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**BMLT/IIIS/SERO/P-IX  
(U-XVII)/19**

**BMLT 3rd Semester Examination, 2019**

**SEROLOGY**

**PAPER –IX**

*Full Marks : 40*

*Time : 2 hours*



Answer **Q.No. 1** and any **three** from the rest

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their  
own words as far as practicable*

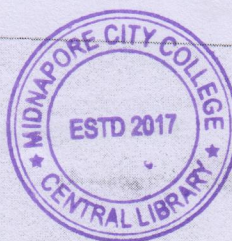
*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary*

**U – XVII**

- 1. Answer any five questions : 2 × 5**
- (a) What is post zone phenomenon ?
  - (b) What do you mean by hs-CRP ?
  - (c) Write the difference between co-agglutination and flocculation ?

( Turn Over )

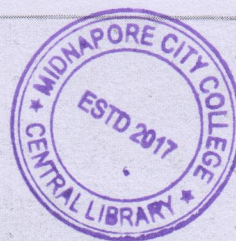




( 2 )

- (d) Why washing is an important step in ELISA technique ?
- (e) Write about the actual injection site for Mantoux test.
- (f) What is Haemoly sin ?
- (g) What do you mean by specificity of a sero-diagnostic test ?
- (h) Why is heat in activation not done in the most of the serological tests ?
2. (a) Why TPPA test is recommended by CDC for the detection of syphilis ?
- (b) What is CFT ? Write down the principle of CFT with diagramatic representation.
- (c) What is the difference between agglutination and precipitation. 3 + 4 + 3
3. (a) Why false positive results are appeared in serodiagnostic tests ? Discuss it with example.



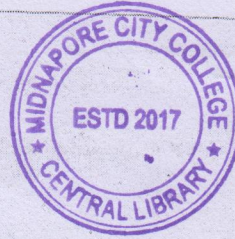


- (b) State briefly how will you interpret the tuberculin skin test with its limitation.
- (c) How do you detect Leishmaniasis by serological test.  $2\frac{1}{2} + \left(3 + 1\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3$
4. (a) Discuss briefly about the different diagnostic tests for the detection of RA.
- (b) Give an example of haem agglutination inhibition test ? Write the principle of it ?
- (c) What is tuberculin ?  $5 + 3 + 2$
5. (a) How do you differentiate congenital occurrence of toxoplasmosis in inborn ?
- (b) Why this test is so important for pregnant mother ?
- (c) What is the 4th generation of HIV test ?  $3 + 4 + 3$
6. Write short notes on :  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
- (i) Febrile agglutination





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- (ii) Rapid immunochromatographic test of syphilis
- (iii) Neutralization type of Ag-Ab reaction
- (iv) Anamnestic reaction.