Q.P. Code: 02939 [Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours] [Marks:75] Please check whether you have got the right question paper. N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory. 2. Figures to the right indicate marks assigned to the question. (10)Q. 1 A) Attempt any two of the followingi) Differentiate between lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy. ii) With reference to the diagnosis of HIV infection discuss ELISA test. iii) Elaborate on the clinical manifestation of syphilis. iv) With reference to S. aureus discuss briefly a) extracellular enzymes and b) TSST. (05)B) Answer any five of the following-Name the nucleic acid of Hepatitis B virus. ii) Name the scientist who classified haemolytic streptococci based on the nature of carbohydrate antigen present in ell wall. iii) Name one skin infection caused by S.aureus. iv) Name the pigment produced by Ps. aeruginosa. v) What is indeterminate type of leprosy? vi) Name one drug to treat avian influenza. vii) Give the name of the causative agent of swine influenza. viii) Name one drug to treat HIV infection. ix) Name the receptor of HIV. x) Name one standard test for the diagnosis of syphilis. (10)Q. 2 A) Write short notes on <u>any two</u> of the followingi) Give an account of macrolide antibiotics. ii) Write a note on the E test. iii) Elaborate on the mode of action, range of activity and mechanism of resistance of sulphonamides. iv) Explain giving examples how the inactivation of a drug may lead to resistance. (05)B) Do as directed for <u>any five</u> of the following-Name any one component of quality assurance programme. ii) What is meant by accreditation of laboratories? iii) Give one example of semisynthetic penicillin. iv) What is cotrimoxazole? v) What is the target of the activity of quinolones? vi) Name an antimycobacterial agent. vii) What is total quality management? viii) Which enzyme is targeted by the β-lactam antibiotics? ix) Name the scientist who is regarded as the father of chemotherapy.

[P.T.O]

x) What is a primary sensitivity test?

Q.P. Code: 02939

Q. 3	i) ii) iii)	Answer any two of the following- With the help of a diagram explain the steps involved in direct and indirect ELISA technique. Write a short note on the steps involved in complement fixation test. Explain the functions of immune stimulating complexes and microencapsulation delivery systems in vaccine preparation. Write a short note on live viral vector vaccines.	(10)
	i) ii) iii) iv) v) vii) viii)	Attempt any five of the following- State true or false: Prozone phenomenon occurs due to antigen excess. Name a live polio vaccine Define a synthetic vaccine. Define toxoid List two adjuvants used in vaccine preparation. List two fluorescent dyes. State true or false: BCG is an inactivated vaccine. Give the significance of passive agglutination test. What is rocket electrophoresis? State true or false: Precipitation is a reaction between soluble antigen and an antibody.	(05)
Q. 4	i) ii) iii)	Attempt any two of the following- Describe in detail the antigenic structure of ABO blood groups. Write a note on immunological mechanism of type I hypersensitivity reactions. What is meant by graft rejection? Give clinical manifestations of hyperacute graft rejection. Discuss the types and causes of autoimmune anaemias.	(10)
	i) ii) iii) iv) v) vi) vii) viii)	Do as directed for any five of the following- Why is the Rhesus blood group called so? Name the scientists who demonstrated human allergic reactions. State use of Coomb's serum. Define immune tolerance. Name two immunologically privileged sites for grafting. What is an autograft? What is meant by Plasmapheresis? Give two examples of systemic autoimmune diseases. Explain the term – contact dermatitis. Name two immunosuppressive drugs	(05)
Q. 5	iv) v)	Attempt any three of the following- Write a short note on haemolysin produced by <i>S. pyogenes</i> . Discuss the life cycle of malarial parasite. Write a note on tetracyclines. How would you detect synergistic activity between two antimicrobial agents? Discuss the characteristics of an ideal vaccine. Discuss hybridoma technology for monoclonal antibody production	(15)