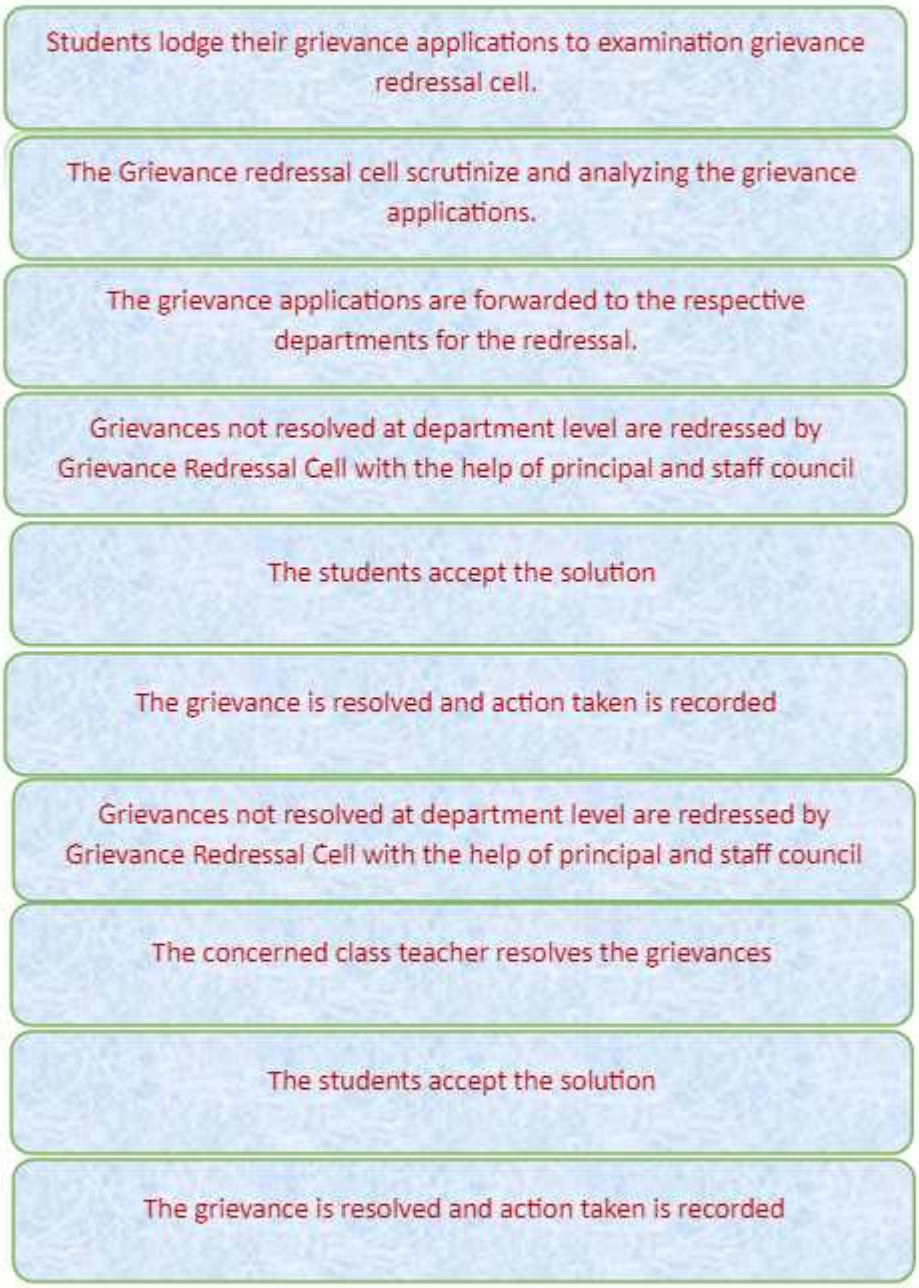
2.5.2: Mechanism to deal with internal examination related grievances is transparent, time- bound and efficient

Examination Grievance Redressal Mechanism for Internal Assessment



Students not willing to submit their grievance applications personally can drop them in writing at this complaint box.

"OM NAMO VENKATESAYA"
TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS, TIRUPATI
S.G.S. ARTSCOLLEGE, TIRUPATI
ACCRIDATED BY NAAC WITH A+ GRADE
(FOUNDED IN 1969)
Phone: (0877) 2264599 E-mail:sgsartscollegettd@gmail.com Web:sgsac.edu.in

Date : 27- 01 -2023

Notice

The students of I, III & V semesters of MPC, BBC, MZC & CBZ are here by informed to go through the marks they have secured in the first internal examination from 03 -01-2023 to 10-01-2023. Their doubts or corrections etc if any may be brought to the notice of the respective class teacher /HOD of the department before 31-01-2023.

HOD

Grievances related to internal examinations.

The examination Grievances Redressal Cell has received the letters from the students regarding their grievances pertaining to internal assessment for the academic year 2022-23.

Tirupathi,

To,
Department of microbiology,
SGS Arts college,
Tirupathi.

Sub:- Request for the revaluation of my marks in in internal examination in semester-III.

I am T.venkatesh studying IInd year B.Sc MZC. I am requesting to revaluate and recorrect my internal examination marks in semester-III. examinations. As I got 21 marks in the subject of microbiology paper-III (medical microbiology & Immunology) but I write for full marks and I am expecting more marks. but I got less marks so, please consider my request to revaluate my Answer sheet in subject of microbiology (P-III) internal examinations.

Thanking you,

Yours respectively,
T. venkatesh.
H.T.No:- 0321003358.

HEAD
DEPT. OF MICROBIOLOGY
SGS ARTS COLLEGE
TIRUPATI-517501 (A.P.)

Tirupathi.

To,
Department of Microbiology,
SGS Arts college,
Tirupathi.

Sub:- Request for the revaluation of my marks in internal examination in semester-III.

I am D. Hayshitha studying II year BSC.MPC. I am requesting to revaluate and recorrect my internal Examinations marks in semester III Examinations. As I got 21 marks in the subject of microbiology. paper-III (medical Microbiology & Immunology) but I wrote for full marks and I am expecting more marks but I got less marks. So, please consider my request to revaluate my answer sheets in subject of microbiology (paper-III) internal Examinations.

