



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2020 - 21
 Programme – Bachelor of Optometry
 Course Name – Ocular Microbiology and Pathology
 Course Code - BOPTO301
 Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) Endospore producing bacteria

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Bacillus | b) clostridium |
| c) All of these | d) None of these |

(ii) The role of bacteria in causing disease was demonstrated by

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Robert Koch | b) Joseph Lister |
| c) Louis Pasteur | d) Paul Ehrlich |

(iii) Dubos medium is the example of

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Synthetic media | b) Simple media |
| c) Complex media | d) Biphasic media |

(iv) Fastidious bacteria grows on

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Enriched media | b) Enrichment media |
| c) Selective media | d) Defined media |

(v) Micrococcus is a

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Monococci | b) Comma-shaped rod |
| c) Diplococci | d) Tetrad |

- (vi) A device used to grow and maintain microbiological cultures
- a) Autoclave
 - b) Hot air oven
 - c) Incubator
 - d) Freeze
- (vii) Bacteria is
- a) Prokaryote
 - b) Eukaryote
 - c) Parasite
 - d) All of these
- (viii) The process that help to remove bacteria from heat labile liquids is called
- a) Incineration
 - b) Filtration
 - c) Ultrasonication
 - d) None of these
- (ix) Alcohol serves as
- a) Sporicidal to skin
 - b) Bactericidal to skin
 - c) Antiseptic to skin
 - d) None of these
- (x) ___ used for fumigation in OT. Sterilizing instrument
- a) Formaldehyde
 - b) Phenol
 - c) Halogen
 - d) None of these
- (xi) Sterilization is making a substance free from all microorganisms
- a) Both in vegetative and sporing state
 - b) Only in vegetative state
 - c) Only in sporing state
 - d) None of these
- (xii) An agent that kills all kind of germ, called
- a) Germicide
 - b) Bactericide
 - c) Fungicide
 - d) None of these
- (xiii) Bacteria that can invade intact corneal epithelium include:
- a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - b) Neisseria gonorrhoea

c) Haemophilus influenzae

d) Listeria species

(xiv) With regard to chlamydia trachomatis

a) it contains both DNA and RNA

b) it cannot be grown on McCoy cell culture

c) trachoma is caused by subtypes D to K

d) subtypes A to C are usually sexually transmitted

(xv) _____ is a major cause of preventable blindness that can be reduced through improved sanitation.

a) Ophthalmia neonatorum

b) Keratitis

c) Trachoma

d) Cutaneous anthrax

(xvi) Bacterial keratitis is caused by:

a) Staphylococcus epidermidis

b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

c) All of these

d) None of these

(xvii) Acute bacterial conjunctivitis is caused by :

a) Haemophilus influenzae

b) Staphylococcus epidermidis

c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

d) Pseudomonas pneumoniae

(xviii) Which is the most common cause of fungal keratitis?

a) Fusarium

b) Candida

c) Aspergillus

d) None of these

(xix) Which is the cause of keratitis associated with therapeutic contact lenses?

a) Candida

b) Fusarium

c) Penicillium

d) Aspergillus

(xx) Fungal stains

a) Violet

b) Pink

c) Red

d) Green

(xxi) Which organism caused endogenous endophthalmitis?

a) *Candida albicans*

b) *Haemophilus influenzae*

c) All of these

d) None of these

(xxii) Mycosis:

a) general name for parasitic infections

b) general name for bacterial infections

c) general name for fungal infections

d) general name for viral infections

(xxiii) Which is the most frequent cause of viral conjunctivitis?

a) Adenovirus

b) Papilloma virus

c) All of these

d) None of these

(xxiv) Warts are caused by

a) Human papillomavirus

b) Herpes simplex virus

c) Adenoviruses

d) All of these

(xxv) Which of these viruses can spread to the eye to cause a form of keratitis?

a) Human papillomavirus

b) Herpes simplex virus 1

c) Parvovirus 19

d) Circoviruses

(xxvi) Adenoviruses can cause:

a) Viral conjunctivitis

b) Herpetic conjunctivitis

c) Oral herpes

d) Papillomas

(xxvii) Fifth disease is caused by:

a) Parvovirus B19

b) Adenovirus

c) Herpes virus

d) None of these

(xxviii) Antimicrobial drug that used for papillomas:

- a) Topical salicylic acid
- b) Cantharidin
- c) All of these
- d) None of these

(xxix) Watery or mucous-like discharge is usually found in

- a) Viral conjunctivitis
- b) Bacterial conjunctivitis
- c) All of these
- d) None of these

(xxx) Symptoms of Acanthamoeba Keratitis:

- a) Inflammation of cornea
- b) Damage of cornea
- c) Blindness
- d) All of these

(xxxi) In which disease larvae transmitted between humans by deerfly vector:

- a) Acanthamoeba Keratitis
- b) Loiasis
- c) Conjunctivitis
- d) All of these

(xxxii) Loa loa worm is a

- a) Nematodes
- b) Arthropods
- c) Ectoparasites
- d) Fungi

(xxxiii) NNA cultures is used for:

- a) Acanthamoeba
- b) Loa loa
- c) Virus
- d) Candida

(xxxiv) _____ is commonly treated with a combination of chlorhexidine and polyhexamethylene biguanide.

