

PAPER CODE: MB2019116**KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES****WARANGAL, TELANGANA- 506 002****MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JANUARY, 2026****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. Throat swab is not useful for diagnosis of
 - a) Streptococcal pharyngitis
 - b) Diphtheria
 - c) Pneumonia
 - d) COVID- 19
2. Which of the following is non cultivable mycobacteria?
 - a) M tuberculosis
 - b) M avium intracellulare
 - c) M bovis
 - d) M leprae
3. Lyme's disease is caused by
 - a) Borrelia burgdorferi
 - b) Borrelia vincentii
 - c) Borrelia recurrentis
 - d) Borrelia hermsii
4. Burkitt's lymphoma is associated with
 - a) Cytomegalovirus
 - b) