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**MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: JUNE, 2025 - MICROBIOLOGY
Paper -II**

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions. Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary.

Multiple Choice Questions: (10 X 1 = 10)

1. Rheumatic fever usually follows an infection with

- a) Streptococcus pyogenes
- b) Streptococcus viridans
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Haemophilus influenzae

2. Tissue should be segregated in which colour bag?

- a) Yellow
- b) Blue
- c) Red
- d) Black

3. A farmer presents with upper abdominal mass and a positive Casoni's test, The causative agent is

- a) Echinococcus granulosus
 - b) Ascaris lumbricoides
 - c) Ancylostoma duodenale
 - d) Trichuris trichura
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4. Epstein Barr is associated with the all of the following malignancies except

- a) Burkitt's lymphoma
- b) Carcinoma of cervix
- c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- d) Non-Hodgkins lymphoma

5. Neonatal meningitis acquired through infected birth canal is due to:

- a) Viridans Streptococci
- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) Streptococcus agalactiae
- d) Streptococcus pneumonia

6. Biological false positive reaction is:

- a) Positive VDRL test but negative TPHA
- b) Positive RPR test & TPHA
- c) Negative RPR test but positive TPHA
- d) Negative VDRL & TPHA

7. The bivalent HPV vaccine includes the following two serotypes:

- a) Serotypes 31 & 33
- b) Serotypes 16 & 18
- c) Serotypes 45 & 52
- d) Serotypes 6 & 11

8. Which of the following is not a mycobacterial skin lesion

- a) Scrofuloderma
- b) Fish tank granuloma
- c) Erysipeloid

d) Buruli ulcer

9. Cutaneous larva migrans is not seen with

- a) Ancylostoma brasiliensis
- b) Ancylostoma duodenale
- c) Entamoeba histolytica
- d) Necator americanus

10. Throat swab is not useful for diagnosis of

- a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
- b) Diphtheria
- c) Pneumonia
- d) COVID-19

Essay/ Long Answer Questions: (2 X 15 = 30)

11. A 50 year old male complains of fever and cough, with "Rust" colored sputum. A chest x-ray shows a dense infiltration of the right upper lobe and pleural effusion. Sputum was sent for culture and sensitivity. Microscopy shows Gram positive diplococci with clear halo along with pus cells seen in Gram stain.

- a. What is the probable aetiological agent in the above case.
- b. Describe the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of the organism.
- c. Write a note on Prophylaxis in Immunocompromised individuals against this organism.

12. A 38 year old male having multiple sex partners came to a clinic with painless ulcer on penis. (2+5+8=15)

- a. What organisms are the likely cause of this disease?
- b. Write about the sexually transmitted diseases causing Genital Ulcers.
- c. Write about lab diagnosis?

Short Answer Questions: (7 X 6 = 42)

13. Lab diagnosis of Mycetoma.
14. Lab diagnosis and Prophylaxis of Japanese Encephalitis.
15. Antirabies vaccines.
16. Lab diagnosis of Urinary Tract Infection.
17. Describe the Tetanus Prophylaxis.
18. A medical intern comes to the Infection control officer with history of Needle Stick Injury 1 hour back. The source patient's blood sample is tested for HIV, HBV and HCV. Test result shows it is reactive for HIV, negative for HBV and HCV. Medical intern was in panic. What is the role of Infection control officer in this situation.
19. Write about primary Complex.

Very Short Answer Questions: (6 X 3 = 18)

20. Etiological agents of Non Gonococcal Urethritis.
21. Name three viruses causing Cancer.
22. Antigenic Drift.
23. Name three bacterial Zoonotic Diseases.
24. Name three microorganisms which are used as Bioweapons.
25. National Tuberculosis Elimination Program.