



**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
SCHOOL OF LIFE SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY**

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2016/2017 SESSION

COURSE CODE: MCB 312

COURSE TITLE: PRINCIPLE OF STERILIZATION & DISINFECTION (3 UNITS)

CLASS: 300 LEVEL

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer **Two Questions Only** from **Section A** and answer **All Questions** in **Section B** by filling in the correct answers in the blank spaces provided.

Section A

- 1(a). What factors must a physician consider when determining the appropriateness of antibiotics for therapeutic use?
- 1(b). Discuss the difference between broad and narrow spectrum antibiotics
- 2(a). What is MIC? Why is it a common test in clinical microbiology laboratory?
- 2(b). Why is it so difficult to find antimicrobial agents for treating viral diseases?
- 3(a). What causes drug resistance in microorganisms?
- 3(b). Why is penicillin ineffective against bacteria that produce β -lactamase?

Section B

Matriculation Number: _____

1. In microbiology, contaminants are (1) _____ present at a given place and time that are (2) _____ or (3) _____.
2. Most decontamination methods employ either (4) _____, (5) such as (6) _____ or (7) _____, or (8) _____ such as (9) _____ and (10) _____.
3. A sterile object is totally free of (11) _____, (12) _____ and (13) _____.
4. When sterilization is achieved by a chemical agent, the chemical is called a (14) _____.

5. Sterilization is a process that (15) _____ or (16) _____ all (17) _____, including (18) _____.
6. Sterilization is also the process in which all (19) _____, including (20) _____, are (21) _____.
7. Disinfection is the (22) _____, (23) _____, or (24) _____ of (25) _____ that may (26) _____.
8. Disinfectants are agents, usually (27) _____.
9. Any process that destroys the non-spore forming contaminants on inanimate objects is called (28) _____.
10. The primary mode of action of non-ionizing radiation is to (29) _____.
11. The most versatile method of sterilizing heat-sensitive liquids is (30) _____.