RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FIFTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2016 THIRD YEAR [BATCH 2014-17]

MICROBIOLOGY [Honours]

Date : 19/12/2016

Answer <u>any five</u> questions :				
1.	a)	Write short notes on the following:— (i) Allotype (ii) Isotype (iii) Haplotype (iv) Agretope (v) Paratope	+1½]	
2.	a)	Describe with an experiment the Scatchard equation of antigen-antibody interaction.	[4]	
	b)	What is the difference between Precipitation and Agglutination?	[2]	
	c)	What is haemagglutination?	$[1\frac{1}{2}]$	
	d)	What are mitogens?	[1½]	
3.	a)	How is adaptive immunity different from innate immunity?	[2]	
٥.	b)	·	[1+1]	
	c)	You have been given a radio labelled Hepatitis B antigen (HBsAg). How would you detect the		
	-,	infection of hepatitis in patients using the given antigen?	[2]	
	d)	What is haematopoiesis?	[1]	
	e)	•	[1+1]	
4.	a)	Why heavy chain V_H segment can't join directly with the J_H segments in heavy chain gene arrangement?	[2]	
	b)	What are the basic functional differences between MHC class I and MHC class II?	[2]	
	c)	IgG functions more effectively than IgM in bacterial agglutination – Justify.	[2]	
	d)	Nucleated cell tends to be more resistant to complement mediated lysis – Justify.	[2]	
	e)	Name two autoimmune diseases which cause direct cellular damage.	[1]	
5.	a)	State whether the following statements are true or false with proper justification:— (i) IL-4 decreases IgE production by B cells.	[2]	
		(ii) Most T_{DTH} cells belong to the T_H 1 subset.	[2]	
	b)	A young girl who had never being immunised to tetanus stepped on the rusty nail and got a deep punctured wound. The doctor cleaned out the wound and gave the child an injection of tetanus antitoxin.		
		(i) Why was antitoxin given instead of a booster shot of tetanus toxoid?		
		(ii) If the girl receives no further treatment and steps on a rusty nail again 3 years later, will she		
		be immune to tetanus? Justify your answer with proper explanation.	[3]	
	c)	Describe the complement activation step by the lectin pathway.	[2]	

6.	a)	What do you mean by normal flora? Give an example of protozoan normal flora.	[2+1]
	b)	What is the difference between mutualism and commensalism?	[2]
	c)	Why is the skin usually not a favourable microenvironment for colourization of bacteria?	[2]
	d)	Briefly describe a cytotoxin.	[2]
7.	a)	Outline the effects of estrogen on the vaginal normal flora.	$[2\frac{1}{2}]$
	b)	How do dental plaques form?	$[2\frac{1}{2}]$
	c)	Why is the large intestine resemble a chemostat?	$[2\frac{1}{2}]$
	d)	What do you mean by nosocomial infection?	[1½]
8.	a)	Write down the role of Type IV pili in bacterial pathogenesis.	[3]
	b)	Give examples of tissue specificity and species specificity during bacterial adhesion to ho	st
		tissue.	[3]
	c)	What is the role of collagenase in bacterial pathogenesis?	[3]
9.	a)	Explain the terms:– (i) Septic shock, (ii) Toxigenesis.	[1+1]
	b)	Write the salient features of an endotoxin.	[3]
	c)	What do you mean by serum-resistant bacteria? Cite an example.	[2+1]
	d)	What do you mean by quorum-sensing?	[1]
10.	a)	Discuss the different stages of biofilm formation.	[4]
	b)	How does homoserine lactone help in quorum sensing?	[3]
	c)	What are primary pathogens and opportunistic pathogens?	[2]

_____×___