

Q.P. CODE:
DR NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH
SCIENCES :: AP :: VIJAYAWADA
B.Sc(Nursing) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – ,
FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION – 4 YDC
MICROBIOLOGY
(NEW SCHEME)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART - A (MICROBIOLOGY) - 37 MARKS

Write short notes on any THREE of the following:

- 1) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (including lab diagnosis, drug resistance, newer techniques)
- 2) Laboratory Diagnosis (General & Specific Diseases):
This is a very broad but consistently tested area, including specific diagnoses for Typhoid, Leprosy, Cholera, HIV, Syphilis, Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Gas Gangrene, UTI, Meningitis, Kala Azar, Amoebiasis, Fungal infections, Viral infections etc.
- 3) Staphylococcus aureus (including toxins, virulence factors, MRSA, diseases)
- 4) Sterilization & Disinfection (including Autoclave, Hot Air Oven, Chemical Methods, Controls, Pasteurization, Tyndallisation)
- 5) Hypersensitivity Reactions (including Types I, II, III,

IV)

- 6) HIV (including lab diagnosis, opportunistic infections, strategies, transmission, structure)
- 7) Typhoid Fever / Salmonella Typhi (including lab diagnosis, pathogenesis)
- 8) Cholera / Vibrio cholerae (including lab diagnosis, pathogenesis, transport media)
- 9) Malaria / Plasmodium (especially P. falciparum complications)
- 10) Clostridium species (Tetanus, Gas Gangrene - including pathogenesis, lab diagnosis, prevention)
- 11) Agglutination Reactions (including types, applications, Heterophile)
- 12) Syphilis (including lab diagnosis, VDRL, congenital, non-venereal)

PART - B (MICROBIOLOGY) - 38 MARKS

Write brief answers to the following:

- 13) Leprosy / Mycobacterium leprae (including lab diagnosis, lepromin test)
- 14) Diphtheria (including lab diagnosis, complications, prophylaxis)
- 15) Meningitis (bacterial causes, Cryptococcal)
- 16) Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) (causes, lab diagnosis, significant bacteriuria)
- 17) Gene Transfer Mechanisms & Drug Resistance

(including transformation, transposons)

- 18) Bacterial Structures (Cell wall differences, Flagella, Pili, Capsule)
 - 19) Anaerobic Culture Methods
 - 20) Hepatitis Viruses (especially B, D, E - including lab diagnosis, prophylaxis, markers)
 - 21) Herpesviruses (including HSV, VZV, classification, congenital)
 - 22) Rabies (including prophylaxis, diagnosis, street virus)
 - 23) Poliomyelitis (including prophylaxis, eradication, VAPP)
 - 24) Fungal Infections (Cryptococcus, Candida, Dermatophytes, Rhinosporidiosis, Mycetoma, Aspergillosis, Zygomycosis, Superficial mycoses)
 - 25) Parasitology (Echinococcus/Hydatid, Amoebiasis, Giardia, Toxoplasma, Filaria, Ascaris, Leishmaniasis, Trichomonas, Cutaneous Larva Migrans)
 - 26) Zoonotic Diseases (general enumeration, specific examples like Rat Bite Fever, Anthrax)
 - 27) Hospital Acquired Infections / Nosocomial Infections & Control (including HAI definition, types, prevention, biomedical waste, hand hygiene)
 - 28) Immunology Concepts (Immunity types, Ag-Ab reactions, Complement, Monoclonal Antibodies, Vaccines)
 - 29) Koch's Postulates
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