Thanking you,

Yours respectively,
D Hayshitha
H.T NO:-0321008334.

HEAD
DEPT. OF MICROBIOLOGY
SGS ARTS COLLEGE
TIRUPATI-517501 (A.P.)

S.A.S. ARTS COLLEGE, TUD, TPT

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY,BATCH 2020-2023

COMPONENTS AND BREAKUP OF MARKS FOR THEORY COURSES FOR CONTINUOUS INTERNAL ASSESMENT (CIA)

BSC-UM II YEAR III SEMESTER 2022-2023 [3-3-115-B20] Title : Medical Microbiology and Immunology

S.NO	R.T.NO	Name of the student	INTERNAL-1					INTERNAL-2						INTERNAL PRACTICAL					
			ATTENDANCE (5M)	ASSIGNMENT/QUIZ/SEMINAR (5M)	MODEL EXAM (5M)	MID TEST (10M)	TOTAL (25M)	ATTENDANCE(5M)	ASSIGNMENT/QUIZ/ SEMINAR (5M)	MODEL EXAM (5M)	MID TEST (10M)	TOTAL (25M)	INTERNAL BEST OF TWO (25M)	CONDUCT OF EXPERIMENT (10M)	CLASS TEST (5M)	MODEL TEST (20M)	VIVA (5M)	RECORD(10M)	TOTAL (50M)
1	0321008322	A.Venkatesh	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	0321008323	A.Balakullayappa	4	4	4	8	20	5	4	4	10	23	23	10	5	18	4	10	47
3	0321008325	A.Chaitanya	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4	0321008326	B.Madhu	4	4	4	8	20	3	3	3	8	17	20	8	4	15	4	8	39
5	0321008327	B.Deepak Royal	4	4	4	9	21	3	3	3	10	19	21	8	4	16	4	7	39
6	0321008328	B.LakshmikanthNaik	5	5	5	10	25	4	4	5	10	23	25	10	5	19	4	10	48
7	0321008329	B.HanishBabu	4	4	4	10	22	5	4	5	10	24	24	9	4	19	4	10	46
8	0321008330	B.Sivani	4	5	4	8	21	3	3	3	9	18	21	8	4	16	4	8	40
9	0321008331	B.RamaKrishnaNaik	4	5	5	10	24	4	4	4	9	21	24	10	5	18	4	10	47
10	0321008333	B.Dhanush	4	4	4	9	21	3	3	3	10	19	21	8	4	18	4	8	42
11	0321008334	D.Harshitha	5	4	4	8	21	5	4	5	8	22	22	9	4	17	4	8	42
12	0321008335	D.Ashok	4	5	4	9	22	4	4	4	9	21	22	9	4	19	4	9	45
13	0321008336	G.Satheesh	4	4	4	8	20	3	4	3	8	18	20	8	4	14	4	8	38
14	0321008337	G.Lokanadham	5	4	4	10	23	5	5	5	10	25	25	10	5	19	4	10	48
15	0321008338	J.Monesh Kumar	4	5	5	9	23	4	5	5	10	24	24	10	5	20	4	10	49
16	0321008339	J.Pavan Kumar	4	4	4	8	20	4	4	4	9	21	21	9	4	18	4	9	44
17	0321008340	K.Seetharamanjaneyulu	4	4	4	8	20	3	4	3	8	18	20	8	4	14	4	7	37
18	0321008341	K.DoraBabu	4	4	4	9	21	4	3	4	9	20	21	8	4	16	4	8	40
19	0321008342	K.Aravind	4	4	4	8	20	4	4	4	8	20	20	8	4	16	4	8	40
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	22	4	4	4	10	22	22	9	4	19	4	9	45

21	0321008344	K.Jeevan Kumar	5	4	5	10	24	4	4	4	9	21	24	10	5	19	4	10	48
22	032100834	K.GuruRaju	4	4	4	10	22	4	4	4	10	22	22	8	4	16	4	8	40
23	0321008346	M.S.Tasneem	4	5	4	10	23	5	4	5	10	24	24	9	4	19	4	10	46
24	0321008347	M.Kushwanth Kumar	4	4	5	9	22	4	5	4	8	21	22	10	4	19	4	9	46
25	0321008348	M.GowthamNaik	4	5	5	10	24	4	4	5	10	23	24	10	5	19	4	10	48
26	0321008349	M.KishoreNaik	4	4	4	10	22	5	4	4	10	24	24	10	5	18	4	10	47
27	0321008355	S.Avinash	5	5	5	10	25	5	5	5	10	25	25	10	5	19	5	10	49
28	0321008356	S.Ayesha	3	4	4	6	17	3	3	3	8	17	17	7	4	14	3	7	35
29	0321008357	S.Dheeraj Kumar	3	4	4	8	19	4	4	4	8	20	20	9	4	18	4	9	44
30	0321008358	T.Venkatesh	4	4	4	7	19	4	5	4	8	21	21	9	4	14	4	10	41
31	0321008359	V.SaiPrakash	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
32	0321008361	Y.Sandhya	4	4	4	9	21	4	4	5	10	23	23	8	4	18	4	8	42
33	0321008362	Y.Sharath Kumar	3	3	3	3	18	4	4	4	8	20	20	8	4	14	4	8	38
34																			
35																			

HEAD
DEPT. OF MICROBIOLOGY
SGS ARTS COLLEGE
TIRUPATI-517501 (A.P.)

21+3/25

Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Degree & PG Colleges, Tirupati.

S.V. ARTS COLLEGE / S.P.W. COLLEGE / S.G.S. ARTS COLLEGE

Name of the Examination: Internal Examination-II Date: 18-04-2022

Name of the Student: T. Venkatesh Roll No: 21007

Class: II B.Sc Group: MZC Medium: English Medium Subject: Microbiology

Section-A Paper:

No. of Additional sheets used: Q.Code:

24/25

5 X 5 = 25 Marks

1. Write about Primary, Secondary lymphoid organs
2. Give a note on cells of Immune system
3. Define Immunoglobulins?
4. Discuss the properties, structure, types of Immunoglobulins.
5. Antigen - Antibody interactions?
6. What is Antigen? Explain about types of Antigens and their importance
7. What is Hypersensitivity? Explain about types of Hypersensitivity reactions

Section-B

8. Describe - Auto Immunity Reactions
9. Explain about labell Antibody Technique?
10. Define Immunity? Types of Immunity?
11. Drug Resistance?

