

MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY (MB-341) (Code - 91914) Semester IV

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Unnecessary or inappropriate antibiotic prescribing increases the emergence and spread of resistant bacteria	Above statement is correct	Above statement is incorrect	Above statement is partially correct	Above statement is irrelevant
Amphotericin B is an antibiotic used particularly for the treatment of diseases caused by	Bacteria	Fungi	Protozoa	Prions
Lethal dose looks for ----- of the test animals	Recovery	Disease	Death	Health
Which route of the administration is an easiest way to deliver the drug into the body?	Abdominal	Oral	Intravenous	Intramuscular
Mepacrine act against	Anti-protozoal	Anti-viral	Anti-bacterial	Anti-fungal
Metronidazole is used to treat	Protozoal infections	Anaerobic bacterial infections	Protozoal and anaerobic bacterial infections	Fungal infections
Which class of antibiotic is Streptomycin?	Polyenes	Macrolides	Tetracyclines	Aminoglycosides
Cycloserine is the structural analogue of	Alanine	Serine	Cysteine	Proline
Which of the following drug inhibits dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR)	Trimethoprim	Sulfamethaxazole	Sulphonamide	p-amino benzoic acid
Trimethoprim is structurally analogous to	Dihydrofolate	Tetrahydrofolate	Trihydrofolate	Monohydrofolate
Doxycycline is an example of	Aminoglycoside	Beta-lactam agent	Tetracycline	Polyene
Which of the following drugs inhibits protein synthesis	Streptomycin and tetracycline	Streptomycin and rifamycin	Streptomycin and nalidixic acid	Streptomycin and polymixin
Monensin kills bacterial cell by acting on	Cell wall	Cell membrane	Cell ribosome	Cell nucleic acid
Anidulafungin is inhibitor of	Bacterial cell wall synthesis	Fungal cell wall synthesis	Bacterial cell membrane	Fungal cell membrane
Rifamycins kills the bacterial cell by inhibiting	Transcription of DNA	Transcription of RNA	Translation of DNA	Translation of RNA

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Bacterial population acquires drug resistance trait and may become drug resistant by	Vertical gene transfer	Horizontal gene transfer	Horizontal and vertical gene transfer	Diagonal gene transfer
Which of the following entities can possibly transmit antibiotic resistance among bacterial population ?	Only plasmids	Only bacteriophages	Only transposons	Plasmids, bacteriophages and transposons
The processes of gene transfer such as transformation, transduction and conjugation underly the process of transfer of antibiotic resistance traits among bacterial population.	The above statement is correct	The above statement is incorrect	The above statement is partially correct	The above statement is irrelevant
ESBL stands for	Extended spectrum beta lactamases	Extra spectrum beta lactams	Extended spectrum beta lactams	Extra spectrum beta lactamses
Imipenam is the member of ---- family of antibiotics	Tetracyclines	Sulphonamides	Beta-lactam agents	Aminoglycosides
Which of the following agent inhibits the synthesis of peptidoglycan of cell wall of bacteria without acting on transpeptidase?	Piperacillin	Penicillin	Carbapenams	Bacitracin
The main target of the action of beta-lactam agents is the enzyme that synthesizes the peptidoglycan polymer at last stage. The name of target enzyme is:	Aminopeptidase	Transpeptidase	Crosspeptidase	Cispeptidase
Which kind of the reaction is inhibited by the beta-lactam agent at last stage during the synthesis of peptidoglycan?	Trans-linking	Cis-linking	Cross-linking	Branched-linking