Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur

MBBS Second Professional Examination April-2024 www.FirstRanker.com Subject- Microbiology

Time: 3:00 Hours Paper- I (new scheme)

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions:

- a) All auestions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to serial order of question paper.
- d) MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets; for example: 1. (a) 2. (c)
- f) MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind of repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, such answers will not be counted in marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of university.
- g) Subjective answer should be answered in up to 30 words per marks. For example, if a question having 2 marks should answered in up to 60 marks.

Q1. Total MCQs: 10 10 x 1 = 10

1. India ink staining is used	to demonstrate: -		
(a) Cell wall	(b) Bacterial capsule	(c) Bacterial flagella	(d) Bacterial spore
2. Active immunity is not acquired by: -			
(a) Infection	(b) Vaccination	(c) Transplacental	(d) Sub-clinical infection
		Immunoglobulin Transfer	
3. Which of the following confirms the isolate of V. cholera as Ogawa serotype: -			
(a) If agglutinated with	(b) If agglutinated with	(c) If agglutinated with	(d) If agglutinated with
Ogawa antiserum	Inaba antiserum	Hikojima antiserum	both Ogawa and Inaba
			antiserum
4. Culture modic for transport of stool complete property of soon of Chicallesia.			
4. Culture media for transport of stool sample in suspected case of Shigellosis: -			
(a) Deoxycholate medium	(b) Blood agar	(c) Nutrient broth	(d) Buffered glycerol saline
5. HIV RNA detection (by RT-PCR) reduces the window period to,			
(a) 1-14 days	(b) 3 weeks	(c) 4 weeks	(d) 8 weeks
6. In revised Jones criteria for acute rheumatic fever, the major manifestations include all except:			
(a) Subcutaneous nodules	(b) Pan carditis	(c) Arthritis (migrating	(d) Increased ASO
		polyarthritis)	antibodies
7. Maltese cross form is seen in:-			
(a) Plasmodium vivax	(b) Babesiosis	(c) Brucellosis	(d) Bartonellosis
8. All the following pathoge	enic bacteria fulfill Koch's po	stulates, except: -	
(a) Treponema pallidum	(b) Yersinia pestis	(c) Bacillus anthracis	(d) Helicobacter pylori
9. Which of the following is associated with cholangiocarcinoma: -			
(a) Ascaris	(b) Ancylostoma	(c) Enterobius	(d) Strongyloides
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
10. Which of the following is associated with cholangiocarcinoma: -			
	(h) Fasciola henatica		(d) Toyocara canis

- a. A 14-year-old boy presented with a history of fever with headache, malaise, and abdominal discomfort for the last 8 days. Fever was of the remittent type, with a gradual rise in a step-ladder fashion. On examination, he was febrile & temperature of 101 °C, along with relative bradycardia, a coated tongue, & soft, palpable spleen. (3+5+8+4)
 - I. What will be the most common probable diagnosis & etiological agent?
 - II. Describe the pathogenesis of this condition in detail.
 - III. Make a plan for sample collection & laboratory diagnosis of this disease.
 - IV. Add a note on prophylactic measures for this disease.
- b. Define antimicrobial resistance & its types. Discuss in detail the mechanism of antimicrobial drug resistance in bacteria. Add a note on the various methods used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. (5+7+8)

Q3. Brief Answer Questions

 $6 \times 05 = 30$

- Write about the pathogenesis and lab diagnosis of Shigellosis.
- b. Explain blood culture method for detection of Infective Endocarditis.
- c. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of HIV with a special mention of strategies for diagnosis during the window period.
- d. Describe life cycle of Echinococcus granulosus. Discuss pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of Echinococcosis.
- e. Discuss pathogenesis, clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of Histoplasmosis.
- f. Describe and discuss the role of beneficence & autonomy as guiding principles in patient care. List a few scenarios in which conflict between beneficence & autonomy may arise.

Q4. Short Answer Questions

 $10 \times 2 = 20$

- a. Enumerate 4 differences between exotoxins & endotoxins.
- b. Name 4 live attenuated vaccine.
- c. Enumerate any 4 examples of Type III hypersensitivity reactions.
- d. Passive agglutination test.
- e. Bacterial growth curve
- b. Enumerate HACEK group of microorganisms.
- c. Name 4 trematodes.
- d. Name 4 cardinal principle of Bioethics.
- e. Draw life cycle of Entamoeba histolytica.
- f. Enlist complications of Plasmodium falciparum infection.