



Register no:

Date: 19-11-2020

**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27**  
**M.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY – III SEMESTER**  
**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2020**  
**MB 9218- MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY**

**Time- 2½hrs**

**Max Marks-70**

**This paper contains 2 printed pages and 4 parts**

**I. Answer any Five of the following.**

**5x3=15**

1. What is NFPA and how is its labelling done?
2. a) Name two oncogenic viruses.  
b) Name the organism that has Bradyzoites.  
c) Mention any two methods of the spread of HAI by direct contact.

3. How does autolysis take place in *Pneumococci*?

4. What is Ritter's syndrome?

5. List the DENV non-structural proteins and their functions.

6. Differentiate between satellitism and Nagler's reaction.

7. What is typhoraland how does it work?

**II. Answer any Five of the following.**

**5x5=25**

8. Write a note on the various metabolic contributions of intestinal flora.

9. Name the organism that causes Weils disease. Add a note on its signs and symptoms.

10. Mention the antigenic properties of the organism that causes blue pus.

11. Explain the Mantoux test.

12. How can malaria be prevented and treated?

13. How would a person be diagnosed positive for mycosis?

14. Tabulate the differences between HSV I AND HSV II.

**III. Answer any Two of the following. 2x10=20**

15. Define biomedical waste. Give an account of its types and how it can be managed and treated?
16. Give an account of the classification of antibiotics. What is a haptophore and toxophore?
17. State the antigenic properties and explain the pathogenesis of Histoplasmosis.

**IV. Answer the following. 1x10=10**

18. This was the most deadly disease on the planet which was an epidemic in West Africa in 2014. It ranks level 4 in the classification of infectious biological agents. Transmission between humans occurs from contact with the blood, secretions (sneezing) or biological liquids (saliva, blood, urine, faeces, vomit, sperm, sweat) of an infected person or via a contaminated environment. The organism appears as a filament under a microscope and invades the infected person's blood and cells. As the disease progresses, it generally attacks the vital organs, especially the kidneys and liver, and causes significant internal bleeding. Death can occur a short time after the first symptoms, caused by the failure of numerous organs and cardio-respiratory arrest.
- a) Name the organism and what kind of genetic makeup does it have? -2
- b) Explain its replication. -8

**MB 9218\_A\_20**