c) Filtration
 - d) Using hot air oven
- 3) Following are cestodes EXCEPT
 - a) A. Duodenale
 - b) T. Solium
 - c) T. Saginata
 - d) D. Latum
- 4) An example of selective medium is _____.
 - a) Nutrient agar
 - b) Chocolate agar
 - c) Blood agar
 - d) TCBS medium

P.T.O.

- 5) Hepatitis B is not transmitted by _____.
- a) Blood transfusion
 - b) Feco-oral route
 - c) Congenital transmission
 - d) Sexual contact
- 6) Coomb's test is _____.
- a) Antiglobulin test
 - b) Complement fixation test
 - c) Agglutination test
 - d) Neutralization test
- 7) Glass wares are best sterilized by _____.
- a) Autoclave
 - b) Radiation
 - c) Dry heat
 - d) Chemicals
- 8) Following decolourizer can be used in Gram staining EXCEPT:
- a) Ethanol
 - b) Acetone
 - c) Aniline
 - d) Sulphuric acid
- 9) About 40% of hospital acquired infections occur in the _____.
- a) Urinary tract
 - b) Respiratory tract
 - c) Gastrointestinal tract
 - d) Wounds / burns
- 10) Spherical Bacteria present in chains are called _____.
- a) Streptococci
 - b) Staphylococci
 - c) Streptobacilli
 - d) Sarcinae

- 11) Widal test for typhoid is a type of _____.
- a) Direct agglutination test
 - b) Haemagglutination test
 - c) Latex agglutination test
 - d) Co-agglutination test
- 12) Which immunoglobulin is found in blood serum, body fluids (saliva, mucous, colostrums, bile and tears) and cannot pass through placenta?
- a) IgG
 - b) IgM
 - c) IgA
 - d) IgE
- 13) Fungi belong to which of the following categories?
- a) Autotrophs
 - b) Chemoautotrophs
 - c) Chemoorganotrophs
 - d) Phagotrophs
- 14) Which of the following is a subcutaneous mycosis?
- a) Ringworm on scalp (Microsporum)
 - b) Favus on scalp (Trichophyton)
 - c) Athlete's foot (Epidermophyton)
 - d) Sporotrichosis of arms, hands (Sporothrix)
- 15) Amoebic dysentery is caused by _____.
- a) Amoeba proteus
 - b) Entamoeba histolytica
 - c) Balantidium coli
 - d) Giardia lamblia

S.Y. B.Sc Nursing (2007 Course): SUMMER-2018

SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **17/04/2018**

Time : **10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-3862

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION – II

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Contributions of Louis Pasteur
- b) Determinants of Virulence
- c) Collection and transport of specimens
- d) Autoclave
- e) Gram's stain
- f) Bacterial growth curve

Q.3 Describe the various characteristics of bacteria on which their classification is based. Give example in each case. [14]

OR

Write a note on standard safety precaution and role of a nurse in controlling and preventing hospital infections.

SECTION – III

Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Types of immunity
- b) Widal test
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of cholera
- d) Morphology and General character of mycoplasmas
- e) Pathogenicity of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa
- f) General properties of viruses

Q.5 Write down pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of malaria parasite. [14]

OR

Classify staphylococci. Describe morphology, cultural characteristics, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of staphylococcus aureus.

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