

CBME**Dr YSR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES: VIJAYAWADA- 520008****MBBS DEGREE EXAMINATION - JANUARY, 2024****SECOND M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION****MICROBIOLOGY PAPER-II****(Multiple Choice Questions) (SET-A)****Time: 20 Minutes****Max Marks: 20**

Note: Answer all questions.

SECTION-I (MCQs - 20 MARKS)**1X2=20**

1. Acute rheumatic fever is a complication of infection by

- a. Streptococcus pyogenes
- b. Legionella pneumophila
- c. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- d. Klebsiella pneumoniae

2. Melioidosis is caused by

- a. Burkholderia mallei
- b. Burkholderia pseudomallei
- c. Acinetobacter baumannii
- d. Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

3. H1N1 2009 flu originated by genetic reassortment of

- a. 1 human strain + 1 swine strain + 1 avian strain
- b. 1 human strain + 3 swine strains

- c. 1 human strain + 1 swine strain + 1 avian strain
- d. 1 human strain + 2 swine strains

4. Pathogen associated with Burkitt's lymphoma, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Epstein – Barr virus
- c. Adeno virus
- d. Rhino virus

5. The drug of choice for zygomycosis

- a. Amphotericin B
- b. Cotrimoxazole
- c. Itraconazole
- d. Voriconazole

6. CSF analysis reveals elevated leukocyte count with predominant lymphocytes, decreased glucose levels and markedly increased protein levels. Cobweb coagulum demonstrated when CSF kept in a test tube for 12 hours. The presentation most likely refers to

- a. Normal CSF analysis
- b. Tuberculous meningitis
- c. Viral meningitis
- d. Pyogenic meningitis

7. Neonatal meningitis acquired through infected birth canal is associated with

- a. Streptococcus agalactiae

- b. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- c. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- d. Viridans streptococci

8. One of the following is not a feature of prion diseases

- a. Strong genetic predisposition
- b. Short incubation period
- c. Predilection to CNS
- d. Invariably fatal

9. Inclusion bodies with Owl's eye appearance are seen in which of the following viral infection

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Rabies virus
- c. Herpes simplex virus
- d. Yellow fever virus

10. CSF sample collected from a patient presented with meningitis shows capsulated budding yeast cells on India ink stain is suggestive of infection by

- a. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- b. *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- c. *Haemophilus influenzae*
- d. *Neisseria meningitidis*

11. Short and stout gram-negative bacilli along with pus cells were seen in a urine sample collected from a patient presented with urinary tract infection. Culture of urine sample reveals large, mucoid and lactose fermenting colonies on MacConkey agar. It was oxidase negative, catalase positive, indole

production negative, methyl red reaction negative, Voges-Proskauer reaction positive, citrate utilization positive, and urease positive. The pathogen is most likely

- a. *Escherichia coli*
- b. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c. *Proteus vulgaris*
- d. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

12. Drug of choice for Gonorrhea is

- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Ciprofloxacin
- c. Penicillin
- d. Azithromycin

13. Pear-shaped, motile trophozoites in thin, profuse, frothy, foul-smelling vaginal discharge are suggestive of

- a. Vaginal candidiasis
- b. Bacterial vaginosis
- c. Trichomoniasis
- d. Giardiasis

14. Donovanosis is caused by

- a. *Klebsiella granulomatis*
- b. *Mycoplasma hominis*
- c. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- d. *Haemophilus ducreyi*

15. A 25-year-old sexually active male with a history of promiscuous behavior presents with genital ulcers which are painful, multiple, tiny, and vesicular in nature. He gives a history of a similar episode in the past 1 year. The most likely disease is

- a. Gonorrhea
- b. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- c. Genital herpes
- d. Chancroid

16. Necrotizing chorioretinitis is mainly caused by

- a. Acanthamoeba species
- b. Trypanosoma cruzi
- c. Toxoplasma gondii
- d. Onchocerca volvulus

17. One of the following is not a common congenital defect seen in congenital cytomegalovirus infection

- a. Petechiae
- b. Hepatosplenomegaly
- c. Jaundice
- d. Inguinal hernia

18. One of the following is not associated with malignancy

- a. Epstein-Barr virus
- b. Varicella-zoster virus
- c. Hepatitis B virus
- d. Human papillomavirus

19. The drug of choice for tularemia is

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Cotrimoxazole
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Azithromycin

20. Antibiotics not recommended in plague

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Erythromycin
- c. Streptomycin
- d. Levofloxacin
