

MBBS II (Second) Professional Examination 2014-15

Course Code:MBS202

Paper ID: 0322407

Microbiology-II

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max Marks: 30

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

- 1. A 40 year male visited OPD with complaints of cyclic high grade fever with chills and rigor ,subsiding with lots of sweating. What will be your provisional diagnosis and what microbiological tests you would like to order? Explain tests in detail. (7)
- 2. Pathogenesis and prophylaxis of Rabies. (7)
- 3. Enumerate causes of bacterial meningitis. Write about its lab diagnosis in short. (8)
- 4. Write in short about hepatitis, its viral causes ,serological markers and complications. (8)

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Roll No.

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Student's Signature

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Course Code:MBS202

Student's Name

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Invigilator's Signature

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Paper ID: 0322407

Microbiology-II

Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes

Max Marks: 10

- Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

FirstRanker.com is a means of transfer between hosts in parasitic species

- d) All of the above
- Q.2 Which of the following is not true of protozoa:
- Lack cell wall
 - Produce no spore bearing structures
 - Comprise the microbial population known as phytoplankton
 - Form active feeding forms called trophozoites
- Q.3 The most significant reason why fungi are not in the kingdom Plantae is that fungi:
- are chemoorganotrophic heterotrophs
 - have unicellular and multi-cellular forms
 - are prokaryotes
 - are eukaryotes
- Q.4 _____ produce ascospores in an ascus:
- Slime molds
 - Dimorphic fungi
 - Club fungi
 - Sac fungi
- Q.5 A protozoan is defined as:
- motile prokaryotic unicellular protist
 - motile eukaryotic unicellular protist
 - motile eukaryotic unicellular photosynthetic protist
 - motile eukaryotic multicellular protist
- Q.6 Which of the following hepatitis viruses is not RNA virus:
- Hepatitis A virus
 - Hepatitis B virus
 - Hepatitis E virus
 - Hepatitis G virus
- Q.7 Cytotoxic T-cells can be recognized by which of the following cell surface marker:
- CD4
 - CD8
 - Slide test
 - None of these
- Q.16 Weil-Felix reaction is based on sharing of antigens between:
- Sheep RBCs and EB virus
 - Mycoplasma and human O group RBCs
 - Rickettsial antigens and antigens of certain strains of Proteus
 - None of these
- Q.17 Viral infections frequently observed in HIV disease is /are:
- Herpes simplex
 - Varicella- zoster
 - Cytomegalo virus
 - All of these
- Q.18 Chlorophyllous means:
- Leading in chlorophyll
 - Lacking chlorophyll
 - Unable to use CO₂
 - None of these
- Q.19 Which of the following is/are synthesized from late mRNA:
- Phage structural proteins
 - Proteins that help with phage assembly without becoming part of the virion structure
 - Proteins involved in cell lysis and phage release
 - All of above
- Q.20 Which capsid symmetry is exhibited by most of the phages:
- Helical
 - Icosahedral
 - Complex
 - None of these

APC):

- B cell
- Polymorphonuclear leukocyte (or neutrophil)
- Dendritic cell
- All of the above

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P.T.O.

- Q.9 Which of the following specimens contain/s hepatitis B virus in an infected person:
- Blood
 - Semen
 - Saliva
 - All of these
- Q.10 Vertical transmission may be seen in:
- Hepatitis B virus
 - Hepatitis C virus
 - Hepatitis D virus
 - All of these
- Q.11 Usually viruses are separated into several large groups based primarily on:
- Nature of the host
 - Nucleic acid characteristics
 - Capsid symmetry
 - Diameter of the viroin or nucleocapsid
- Q.12 The first step in infection of a host bacterial cells by a phage is:
- Adsorption
 - Absorption
 - Penetration
 - Replication
- Q.13 HIV can infect:
- Microglial cells
 - M (membranous) cells
 - CD4 + T lymphocytes
 - All of these
- Q.14 Parasitic infection/s frequently observed in HIV disease is / are:
- Cryptosporidiosis
 - Toxoplasmosis
 - Isosporiasis
 - All of these
- Q.15 VDRL test is an example of:
- Tube test
 - Ring test

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