

Nov/ Dec 2010

PAPER-I

SECTION-B-(BAQ)

2. Attempt any five out of six:

- a) Define Tyndallisation. What is the principle and when is it used?
- b) Describe the cell wall of gram positive organisms. What is the function of the cell wall ?
- c) Describe segregation of hospital waste.
- d) Describe eight differences between streptococcus viridians and streptococcus pneumonia.
- e) Describe briefly the laboratory diagnosis of gas gangrene.
- f) Describe briefly Runyun's classification of atypical mycobacteria. Give 2 examples of each.

SECTION-C-(LAQ)

3. Attempt any two out of three:

- a) Enumerate the organisms causing meningitis. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of N. meningitides meningitis.
- b) Enumerate the organisms causing diarrhoea. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Cholera.
- c) Describe in detail the serological diagnosis of syphilis. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of each test.

PAPER-II

SECTION-B-(BAQ)

2. Attempt any five out of six:

- a) Mention in brief about the laboratory diagnosis and findings in a case of Giardiasis.
- b) Classify fungi giving at least one example each.
- c) List four parasites causing anemia. Mention the life cycle of *Ancylostoma duodenale* with diagrams wherever necessary.
- d) Write on methods of cultivation of viruses.
- e) Describe the structure and function of IgG.

SECTION-C-(LAQ)

3. Attempt any two out of three:

- a) Enumerate hepatitis viruses and their mode of transmission. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of hepatitis infection.
- b) Describe the life cycle of *ascaris lumbricoides*. Mention the complications caused by it and write on the laboratory diagnosis of ascariasis.
- c) What is dermatophytosis? Mention various clinical types and laboratory diagnosis in dermatophytosis.