

"Investing in Africa's Future"

# COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES

## DEPARTMENT OF BIOMEDICAL AND LABORATORY SCIENCES BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES HONOURS DEGREE

**NSLS404: MICROBIOLOGY II** 

### **END OF SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS**

APRIL/MAY 2023

**LECTURER: MRS K. ZVINOERA** 

**DURATION: 3 HOURS** 

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Write your candidate number on the space provided on top of each page
- 2. Answer **all** questions in sections A on the question paper.
- 3. Answer **all** questions in section B on separate answer sheets provided.
- 4. Answer any **3** questions in section C on separate answer sheets provided
- 5. The mark allocation for each question is indicated at the end of the question
- 6. Credit will be given for logical, systematic and neat presentations in sections B and C

## SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [40MARKS]

- Answer all questions by encircling the correct response T for TRUE or F for FALSE for each statement in all the questions
- · Each correct response is allocated half mark
- 1. Which of the following is an example of EQA? Т (a) Proficiency Testing Τ F (b) Blinded rechecking of slides Τ F (c) Checking the performance of reagents before routine testing Т (d) Onsite training and support supervision F 2. Which human species does not cause relapse? (a) P. falciparum Τ Τ F (b) P. malariae Т F (c) P. ovale Т F (d) P. vivax 3. Concerning latent Tuberculosis (TB): Т (a) Latent TB is symptomatic Т F (b) Latent TB does not give a positive skin test but TB disease gives a positive skin test Т F (c) Latent TB is infectious Т F (d) Latent TB does not require treatment for latent TB 4. Concerning TB disease Τ (a) The patient does not require treatment for latent TB F Τ F (b) TB is not curable Τ F (c) Reference method or gold standard is Xpert MTB Т F (d) The risk of developing TB disease is higher in immunocompromised 5. Which of the following can cause GIT? Т F (a) Loa loa Τ F (b) Nector americanus Τ F (c) Teania saginata Τ F (d) Rotavirus 6. Exposure to a pathogen can result in any of the following Т F (a) No infection Τ F (b) Carrier state Τ F (c) Nonimmunity F Т (d) Immunity
- 7. Which of the genus is responsible for transmitting human malaria:
- T F (a) Culex

#### CANDIDATE NUMBER.....

- T F (b) Anopheles
- T F (c) Protozoa
- T F (d) Female
- 8. Write true (T) or false (F) for the following statements
- T F a) Attenuated vaccine is the same as inactivated vaccine
- T F b) There are no adverse events following vaccination
- T F c) There is no tetanus vaccine
- T F d) There are no new vaccines produced because there are no new antibiotics

## **SECTION B: [20 MARKS]**

## Answer all questions on separate answer sheets provided

- 1. State the World Health Organization strategy in combating fungal infections. [5]
- 2. State the specimens from which the 13 GLASS pathogens may be isolated. [5]
- 3. List agent factors that lead to re-emerging diseases.[5]
- 4. List professions that take part as the rapid response team. [5]

## SECTION C: [75 marks]

## Answer any 3 questions from this section on separate answer sheets provided

- 1. Describe how malaria disease occurs, including host susceptibility factors and discuss malaria diagnostic test advantages and disadvantages. [25]
- 2. Describe risk factors for acquiring sexually transmitted infections (STI) common infections of genital tract and prevention of STI. [25]
- 3. Outline how cholera disease is transmitted and the disease progression. Discuss an example of a cholera treatment camp/unit and describe the requirements for a cholera outbreak to be declared controlled. [25]
- 4. Discuss parasitic infections, types of parasitic infections, effects of parasites on host and host susceptibility factor. [25]
- 5. Describe how you would prepare your laboratory Quality Management System in readiness for SADCAS accreditation audit. [25]