Answers:

1 Ans: **Primary Lymphoid organs:**

1. It is also called as Central Lymphoid organs.
2. Immature lymphocytes generated in hematopoiesis,
3. The process of formation and developed of blood cells, mature and become committed to a particular antigen specificity within the primary lymphoid organ, namely thymus, bursa of fabricius, Bone marrow [in mammals]
4. [illegible] lymphocyte becomes immunocompetent i.e. capable of reacting to foreign antigen only if matured within a primary lymphoid organ

1. Thymus:

Thymus is a greyish, flat, bilobed lymphoid organ situated above the heart and extending into the neck on the front and sides of trachea.

2. It develops from the epithelium of third and fourth pharyngeal pouches and on maturity, act as the site of development and maturation of lymphocytes named Thymus, derived lymphocytes (or) T-lymphocytes (or) T-cells.

3. The thymus reaches peak activity in childhood and attains its largest size at puberty.

4. The thymus begins to atrophy without any apparent effect on T-lymphocyte function.

2. Bone marrow:

Bone marrow is the site of origin and development of B-lymphocytes (or) B-cells in mammals particularly in humans and mice after birth.

2. Before Birth, the yolk sac, foetal liver, and fetal bone marrow are the major site B-lymphocyte maturation.

3. Bursa of Fabricus:

Bursa of Fabricus is a primary lymphoid organs in birds where stem cells from yolk sac, foetal liver, and bone marrow mature, proliferate, and differentiate into bursa-derived lymphocytes called B-lymphocytes (or) B-cells.

2. Bursa of Fabricus arises a pouch from the dorsal part of the cloca in birds, Bursa of Fabricus is sensitivity to Hormones.

3. The Bursa of Fabricus starts to shrink (or) atrophy at puberty

Secondary lymphoid organs:

As stated earlier, the lymphocytes, mature, proliferate, and differentiate in the primary (or) central lymphoid organs.

2. Secondary lymphoid organs called "Peripheral lymphoid organs".

3. Lymph nodes and Spleen are the most highly organized secondary (or) peripheral lymphoid organs whereas, "mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue" MALT is the less organized lymphoid organs (or) tissues.

Lymph nodes:

Lymph nodes are small, encapsulated, bean-shaped structure, and junctions of the lymphatic vessels which are distributed throughout the body.

2. Lymph nodes contains lymphocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells.

3. A lymph nodes consists of three regions.
1. Cortex 2. Paracortex, 3. Medulla.

Spleen:

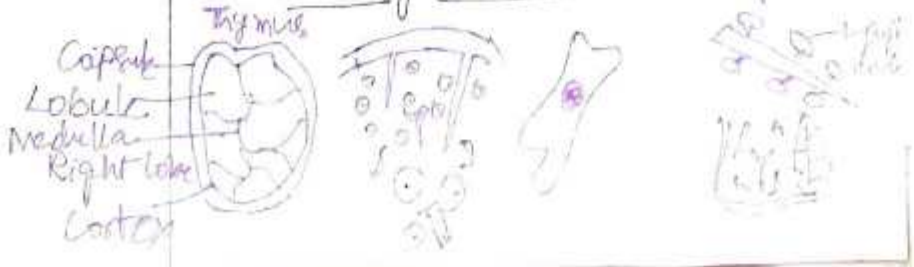
The spleen, which is about 5 inches long and 200g in weight in adults, is an ovoid encapsulated, and peripheral lymphoid organ.

2. Spleen specialized for trapping blood-borne antigens.

3. It is present high in the left abdominal cavity.

4. These compartments are filled by two types of tissues; Red pulp and white pulp

Primary Lymphoid 2ry Lymphoid



Ans: Hypersensitivity:

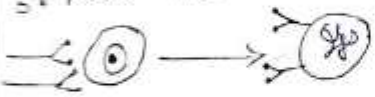
1. Immune response recruits and molecules that induce a localised inflammatory response, & ultimately removed the antigen.
2. This inflammatory response usually does not extensively damage the host Tissues.
3. But under certain conditions, the inflammatory respone produces deleterious effects.
4. This Resulting in significant tissue damage (or) even death.
5. This is termed as "hypersensitivity (or) allergy".
6. Hypersensitivity reactions may develop in the course of either humoral (or) cell-mediated immune responses.
7. The phenomen of hypersensitivity was discovered during the 19th century by two scients.
8. Who concluded that toxin from a kind of jelly fish induced 'over reaction' in dogs, they termed this over reaction as anaphylaxis, which is a type of hypersensitivity
9. It is classified into the following four types by Gell and coombs:

1. IgE-mediated [Type I] hypersensitivity
2. (II) antibody-mediated cytotoxic
3. Immune-complex mediated
4. delayed-type hypersentivity.

Types of hypersensitivity:

Type-1: IgE antibodies
2. Attach to macrophages
3. Y → IgE
4. IgE & free floating antigen, reaction takes place

Type-2:
1. IgG / IgM antibodies
2. attached to any different cells
3. Kills the cells



Type-3:
1. IgG / IgM antibodies

2. Antibodies attach to floating Antigens
3. Caused Inflammation

Example: serum sickness

Type-4:
1. T-cells Escape from the region & attacks its own neighbouring cells.

leads to inflammation

Examples:
1. Tuberculosis skin test
2. Contact dermatitis

Ans: **Immunity:**

2 Immunity is a self Defence program from antigen

2. Immunity are of two types:

1. Innate immunity [non specific (or) natural immunity]
2. Acquired immunity

1. Innate immunity can be divided into species, racial, and individual immunity.

1. **Species immunity:**

Species immunity is that in which a disease affecting one species do not affect the other species,

2. For convenience, humans do not contract, cattle plague, Chicken Cholera, hog Chlorea,

2. **Racial Immunity:**

which in species, different races exhibit different in their resistance, due to genetic factor

Eg: 1. Africans are resistance to malarial infection
2. Algerious sheep are resistance to anthrax

3. **Individual immunity:**

1. Different individual in a rare differs in their resistance of Infection.
2. It is known as genetic in origin

3. If a large number of people are exposed to partical infections.

4. some would excaspe, & other will develop mild infection and rest will develop severe infection

Aquired immunity :- The aquired immunity innate immunity disease of antigen is called Aquired immunity.

