

**M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION**  
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)**

**PAPER II – MICROBIOLOGY**

***Q.P. Code: 526066***

**Time: Three hours**

**Maximum : 100 Marks (80 Theory + 20 MCQs)**

**Answer all the Questions**

**I. Essay:**

**(2 x 15 = 30)**

(2+8+5)

1. A 22 year old college student presented to the OPD with a history of step ladder pattern of fever for the past 7 days, abdominal pain, malaise, and constipation. On examination, there was coated tongue, mild hepatosplenomegaly, and relative bradycardia. Blood was collected for culture and serological testing.

- a) What is the probable clinical condition?
- b) Briefly describe the mode of transmission and laboratory diagnosis.
- c) Write a note on prophylaxis and control measures.

(2+5+5+3)

2. A 28 year old pregnant woman in her second trimester visited the antenatal clinic with complaints of mild fever and fatigue for the past few days. On examination, she had cervical lymphadenopathy. She mentioned cleaning her pet cat's litter box regularly. Anomaly scan of the fetus showed signs of hydrocephalus. Blood was sent for serological testing.

- a) What is the probable clinical condition?
- b) Name the causative organism, its usual mode of transmission and life cycle of the organism.
- c) Briefly describe the risk factors and diagnostic methods.
- d) Write a note on preventive measures, especially in pregnancy.

**II. Write Short notes on:**

**(10 x 5 = 50)**

- 1. Cryptococcosis.
- 2. Helicobacter pylori.
- 3. Pseudomembranous colitis.
- 4. Nongonococcal urethritis.
- 5. Antigenic drift and Antigenic shift.
- 6. A young woman comes to the clinic with mild back pain. The doctor advises an MRI scan immediately, even though clinical examination suggests no serious cause and simple rest and painkillers would suffice. The scan is expensive and exposes the patient to unnecessary procedures. Explain in detail about ethical principle is being overlooked, and how could this decision be improved?
- 7. Ebola virus.
- 8. Strongyloides stercoralis.
- 9. Melioidosis.
- 10. Respiratory Syncytial Virus.

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