- a) Loiasis
- b) Candidiasis
- c) Sporotrichosis
- d) Acanthamoeba keratitis

(xxxv) The process by which living tissues react to injury is called

- a) Inflammation
- b) Repair

c) Regeneration

d) None of these

(xxxvi) Common cause of primary chronic inflammation:

a) Tuberculosis

b) Leprosy

c) Auto-immune disease

d) All of these

(xxxvii) The process that involves the growth of cell and tissue and to replace the lost structure is called

a) Resolution

b) Healing

c) Regeneration

d) Repair

(xxxviii) Chorioretinitis is the infection of

a) Retina

b) Choroid

c) All of these

d) None of these

(xxxix) Infections that can cause conjunctivitis or keratitis:

a) Lyme disease

b) Leprosy

c) Syphilis

d) All of these

(xl) Onchocerciasis is

a) River blindness

b) Necrosis of retina

c) Mononucleosis

d) None of these

(xli) Orbital cellulitis is an infection of

a) Tissue around the eyeball

b) Retina

c) Eyelid

d) None of these

(xlii) Is a viral infection in the eye contagious?

a) Yes, it is contagious

b) No

c) Sometimes spread with poor hygiene

d) Rarely contagious

(xliii) Symptom of fungal eye infection:

- a) Blurred vision
- b) Sensitivity to light
- c) Excessive tearing
- d) All of these

(xliv) Causative agent of Syphilis:

- a) Entamoeba histolytica
- b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c) Treponema pallidum
- d) Plasmodium vivax

(xlv) Neoplasia means

- a) Normal growth
- b) New growth
- c) Abnormal new growth
- d) None of these

(xlvi) Malignant lymphoma include all of the following except:

- a) Reed-Sternberg giant cell lymphoma
- b) Hodgkin's lymphoma
- c) Mycosis fungoides
- d) Burkitt's lymphoma

(xlvii) Malignant mesenchymal tumors are called

- a) Sarcomas
- b) Lipomas
- c) Carcinomas
- d) None of these

(xlviii) Hyperplasia means:

- a) Increase in the amount of organic tissue that results from cell proliferation
- b) Decrease in the amount of organic tissue that results from cell proliferation
- c) Increase the numbers of RBCs
- d) None of these

(xlix) Symptom of acute leukemia:

- a) Bleeding or bruising
- b) Frequent infection
- c) Fever with night sweats
- d) All of these

(l) Stroke is associated with

- a) Cardiac embolism
- b) Thrombosis

c) Myocardial infarction

d) None of these

(li) The blockage of blood flow to the heart muscle is called

a) Thrombosis

b) Embolism

c) Myocardial infarction

d) All of these

(lii) Which sample of urine is suitable for routine examination?

a) Fresh sample collected anytime of the day

b) First voided early morning urine sample

c) All of these

d) None of these

(liii) Crystal found in abnormal urine

a) Cystine

b) Tyrosine

c) Leucine

d) All of these

(liv) All of the following can be seen in the peripheral blood smear EXCEPT

a) *Leishmania donovani*

b) *Strongyloides stercoralis*

c) Malarial parasites

d) *Microfilaria*

(lv) The optimal angle of blood smear preparation:

a) 45°

b) 60°

c) 30°

d) 90°

(lvi) Protein produced in eukaryotic cell in response to viral infection

a) Lysine

b) Interferon

c) Arginine

d) None of these

(lvii) The cell that ingest and destroy microbes, and present antigen to helper T-cells

a) Macrophages

b) Dendritic cells

c) All of these

d) None of these

(lviii) Biochemical factors of non-specific immunity

- a) Keratin
- b) Bile salt
- c) Lysozyme
- d) All of these

(lix) What are the key sign and symptom of anaphylaxis?

- a) Acute onset
- b) Airway and breathing
- c) Dyspnoea
- d) All of these

(lx) A severe allergic reaction to something is called-----

- a) Anaphylaxis
- b) insomnia
- c) Migraine
- d) Metamorphosis