Active aquired immunity :- The active immunity it also active the immunity of aquired immunity.

pasitive immunity :- The positive immunity of pasitive immunity of positive immunity. It is by the lathy | active. It is two typos.

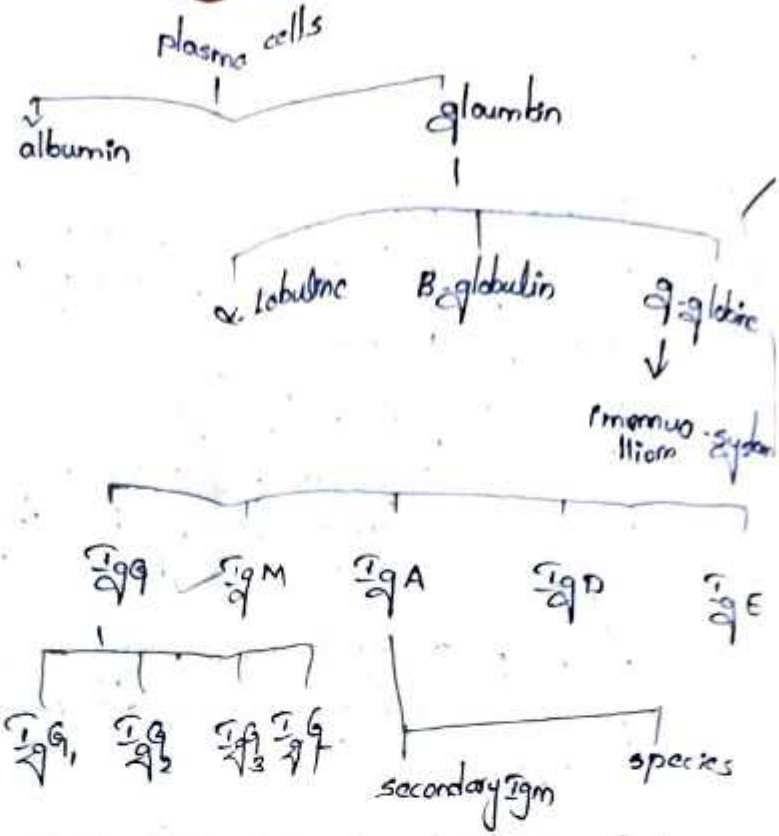
Natural passive aquaired immunity ;- It is Natural acquired possive immunity. It is called from also branchs of for this

Artical passive aquaired immunity ;- It is Artical acquired possive immunity Antigen body grow in Rh+ mother It causes immunity

3

Immunoglobin :- Immuno globin are define the and defence and mansulasm of immune system. and the immuno globulins are broadly chagarmsed by the many types and they are difficult qualities and located on difuct pass on bodies.

They are five types of IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD, IgE. There is also dorogarasid.



IgG:- IgG cell are have Y- shaped and the. It have four types. IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3, IgG_4 is the disease of the antigen body immune system maximum. It have 23 days of half line time. These cells are mainly shows the maximum defence machanism in blood.

* these cells are trap the antigen and digit it
* By these organisms it have (150000 molecular weight.

IgM:- IgM cells are have 10% of total immune pool. These have 5 days of half line time. IgM cells are pathogens names the antigen is antibodies needle a structure like. It is propled in blood secrum.

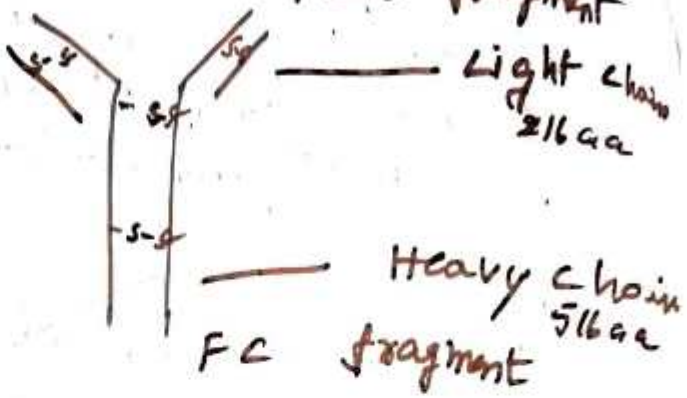
IgA :- IgA is the 15%. of the total immoglobin pool and it have 6-9 days of half life time and the more reaction that the defence it is maximum present in bldy which colonstrum serum.

IgD :-
It is a monomer and it have the 0.3% of 100 ml of blood. It is the naturally very less and it was y shaped and muchesium. It have 3-days if half life time present in blood.

IgE :-
It is monomer and it have 0.0000% in serum and it have 2 days half life time and it was put in blood serum. very less qualities of in globine pool.

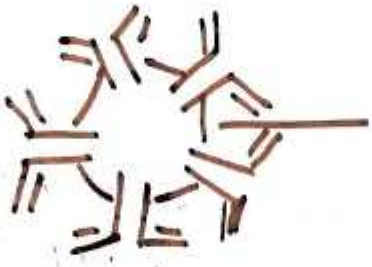
Immunoglobulin

Ig G



5

Ig M



Ig A

Ig D

Ig E

(5) Types of Antigen :-

i) Species Specific Antigens :-

Traces of all individuals in a particular Species posses Species Specific Antigens. However, cross-reaction may occur between antigens of related Species.

ii) Isospecific Antigens :-

Isospecific antigens. Isoantigence are antigens found in some but not all members of species. A species may be further classified into different groups. based on the presence of absence of isoantigens

iii) Auto Specific Antigens :-

* Self or autologous antigen are usually nonantigene. But Sequsted antigen or hidden antigen such as as lens protien of the eye.

iv) Heterofile Antigen :-

* These antigens are many usually to the non-specific interaction and then the interaction of the Immune System. That is called Heterofile Antigen.

v) Super antigens :-

* The Super antigens can also called as hyper antigens and this is most important to the human body and the antigen can give the antibodies.

