### PG Examinations June/July 2023

Time: 180 Minutes Max. Marks: 100 Marks

## Microbiology Paper I - 2022 QP CODE: P3051

Your answer should be specific to the question asked Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

- 1. Describe the methods of Gaseous sterilization.
- 2. Describe the strategies developed by microorganisms to evade host immune response. Give an example in each
- 3. Describe plasmids and its role in drug resistance
- 4. Describe the principle, and applications of Chemiluminescence Immunoassay. Add a note on quality control procedures
- 5. Define Biofilms. Describe the mechanism of formation of Biofilms, detection methods and clinical implications
- 6. Discuss the classification of transplants and the allograft reaction
- 7. Describe the methods of Antibiotic sensitivity testing
- 8. Enumerate the agglutination reaction with their principles and uses .
- 9. Describe Type 1 Hypersensitivity reaction and the methods of detection
- 10. What is Spaulding's classification? Describe the chemicals used in sterilization



## PG Examinations June/July 2023

Time: 180 Minutes MaxMarks: 100 Marks

### Microbiology Paper II OP CODE: P3052

Your answer should be specific to the question asked Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

- 1. Describe the epidemiology, laboratory diagnosis and control of anthrax in man
- 2. Describe the genetic modifications, methods of detection of Penicillin resistant Pneumococci. Add a note on pneumococal vaccines
- 3. Classify Urinary tract infection. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Urinary tract infection.
- 4. Enumerate the agents causing Nongonoccal urethritis. Describe the relevance of these agents and their pathogenesis.
- 5. Describe the mechanism of drug resistance and detection methods in Enterococcus Faecium. Add a note on treatment of Vancomycin resistant Enterococci
- 6. Describe the pathogenesis ,clinical manifestations and laboratory diagnosis of Rat bite fever
- 7. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Rickettsial infections.
- 8. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Clostridium difficile.
- 9. Enumerate the virulence factors of Staphylococcus aureus. Describe it role in pathogenesis of Staphylococal infections
- 10. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of the agents causing necrotizing



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# Microbiology Paper III QP CODE: P3053

Your answer should be specific to the question asked Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

- 1. Eumycotic mycetoma: Agents, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 2. Pneumocystis jirovecii: pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 3. Diphyllobothrium latum: life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 4. Describe the opportunistic infections in AIDS patients
- 5. Burkitt's lymphoma: Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 6. Cystoisospora belli : Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 7. Trichinella spiralis: life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 8. Oncogenic viruses: agents, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis
- 9. Vector borne viral infections in India
- 10. Eosinophilic meningitis: causative agent, life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis



# PG Examinations June/July 2023

Time: 180 Minutes Max Marks: 100 Marks

### Microbiology Paper IV OP CODE: P3054

Your answer should be specific to the question asked Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

- 1. ESBL: Mechanism of resistance, detection methods, treatment and clinical significance
- 2. Vancomycin resistance enterococcus; Mechanism of resistance, detection methods, clinical significance and treatment
- 3. Discuss about the accrediation of clinical microbiology laboratory
- 4. Genomic sequencing: Principle and its clinical applications
- 5. Genetic engineering: Principle and applications
- 6. Food poisoning: Agents, pathogenesis and clinical significance
- 7. Management of needle stick injury
- 8. Role and responsibilities of Hospital infection control committee
- 9. Myiasis: types, causative agents and treatment
- 10. Discuss the Biosafety levels used in microbiology laboratory

