



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022 Programme – B.Sc.(MLT)-2019/B.Sc.(MLT)-2020 Course Name – Immunopathology Course Code - BMLT504 (Semester V)

Full Marks : 60 Time : 2:30 Hours

[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 15=15

- 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) HIV virus has a protein coat and a genetic material which is create on

a) Double stranded DNA

b) Single stranded RNA

c) Double stranded RNA

- d) Single stranded DNA
- (ii) Choose In tumour immunology, altered self-antigens are recognised by cancer-specifi

a) CD4+ specific T cells

b) CD8+ specific T cells

c) NK cells

- d) Regulatory T cells
- (iii) Choose Which of the following cells of the immune system do not perform phagocytosis?
 - a) Macrophage

b) Neutrophil

c) Eosinophil

- d) Basophil
- (iv) Identify Monocytes differentiate into which kind of phagocytic cells?

a) Neutrophil

b) B cell

c) Macrophage

- d) T cell
- (v) State the Hepatitis is an example of

a) Subunit Vaccine

- b) Killer Vaccine
- c) Toxoids Vaccine d) Recombinant Vaccine
- (vi) Identify Naturally acquired active immunity would be most likely acquired through which of the following processes?
 - a) vaccination 2. 1:4

b) drinking colostrum

c) natural birth

- d) infection with disease-causing organism followed by recovery
- (vii) Select Which of these is not associated with adjuvants?

a) forms an antigen depot

b) provides non-specific T cell stimulation

c) activates antigen-presenting cells

- d) activates the complement cascade
- (viii) Identify The lag phase of the booster response is
 - a) very short, due to memory cells
- b) very short due to the lack of antigen presenting cells.
- c) very short when dendritic cells are absent
- d) ery short, due to the presence of accessory

(IX)	from a patient	ve patient agglutinates red blood cells	
	a) It cannot be determined from the information provided.	b) Type B	
(x)	c) Type AB Write Fusion between a plasma cell and a tumo	d) Type O or cell creates a	
(xi)	a) Natural killer cellc) LymphoblastThe ability of the immune system to recognize san example of	b) Hybridoma d) Myeloma self-antigens versus nonself antigen is	
(xii)	a) Tolerancec) Cell-mediated immunitySelect the Pattern recognition receptors (PRR) i	b) Specific immunity d) Humoral immunity nclude	
(xiii)	a) LPSc) Lipoteichoic acidSelect which is the name of MHC in humans?	b) PAMPs d) Lectin like molecules	
(xiv)	a) HLAc) AdjuvantsDetermine the name the class of MHC which is	b) H2 d) Haplotype recognized by CD4 TH cell	
(xv)	a) MHC cannot recognize T cellsc) MHC IJudge the transfer of individuals own tissue to a	b) MHC III d) MHC II another part of the body is called	
	a) autograft c) allograft	b) xenograft d) syngeneic graft	
	Grou (Short Answer Ty	-	3 x 5=15
 Illustrate the two types of immune tolerance with features and give an example What is autoimmunity disease write one autoimmunity disease is producing insulin Which antibody is most active in parasitic infections and allergies and judge What cells increase parasitic infections? 			(3) (3) (3)
	5. Mention different cellular adaptations with a diagram 6. Compare CD4 and CD8 with features		
V	OR Where NK cells are found and summarize their role in tumor		
Group-C (Long Answer Type Questions) 5 x 6=			5 x 6=30
8.	Briefly describes the phagocytosis process. Give the two examples of T cell-mediated diseaso pathogenic T cells	es and explain the specificity of	(5) (5)
10. 11.	 Write a note about different features of immunodeficiency disorders Classify the different Hypersensitivity reactions with features Explain the classification of tumors 		(5) (5) (5)
	Compare cancer cells and normal cell OF How estimate major cross-matching procedures	₹	(5) (5)
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