To ensure transparency the students are allowed to write the Internal Examinations in the answer papers provided by the Institution. A sample answer sheet provided by the Institution for the Internal Examinations is shown below.

Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Degree & PG Colleges, Tirupati.

S.V. ARTS COLLEGE / S.P.W. COLLEGE / S.G.S. ARTS COLLEGE

Name of the Examination: Microbiology Internal Exam-2 Date 18/09/2022

Name of the Student: D. Harshitha Roll No. 20982

Class: M.Sc Group: B.Sc Medium: English Subject: Microbiology

No. of Additional sheets used: 4 Paper:

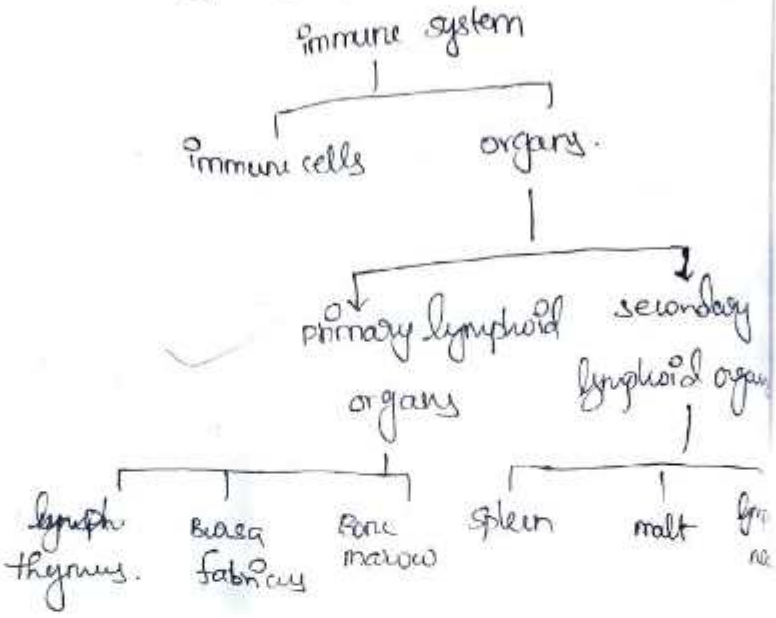
Q.Code:

22+2
25

24
25

1. write about primary and secondary lymphoid organs.
2. give a note on cells of immune system.
3. define immuno globulins and discuss the properties structure and functions of immuno globulins.
4. give a note on antigen and antibody reactions. different types of antigens.
5. what is antigen explain about types of antigens. and their importants.
6. what is hyper sentivity explain about types of hyper sensitivity reactions.
7. describe auto immunity reactions.
8. Explain about labled antibody techniques.
9. define immunity and give a note on types of immunity.
10. drug resist ance.

(1) Lymphatic organs :- The immune system of body have two types of immune cells and organs. The organs are two types primary and secondary lymphoid organs.



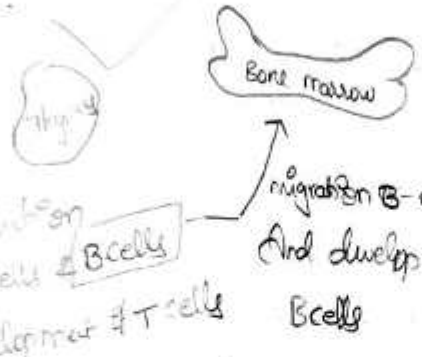
Lymphatic system :- The lymphatic primary secondary organs are produce lymphatic cells and immune cells are create the immune response through the acquired time [when an antigen entry into body]. This called to lymphatic system.

* The immunity by lymphnodes [it spread all over body dust].

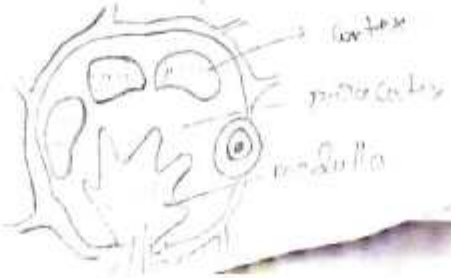
Lymphatic organs two types.

* Primary lymphoid organs :- primary lymphoid organs are thymus, Bursa fabricius [in birds] bone marrow [in mamals]. These site is produces the lymphatic cells. thymus produces T and B cells.

* T. cells are produces in thymus and develop ment also in thymus. because called T cells.
* B cells is also produces in thymus but migrates to Bone marrow. and the B cells development is occurs from Bone marrow.
* The thymus is present at the just above heart.



* secondary lymphoid organs :- This is the action site of immune cells. the immune cells are developed and ready to take action
* The secondary lymphoid organs are consist MALT, lymphnode, spleen.
* The developed cells consist secondary lymphoid organs.
* lymphnode is present above the body. mainly in groins.
* lymph node consist cortex, paracortex, medulla

