

**2106000102030102-S**  
**EXAMINATION MARCH-APRIL 2024**  
**BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF**  
**SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)**  
**MICROBIOLOGY ( PAPER - II ) ( NEW ) –**  
**LEVEL 3 OMR**

[Time: As Per Schedule]

[Max. Marks: 100]

**Instructions:**

1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book
  - a. Name of the Examination : **BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY (SECOND YEAR)**
  - b. Name of the Subject : **MICROBIOLOGY ( PAPER - II ) ( NEW ) - LEVEL 3 OMR**
  - c. Subject Code No : **2106000102030102-S**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Draw a label Diagram wherever required with blue pen/pencil only
5. Write Heading of each question properly
6. Write legibly

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**Section 01**

**Infections of skin soft tissues & musculoskeletal systems, Respiratory system, Infections of central nervous system, genitourinary system, Hospital acquired Infections, Miscellaneous**

**Q.1 MCQs****1×20=20**

1. Aseptic meningitis is caused by
  - A. Mumps Virus
  - B. H. influenza
  - C. Meningococci
  - D. Pneumococci
2. Scalded skin syndrome is mediated by:
  - A. Hemolysin
  - B. Coagulase
  - C. Enterotoxin
  - D. Epidermolytic toxin
3. Which of the following is true about Mycobacterium leprae?
  - A. Acid fast bacilli
  - B. Also known as Hansen's bacilli
  - C. Cannot be cultured on LJ medium
  - D. All of the above

4. Histoplasma capsulatum is a:
- A. Yeast
  - B. Yeast like
  - C. Mold
  - D. Dimorphic fungi
5. Which of following is a gram negative coccobacillus which often shows bipolar staining?
- A. E.coli
  - B. Yersinia pestis
  - C. Pseudomonas
  - D. Vibrio cholera
6. Hand rub should not be used in which condition?
- A. Before touching a patient
  - B. After touching a patient
  - C. After touching patient surrounding
  - D. Hands are visibly soiled
7. Post exposure Prophylaxis is given for :
- A. Measles
  - B. Polio
  - C. Rabies
  - D. Tuberculosis
8. Holders method is heating at
- A. 65°C for 30 minutes
  - B. 63°C for 30 minutes
  - C. 65°C for 20 minutes
  - D. 63°C for 20 minutes
9. How much bacillary load in sputum is required for effective transmission of tuberculosis?
- A. 10 bacilli/ml
  - B. 100 bacilli/ml
  - C. 1000 bacilli/ml
  - D. 10000 bacilli/ml
10. TPHA stands for:
- A. T pallidum particle heat agglutination test
  - B. T pallidum haemagglutination assay test
  - C. T pallidum hydro agglutination test
  - D. None of above
11. Gumma is found in which stage of syphilis?
- A. Primary stage
  - B. Secondary stage
  - C. Tertiary stage
  - D. None
12. Infective form of Toxoplasma gondii is:
- A. Sporulated oocyst
  - B. Tissue cyst
  - C. Pseudocyst
  - D. All of the above

13. Mode of transmission of chlamydial conjunctivitis is:  
A. Direct contact with discharge  
B. Contaminated clothes  
C. Flies  
D. All of the above
14. Carom coin appearance of colonies is seen in:  
A. *S.pyogenes*  
B. *S.agalactiae*  
C. *S.pneumoniae*  
D. Viridans streptococci
15. Glass items should be segregated in which colour box?  
A. Yellow  
B. Red  
C. Blue  
D. White
16. Production of early metachromatic granules can be seen best in which of the following media?  
A. Nutrient agar  
B. Chocolate agar  
C. Loeffler's serum slope  
D. Potassium tellurite agar
17. Principle toxin responsible for gas gangrene is:  
A. Alpha  
B. Theta  
C. Beta  
D. Delta
18. Generation time for *Leprae* bacilli is  
A. 15 to 20 seconds  
B. 15 to 20 minutes  
C. 15 to 20 hours  
D. 12 to 13 days
19. Toxin production in *Corynebacterium diphtheria* is due to presence of  
A. beta phage  
B. mutant gene  
C. plasmid  
D. transposome
20. Which of these parasite is an oriental lung fluke  
A. *Fasciola hepatica*  
B. *Fasciola buski*  
C. *Paragonimus werthermani*  
D. *Clonorchis sinensis*

### Section 02

(Infections of skin soft tissues, musculoskeletal systems & Respiratory system)

#### **Q.2 Essay type question / clinical scenario based.**

**12**

A 52 year old man has been suffering from low grade evening rise fever,

chronic cough, progressive weakness and weight loss about 15 kg since last 6 months. He is not responding to antibiotics prescribed by general practitioner.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. What is your clinical diagnosis?                                 | 1 |
| 2. Write in detail about pathogenesis causative agent.              | 4 |
| 3. Describe the Lab diagnosis of etiological agent in this patient. | 5 |
| 4. Discuss types of resistance of this etiological agent.           | 2 |

**Q.3 Short Note (any 4 out of 5)** **7×4=28**

1. Describe classification, complication & Laboratory Diagnosis of Leprosy
2. Describe the epidemiology, Pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of H1N1
3. Describe Pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of Aspergillosis
4. Cutaneous Larva Migrans
5. Write about Laboratory Diagnosis, treatment & prophylaxis of Corynebacterium diphtheria.

**Section 03**

**Infections of central nervous system, genitourinary system, Hospital acquired Infections, Miscellaneous**

**Q.4 Essay type question / clinical scenario based.** **12**

A 20-year-old female patient visited the OPD with a four-day history of increased frequency of urination, dysuria, left flank pain and fever. On physical examination she had a temperature of 38.8°C and left costovertebral angle tenderness.

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. What is the most probable diagnosis?                                 | 1   |
| 2. What is the most common organism in such infection?                  | 1   |
| 3. Describe the method sample collection, Transportation                | 2   |
| 4. Describe Pathogenesis & laboratory test for diagnosis in such cases? | 4+4 |

**Q.5 Short Note (any 4 out of 5)** **7×4=28**

1. Enlist Viral agent causing Encephalitis. Describe pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of Rabies.
2. Define Sterilisation & Disinfection. Write in detail about steam sterilizer.

3. Describe Pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of Trichomonas vaginalis
4. Congenital viral infections
5. Cryptococcal Meningitis

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