PD-394

(573) M.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY (THIRD SEMESTER)

Examination Dec.-2020. Compulsory/Optional Group -Paper - II

Name/Title of Paper- MEDICAL & VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY

Time: - Three Hours

Maximum Marks- 080

Minimum Passing Marks-029

नोटः दोनों खण्डों से निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए। प्रश्नों के अंक उनके दाहिनी ओर अंकित है।

Note: Answer From Both the Section as Directed. The Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Section-A

1. Answer the following questions:

1x10

- (a) Who is known as Father of medical microbiology?
- (b) Which gland of skin is responsible for Acne vulgaris?
- (c) Name there organisms that can cause pneumonia?
- (d) Name the virulence factors produced by corynebucterium diphtheria?
- (e) Give the name of two main exotoxin of clostridium difficult?
- (f) Which fungal pathogen is found in soil having high nitrogen content?
- (g) Give any two examples of superficial mycotes?
- (h) Write the name of selective media for streptococci?
- (i) What is the causative agent of foot and mouth disease?
- (i) What causes necrotic enteritis in chickens?

2. Answer the following short-answer type questions:

2x5

- (a) Explain any two reasons of organized crime.
- (b) Explain any two reasons of corruption.
- (c) Explain any two types of Violent Crime.
- (d) Write any two behavioural definition of crime.
- (e) Explain any two objectives of punishment.

Section-B

Answer all questions:

15x4

Unit-I

- 3. What factors make the following environments difficult to colonize:
 - (a) Skin (a)
- (a) Trachea
- (a) Stomach

Or

Give a detail account on mechanom of bacterial adhesion colonization and invasion of mucous membranes of respiratory truests?

Unit-II

4. Write a note on MRSA.

Or

Describe morphological characteristics pathogens and laboratory diagnosis of vibrio.

Unit-III

5. What do you understand by deep mycoses? Describe any one type in detail.

Or

Give a detail account on epidemiology diagnosis symptoms and prevention of Trichophyton.

Unit-IV

6. Explain swine fever in detail

Or

Describe coccidiosis disuse their prevention and control.