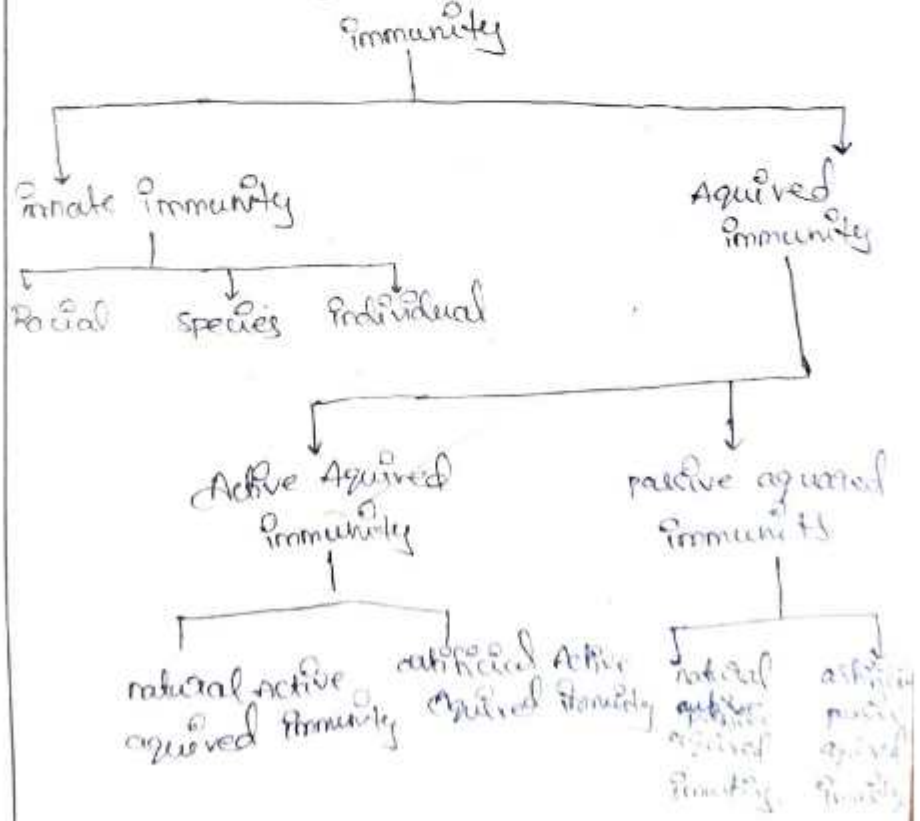


Cortex :- It is part of lymph node consist follicular dendritic cells & T cells

Para cortex :- B cells dendritic cells. consist

medulla :- medulla consist plasma cells and both cells and ready to activated to kill the foreign antigens.

(9) A. Immunity :- Immunity is called as the Resistance towards the disease that caused by the microorganisms. called immune system the immunity is also two types they are broadly classified.



* Innate immunity :- Innate immunity is called as by that immunity is present in body by birth and it defence naturally.
It has three types.
* Racial immunity :- The racial immunity is called as the resistence against the desies Ex:- The human body shows the resistance agaist all plant desease.
* Species immunity :- The species immunity refers to the Resistance of certain diseses only for certain species peoples Ex:- The African people shows the resistance against the diseses.
* Individual immunity :- The immunity is differentiate from one author in an species. the individual species are naturally differtiate from one author.
* Aquaried immunity :- Aquaried immunity is refers to the the de resistence against antigen and in take from outside which is nessasity to body. It is divided into two types Active and passive.
* Active Aquired immunity :- These refers to Actively shows the defence mechanism egaist the antigen the antibodyare react Actively.

It is divided into two types.

* natural Aquired Active immunity :- It is naturally acured and it shows difence mechanism very fast. It is naturale.

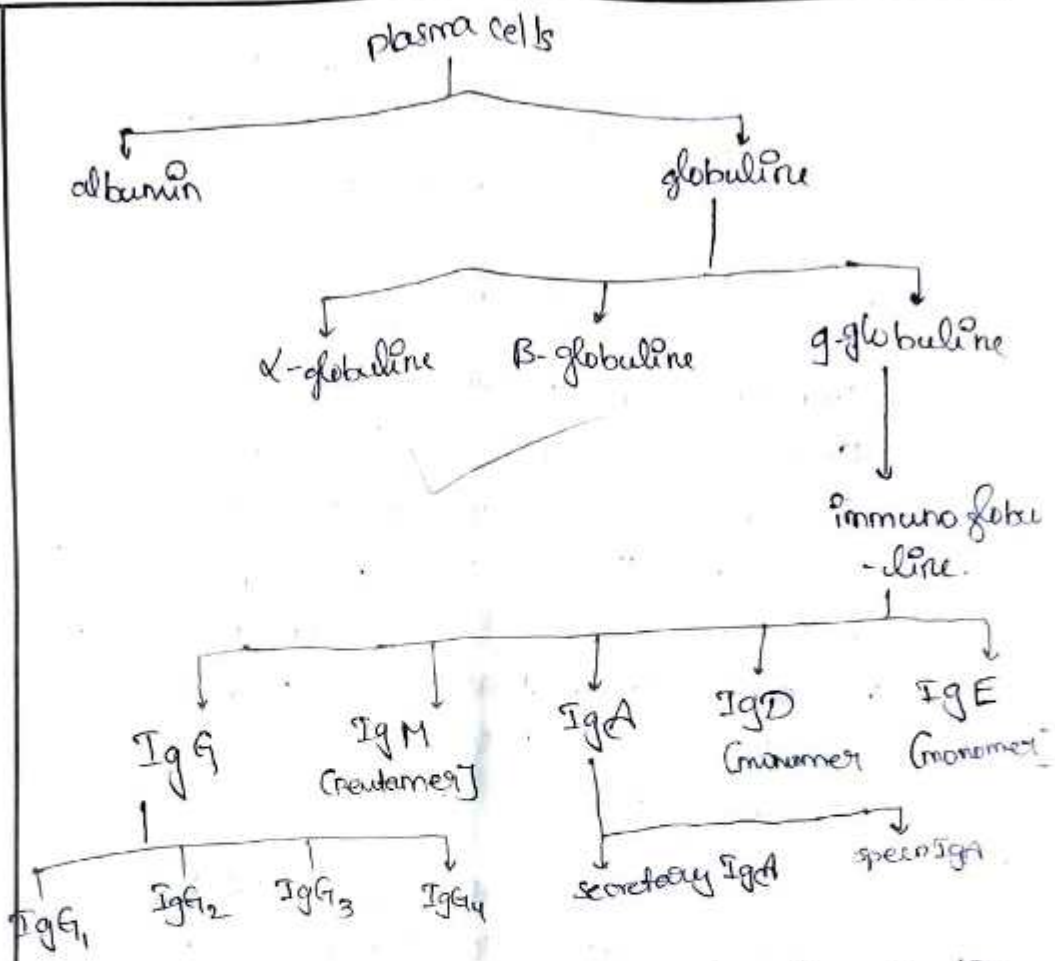
* Artificial Aquired Active immunity :- It take by out side and vaccines are Example for this. the less virulesed antigens are Efes to body by our nessisites. Artificially. The bodies develops antigen naturalles.

