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•Mlt 8th

•Sub diagnostic Bacteriology

Q1

Ans.

•what do you know/ history

•it is a group of viruses that will cause

The disease in mammals and also birds.

But when it happen in human they cause

Respiratory truck infection and it’s range

Is from less to greater or sometime lethal

Mild illness having common cold while

When it’s lethal it can cause SARS, MERS

And covid19 in human while in other species

They vary

•Human virus was first characterise In 1960

And they cause upper respiratory tract infection

In children From 2003 there are five new corona

Virus are identified.

•in late 2019 in China covid19 are identified

In wuhan city.

•I a few days it spread in the whole city and then in

Whole country.A few months it will spread in the

World it cause thousand of people death and millions

Of people are in hospital.No discover yet

•what is covid19

•it is an infection disease which is cause by sever

Acute respiratory syndrome

•corona virus (SARS -Cov-2) the covid19

Is first isolated in December 2019 in wuhan city

(Capital of china) and then spread globally from

2019-20 corona virus pandemic

Symptoms

•Fever, cough and shortness of breath

•other include muscle pain sore throat loss of

Smell and Abdomen pain

•the incubation period is 5 days and also 2-14 days

Diagnosis

• the standard diagnosis of civid-19

Is (rRt- PCR ) and sample are taken from

Nasopharyngeal swab

• chest Ct

How can we protect ourselves

•Recommended measure to prevent covid19 is

Frequent hand washing

•maintaining physical distance

•Covering cough

•sneeze with a tissue or inner elbow

•keeping unwashed hand away from the face

Treatment

•currently there is no treatment of symptoms

Supportive care, isolation and experimental measures.

Q2

Ans

•Antibiotic resistance

• it is the ability of microbe to resistance the effects of

Medication that once it’s successfully treat the microbe

Antibiotic resistance is a subset of AMR as it apply on bacteria

Example

•MRSA

•penicillin resistance Enterococcus and

Multi resistance mycobacterium tuberculosis

Susceptible test

•the term used when microbe such as bacteria and fungi

Are unable to grow in the presence of one or more anti microbial drugs

• it is performed an fungi or bacteria causing an individual’s infection

After they have been recovered in a culture of specimen

How will treat

•it a Patient does not improve by antibiotic then

We must do his/her culture test

Antibiotic suggest

• when culture test is done then we see that which antibiotic

Is sensitive then we suggest that drug which is sensitive

Q3

Ans Introduction

•specimen collection is the most critical because any result in

Lab is limited by the Quality of specimen and it’s condition

When it comes in the lab

•Specimen should safe to avoid any kind of infection from out

Side

•General guidelines for specimen collection

• Depending on specimen type E.G Blood

•Aseptic precaution

•Anatomic sites and location

• see amount/volume

•tissue or body fluid should be preferred over swab to get Quality

Material

•Timing

•Clinic lab from

•An ideal Request From

•Name. >Age >sex

•ip No. >time. >Date

•test required. > Nature of specimen

•Transport

•Use of Transport media

•Proper handling labelling and transportation

•use of proper container

•Give instructions to patient

•Avoid contamination of specimen

•within to hours of collection

•selection separate for paper work

•Biohazards label

•Quality control

•inspection. >detection Of defects

>feedback of these defects >determine cause of defects

> correction of defects

•How Beta-lactamases

•Beta lactamases is one is one of the most widely used

Antibiotic and also it is the greatest source of resistance to them

•Test for beta-lactamses are colorimetric , acidemetric and

Iodometric which show rapid detection of ampicillin penicillin

Resistance in haemophilic moraxella and neisseria Species

Resistance to ceftazidime or cefpodoxime extended spectrum

Beta-lactamase