#### (A DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

## M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - January-2016

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

## MICROBIOLOGY-PAPER I

Q.P Code: SDUU-109

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

#### **LONG ESSAY**

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

- 1. Define sterlisation. What are the methods of sterlisation. Discuss in detail about the principle mechanism and sterlisation control of autoclave.
- 2. Classify Mycobacteria. Discuss the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

## **SHORT ESSAY**

 $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks}$ 

- 3. Kanagawa phenomenon.
- 4. Glanders.
- 5. Type IV Hypersensitivity.
- 6. Weil's disease.
- 7. Rat bite fever.
- 8. Meningococcal meningitis.
- 9. Pathogenesis of gas gangrene.
- 10. Bacteroides.
- 11. Autoimmunity.
- 12. Gene transfer in bacteria.

#### **SHORT ANSWERS**

- 13. Urease test.
- 14. Pastuerisation.
- 15. Immunoglobulin M
- 16. Uses of gram's stain.
- 17. Difference between alpha hemolytic streptococci and pneumococci.
- 18. Co-agglutination.
- 19. Swarming in proteus.
- 20. Sereny test.
- 21. Neil Mooser's reaction.
- 22. HP bodies.

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#### M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination – January-2016

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

# MICROBIOLOGY-PAPER II

Q.P Code: SDUU-110

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

## **LONG ESSAY**

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$ 

- 1. Describe the life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of plasmodium vivax.
- 2. Classify Myxo viruses infecting man. Describe the morphology, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of H5N1 Virus.

## **SHORT ESSAY**

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

- 3. Dimorphic fungi.
- 4. Lab diagnosis of Ancylostoma duodenale.
- 5. Classify nematodes infecting man.
- 6. Saprophytic amoebae.
- 7. Laboratory diagnosis of Leishmania.
- 8. Cryptosporidium parvum.
- 9. Cell cultures.
- 10. Epstein –Barr virus.
- 11. Opportunistic infections in AIDS patients.
- 12. Dengue fever.

#### **SHORT ANSWERS**

- 13. Vectors.
- 14. Non-neural Rabies vaccine.
- 15. Hepatitis A virus.
- 16. Slow viruses.
- 17. Polio vaccines.
- 18. Kerato-mycosis.
- 19. Mycotoxins.
- 20. Xeno-diagnosis.
- 21. Prevention of hospital acquired infections.
- 22. N.N.N medium.

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# M.B.B.S. PHASE - II Degree Examination - January-2016

Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

# MICROBIOLOGY-PAPER I Q.P Code: RS-109

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

#### **LONG ESSAY** (Answer any Two)

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$ 

- 1. Describe the structure of immunoglobulin with neat labelled diagram. Write in detail about the different types of immunoglobulins and their functions.
- 2. Define sterilization and disinfection. Enumerate the moist heat methods of sterilization with special emphasis on autoclave for sterilization in health care system.
- 3. Write in detail about the pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications of diphtheria. Add a note on immune prophylaxis of diphtheria.

# **SHORT ESSAY** (Answer any Ten)

 $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks}$ 

- 4. Bacterial flagella.
- 5. Genetic mechanisms of bacterial drug resistance.
- 6. Type IV hypersensitivity.
- 7. Antibody mediated immune response.
- 8. Laboratory diagnosis of Group B Streptococci.
- 9. Tetanus.
- 10. Atypical Mycobacteria.
- 11. Laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever.
- 12. Halophilic vibrio.
- 13. Elisa.
- 14. Leptospirosis.
- 15. Laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis.

#### **SHORT ANSWERS** (No choices)

- 16. Four bacteria causing urinary tract infection.
- 17. Cervicofacial actinomycosis.
- 18. HLA typing methods.
- 19. Atopy.
- 20. Membrane Attack Complex.
- 21. Indole test.
- 22. Quellung reaction.
- 23. Gram staining findings of Cutaneous anthrax with a diagram.
- 24. Coagulase test.
- 25. Difference between Exotoxin and Endotoxin.

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Time: 3 Hrs. [Max. Marks: 100]

## MICROBIOLOGY-PAPER II

**Q.P Code: RS-110** 

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked. Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

#### **LONG ESSAY** (Answer any Two)

2 X 10 = 20 Marks

- 1. Describe the life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of echinococcus granulsosus.
- 2. Name the viruses causing hepatitis. Describe the laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis of hepatitis B virus.
- 3. Discuss the various methods for isolation of viruses in the laboratory.

## **SHORT ESSAY** (Answer any Ten)

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

- 4. Laboratory diagnosis of malaria.
- 5. Universal precautions.
- 6. Amoebic dysentery.
- 7. Viral haemorrhagic fevers.
- 8. Life cycle and diagnosis of toxoplasma gondii.
- 9. Lab diagnosis of W.Bancroftii.
- 10. Life cycle and diagnosis of ankylostoma duodenale.
- 11. Cryptococcus neoformans.
- 12. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection.
- 13. Describe about hospital acquired infections and its prevention.
- 14. Dermatophytes.
- 15. Describe in brief about prophylaxis for rabies.

#### **SHORT ANSWERS** (No choices)

- 16. Name three opportunistic fungal infection associated with HIV.
- 17. Raynaud-Braude phenomenon.
- 18. Name three bile stained eggs.
- 19. Draw a neat diagram of giardia trophozoite and label.
- 20. Name three live viral vaccines.
- 21. Name three parasites causing eye infection.
- 22. Name four viruses transmitted through mosquito.
- 23. Name three antifungal agents.
- 24. Name three parasites transmitted through penetration of skin.
- 25. Biomedical waste management.