* passive aquired immunity :- It is less reative and It is intake by the. It is latly kative. It is two types.

* Natural passive aquired immunity :- It is Natural ocured passive immunity. It is comes from the mother and at placenta T-cells crosses. colustrum is also a Example for this.

* Artificial passive aquired immunity :- It is Artificialy oacured Ex: Rh antigen baby grows in Rh+ mother. It develop immunity.

(3) A. immuno globulins :- immuno globulins are definite the defence mechanism of immune system. and the immuno globulins are broadely chategoraised by the many types and they are different quantities and located on difrent parts on bodies. They are five types IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD, IgE. These are also chatgoraised.

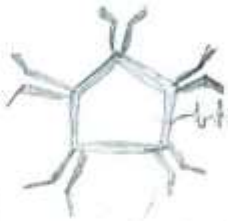


IgG-cells :- IgG cells are have y shaped and the It have four types IgG_1, IgG_2, IgG_3, IgG_4. These cells are 80% of total immune pool. It is present in blood serum. It have 23 days of half life time. Thes cells are mainly shows the maximum defence mechanism in blood.

* These cells are trap the antigen and digest it
* By these mechanism it have (Opsonin molecule weight).

IgM cells :- Igm cels are have 10% of the immune pool. These have 5 days of half life time. Igm cells are pentamers means the antigen attacks 5 antibodies make a structure like. It is present in Blood serum. It is shows the reaction of less but strug.

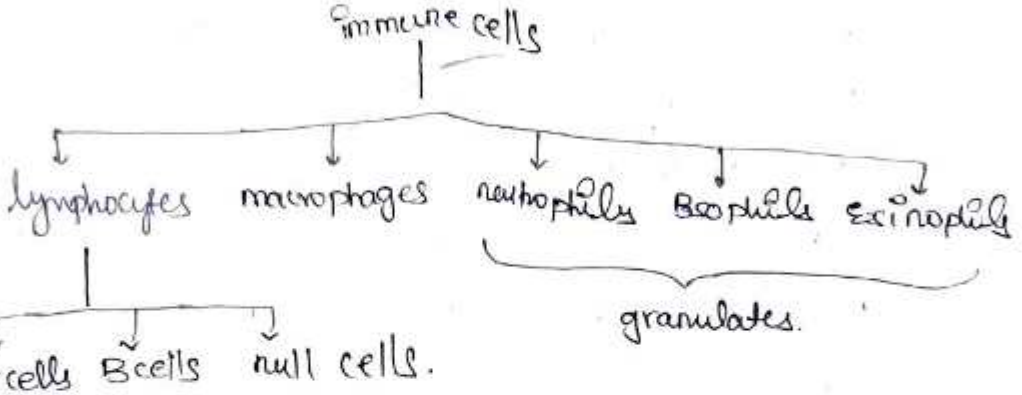
IgA :- IgA is the 15% of the total immunoglobulins pool and it have 6-9 days of half life time and The It is more reactive than the IgG1. and It is shows maximum defence mechanism. It present in body fluids which is colostrum, tears, Semen, sweat Etc... These is are have the y shaped shape It is two types (1) secretory IgA and sperm IgA.



IgD :- It is a monomer and It have The 0.3% of that of 100 ml of blood. It is the naturally very less and It was y shaped and defence mechanism. It have 3 days of half life time present in blood.

IgE :- It is monomer and it have 0.0001% in serum and it have 2 days half life time and it was met in blood serum. very less quantity of in globuline pool.

Immune cells :- Immune cells, are shows the maximum defence mechanism against antigen and it was bodily characterised by immunity defence that shows by cells.



* Lymphocytes :- lymphocytes are consis three cells that was T cells, B cells and null cells. lymphocytes are part by lymphoid system.

* T cells :- The T-cells are produced from Thymus (primary lymphoid organs). It was also dulped their T-cells are bcto memory cells. This stored the after defence mechanism. That to specific to used diffut antigens. It was more reative.

* B cells :- B cells are produces in Thymus and dulped in Bone marow thats why calls as B cells. The B cells are less compared to T cells. The B cells are matured and stored in bone marow. after first antigen ours it migrate to lymph nodes to defence against antige

* Null Cells :- The null cells are differentiated by the non B and T cells. and it was non phagocytic but shows the defence mechanism. It is classified ① natural killer cells, ② killer cells, ③ lymphokine cells.

* macrophages :- the mano phages are the shows the natural defence mechanism and the mano phagy also called phagocytes. It kill the foreign antigen by the phagocytosis.
mono phagocytosis : kills by phagocytosis throw the thow direct attack.

* Neutrophils :- Neutrophils are mainly by the kills the cells by nutrolysis. by the antigen and it is by to naturally and the polio attack by naturally defence mechanism.

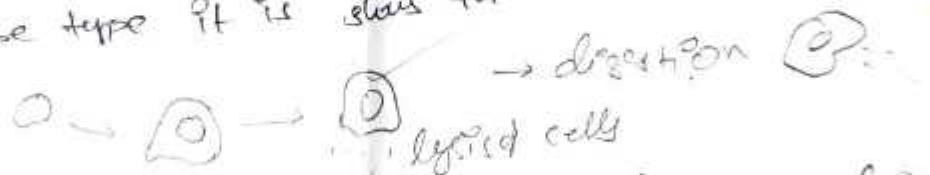
* Esinophils :- Esinophils acid Neutrophs and Basophils are also called as granulates. and Esinophils are natural immune cells and it is passive immunity chartogens.

* Basophils :- Basophils are granulated cells. It also passive immunity and naturally aured immunity shows the defence mechanism by the lysis of cells. and digest the cells.

(6) A.

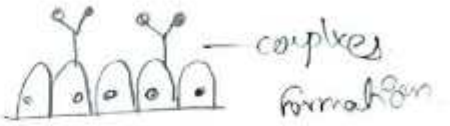
Hypersensitivity:- The hyper sensitivity is also called as allergies. when the antibodies shows the defence against the foreign antigens maximum it will be not any damages of the host cells. but some time it will be influenced. It is shows some allergic reactions. It may be immediately or passively (late) allergic reactions. It is five types they are ① Type I, ② Type II, ③ Type III, ④ Type IV, ⑤ Type V.

