OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES  HSSC-I

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

(i) Chlamydiae organism can grow only ________
   A. Extracellular  B. Intracellular  C. Intrahepatic  D. Intracellular

(ii) Viral capsid is composed of ________
    A. Lipids  B. Amino acids  C. Proteins  D. Carbohydrates

(iii) Polio virus is ________
     A. DNA virus  B. RNA virus  C. Both A and B  D. None of these

(iv) All the members of enterobacteriaceae are ________
     A. Gram – Negotive  B. Gram – Positive  C. Ricketsiac  D. Chlamydiac

(v) The H antigen is present on ________
    A. Escherichia  B. Salmonella  C. Klebsiella  D. Shigella

(vi) Typhoid fever is caused by ________
     A. Mycobacterium  B. Haemophilus  C. Salmonella  D. Shigella

(vii) Reservoir of E. Coli includes ________
      A. Humans  B. Animals  C. Both A and B  D. None of these

(viii) Tetanus toxin is ________
       A. Exotoxin  B. Endotoxin  C. Mediator  D. All of these

(ix) Which of the following diseases needs vaccination? ________
     A. Measles  B. Tetanus  C. Both A and B  D. None of these

(x) Human immunodeficiency virus causes ________
    A. Hepatitis C  B. Hepatitis A  C. Tetanus  D. AIDS

(xi) Mycobacterium tuberculosis is called acid-fast because of ________
     A. Cytosplasm  B. Protein  C. Granule  D. Stain Resistant

(xii) Stool should be examined for amoebic motility ________
      A. Within no time  B. Within 24 hours  C. Within one hour  D. Unlimited time

(xiii) Liver abscess is caused by ________
       A. Streptococci  B. Gonococci  C. Entamoeba Hystolytica  D. None of these

(xiv) Detergents used as disinfectants are ________
      A. Pathogens  B. Surfaces – active agents  C. Viruses  D. None of these

(xv) Acid and Alkalis kill the bacteria by ________
     A. Denaturing the proteins  B. Chemical reaction  C. Mechanical reaction  D. Heat

(xvi) Pneumococci are gram – positive ________
      A. Rods  B. Bacilli  C. Coccid  D. Diplococci

(xvii) Hydrogen peroxide is used for disinfection of ________
       A. Linen  B. Instruments  C. Wounds  D. None of these

(xviii) Polio virus causes ________
        A. Diarrhoea  B. Fever  C. Chest infection  D. Polio Myelitis

(xix) Measles and Influenza spread by ________
      A. Blood Infection  B. Droplet infection through sneezing and coughing  C. Skin  D. Orofaecal route

(xx) Treponema pallidum causes ________
     A. Diarrhoea  B. Skin Infection  C. Fever  D. Syphilis

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 20

Marks Obtained: ____________________
Q. 2 Attempt any TWENTY FIVE parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (25 x 2 = 50)

(i) What is Staphylococcus? Name two diseases caused by it.
(ii) Describe cell wall. What are the different properties of G. Positive Bacteria?
(iii) Describe the Granules in cell. How are they stained?
(iv) What is normal flora? Name the organism of normal skin flora.
(v) What is Exotoxin?
(vi) Define Antibodies. What are their important functions?
(vii) What is the cause of Giardiasis? Give its clinical features.
(viii) Name the bacteria causing Meningitis.
(ix) Name the causative agent of Syphilis. How is it transmitted?
(x) Define Chlamydiae. Name three species.
(xi) Give two main differences between bacteria and viruses.
(xii) What is viral capsid?
(xiii) Name the causative agent of Hepatitis-B.
(xiv) What is Measles caused by virus or bacteria? If its vaccine available or not.
(xv) Name the disease caused by Immunodeficiency virus.
(xvi) Name any two types of fungi.
(xvii) Name four foul plasmodia causing malaria.
(xviii) Name two bodyparts of tape-worms.
(xix) Name two DNA and RNA viruses.
(x) Name the disease caused by entamoeba hystolytica.
(xxi) Name the urogenital protozoa.
(xxii) Name the mosquito acting as the host for malaria.
(xxiii) What is Sterilization?
(xxiv) Name the chemicals usually used in O.T for skin disinfection.
(xxv) Name the causative agent of allergic Br. Asthma.
(xxvi) What is scrubbing? Also write its importance.
(xxvii) What is the causative agent of liver-abscess?
(xxviii) Name any two types of immunity.
(xxix) What are the two types of radiation used in sterilization?
(xxx) What is leptospirosis? Name the diseases caused by leptospirosis.
(xxxi) Name the blood group called universal donor. Why is it called a universal donor?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Q. 3. Discuss the pathogenesis of streptococci and name any streptococcal disease with brief description.

Q. 4. Name the blood groups with importance of Rn factors. Give various components made from whole blood and their uses.

Q. 5. What is the difference between Sterilization and Disinfection? Discuss the principle working of autoclave.