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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka MBBS Phase - II (CBME) Degree Examination - 13-Dec-2024

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER II (RS-4) Q.P. CODE: 1031 (QP contains two pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

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

- A 30-year-old woman was brought to a hospital from a rural area where she had been admitted with fever, anorexia and vomiting for the past 4 days followed by delirium and hallucination and severe spasms on drinking fluid. Her relatives informed the doctor that she had been bitten by a stray dog about 2 months back.
 - a) What is the most probable etiological diagnosis?
 - b) Draw a neat, labelled diagram of the causative agent
 - Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of this condition
 - d) Add a note on prophylaxis of this condition
- A 5-year-old child was brought to emergency department with high grade fever, pain in the throat, toxic and difficulty in swallowing. On examination, he had enlarged cervical lymph nodes and his tonsillar pillars were covered with greyish white membrane on the tonsils, which started bleeding when touched. His vaccination card revealed incomplete adherence to the immunization schedule.
 - a) What is the clinical diagnosis and its etiological agent?
 - b) Describe pathogenesis of this condition
 - Describe laboratory diagnosis of this condition
 - d) Discuss the treatment and prophylaxis for this condition

SHORT ESSAYS 8 x 5 = 40 Marks

- 3. Laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis
- 4. Clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of cryptococcal meningitis
- 5. Non-gonococcal urethritis
- 6. Hand hygiene
- 7. Life cycle of Paragonimuswestermani and its laboratory diagnosis
- 8. Mention the causative agents and discuss the laboratory diagnosis of urinary tract infections
- 9. Pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of dengue
- 10. Prophylaxis and laboratory diagnosis of COVID-19

SHORT ANSWERS 10 x 3 = 30 Marks

- 11. Enumerate three bacteria causing meningitis
- 12. RPR test for syphilis
- 13. Germ tube test
- 14. Sequential steps to be followed after a needle stick injury
- 15. Name three clinical manifestations of Aspergillosis
- 16. Laboratory diagnosis of acanthamoeba keratitis
- Draw a neat, labelled diagram of Trichomonas vaginalis 17.
- 18. Mention clinical types of human anthrax
- 19. Enumerate three viral haemorrhagic fevers
- 20. Name three oncogenic viruses



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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka **Multiple Choice Questions**

- All are prion diseases EXCEPT
 - A. Kuru
 - B. Scrapie
 - C. Creutzfeldt- Jakob disease
 - D. Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis (SSPE)
- The virus which causes hemorrhagic cystitis, diarrhea and conjunctivitis is
 - A. Adenovirus
 - B. Poxvirus
 - C. Parvovirus
 - D. Papillomavirus
- 21 iii) The causative agent of chancroid
 - A. Haemophilus influenzae
 - B. Haemophilusducreyi
 - C. Haemophilushaemolyticus
 - D. Haemophilusaphrophilus
- 21 iv) Consumption of uncooked pork is likely to cause infection by which of the following helminth
 - A. Echinococcus granulosus
 - B. Trichuris trichiura
 - C. Taenia solium
 - D. Taenia saginata
- Kyasanur Forest Disease virus is transmitted by 21 v)
 - A. Sandfly
 - B. Aedes mosquito
 - C. Trombiculid mite
 - D. Tick
- Most common manifestation of Toxoplasma gondii in immunocompromised adult 22 i)
 - A. Lymphadenopathy
 - B. Chorioretinitis
 - C. Myocarditis
 - D. Encephalitis
- 22 ii) Accessory growth factors required by Haemophilus influenza is / are
 - A. X factor.
 - B. V factor
 - C. Both X and V factor
 - D. M factor
- 22 iii) Most common fungus causing orbital cellulitis in a patient with diabetic ketoacidosis is
 - A. Mucor Spp
 - B. Aspergillus Spp
 - C. Candida Spp
 - D. Cryptococcus neoformans
- 22 iv) Bipolar staining is characteristic feature of
 - A. Shigella spp
 - B. Yersinia pestis
 - C. Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - D. Proteus spp
- 22 v) Man is a definitive host in
 - A. Cysticercosis
 - B. Hydatid cyst disease
 - C. Toxoplasmosis
 - D. Intestinal taeniasis