① Type one I :- The type one reaction shows the Active reactions and it shows immediately and on-base type it is shows the reaction by phagocytosis



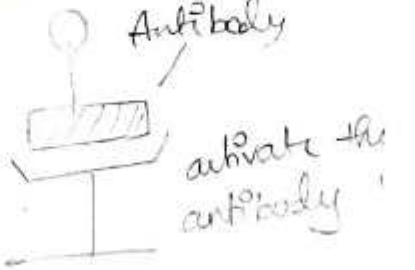
② Type II :- In type II there lymphokinase and it is shows the defence mechanism by the lysis of cells and shows the maximum cell mediated mechanisms. phagocytosis reaction

(3) Type III [cell complexity]:- These reaction is mainly by the the formation of an cell complex by antibody and the complexes are digested the antigen.



(4) Type IV :- The type IV these type the antigen are reactive immediate and formation of some lysis reactions to kill the antigen by foreign cells into bodies.

(5) Type V :- In this type shows cell mediated complexicity reaction shows the type V is the most important and it activate the antigen attack the host cell (2) It is damage host cell. (3) cancer cells (4) the antibody respond and lysis (5) digest the antigens. shows the allergic reactions.



2022 – 23

Grievance Redressal Committee

Chief Convener : Prof N. Venu Gopal Reddy

Convener & Members

Committee for Student Progression and Support:

1. Alumni Association:

Convener	:	Dr.D.Chandrakesavulu Naidu
Members	:	Dr.K.Vijaya Kumar
		Dr.K.Koteswaraiah
		Dr.K.Venkatesh

2. Career Guidance & Placement:

Convener	:	Dr.P.Chandraiah
Members	:	Sri K. Pratap
		Dr.S.Anilkumar
		Sri P.M.Ravi Kumar
		Dr.G.Manjula

3. Women Empowerment,Protection & Anti Harassment:

Convener	:	Dr.V.Venkatalakshmi
Members	:	Dr.B.Uma Maheswari
		Smt. T.Sakunthala
		Dr. A. Venkata Ramanamma
		Dr.S.Vasantha Kumari
		Dr.G.Manjula
		Smt. N.Jayalakshmi
		Dr.K.Sridevi

4. Echo Club:

Convener	:	Smt.P.Srujana
Members	:	Smt.B.Revathi
		Dr.P.Saritha

5. Grievances Redressal Committee:

Convener	:	Dr.V.Madhu Kumar
		Sri P. Muni Bhaskar Rao
Members	:	Dr.K.Rajesh
		Dr.P.Madhusudhana Rao
		Smt.B.Sulochana Rani
		I.Romeswara Rao

లోకం బలవంతులను, శక్తిమంతులను మాత్రమే ఆదరిస్తుంది.

Class teacher

STUDENT WARD SYSTEM

The following faculty members are asigned certain member of students, who will be under their ward. The faculty members will supervise their attendance, academic progress and advise them on matter of their general welfare.

Course & Group			Name of I Year Class Teacher
B.Sc.,	MPC	(EM)	Smt. P. Srujana
	MPCs	(EM)	Smt. N. Jayalakshmi
	MSCs	(EM)	Dr. B. Triveni
	MPS	(EM)	–
	CBZ	(EM)	Dr. P. Latha
	MZC	(EM)	Dr. B. Ravi
	BBC	(EM)	Smt. B. Sulochana Rani
	CT & HM	(EM)	Smt. Priya Singh
B.A.,	HEP	(EM)	Sri K. Pratap
	HPT	(EM)	Dr. S. Vasantha Kumari
	ASCA	(EM)	Dr. M. Vasudeva Reddy
	MES	(EM)	–
B.Com.,	CA	(EM)	Sri P. Harish Reddy Dr. P. Madhusudhan Rao
	GEN	(EM)	Dr. G. Manjula

Course & Group			Name of II Year Class Teacher
B.Sc.,	MPC	(EM)	Smt. K. Revathi
	MPCs	(EM)	Dr. K. Koteswaraiah
	MPS	(EM)	Dr. K. Venkatesh
	MSCs	(EM)	Sri D. Chaitanya Kumar
	CBZ	(TM)	Dr. P. Saritha
	MZC	(EM)	Dr. K. Sridevi
	BBC	(EM)	Dr. D. Sudhakar
	CT & HM	(EM)	Smt. Priya Singh
B.A.,	HEP	(EM)	Sri B. Ajad Chandra Sekhar
	HPT	(EM)	Dr. J. Kondala Rao
	MES	(EM)	Sri J. Seshadri
	ASCA	(EM)	Sri. V. Kamalanathan
B.Com.,	CA	(EM)	Smt. C. Divya
	GEN	(EM)	Dr. T.L. Narasimha Reddy

ఏకాగ్రతే జ్ఞానసముపార్జనకు కావలసిన ఏకైక మార్గం

Course & Group			Name of III Year Class Teacher
B.Sc.,	MPC	(TM)	–
	MPC	(EM)	Sri I. Romeswar Rao
	MPS	(EM)	Dr. K. Venkatesh
	MPCs	(EM)	Sri J. Sridhar
	MSCs	(EM)	Dr. K. Vijaya Kumar
	CBZ	(TM)	Dr. P. Suguna
	MZC	(EM)	Dr. K. Sridevi
	BBC	(EM)	Sri. P.M. Ravi Kumar
	CT & HM	(EM)	Smt. M. Prada
B.A.,	HEP	(TM)	Sri K. Rajesh
	HEP	(EM)	Dr. S. Anil Kumar
	HPT	(TM)	Dr. S. Vasantha Kumari
	MES	(EM)	Dr. M. Vasudeva Reddy
	ASCA	(EM)	Sri V. Kamalanathan
B.Com.,	CA	(EM)	Dr. A. Venkata Ramanamma Dr. P. Siva Kumar
	GEN	(EM)	Dr. B. Yuvaraja Reddy
	GEN	(TM)	Sri P. Chandraiah

విశ్వాసం! విశ్వాసం! ఆత్మవిశ్వాసం భగవంతుని పై విశ్వాసం!
ఇదే ఉన్నతికి రహస్యం!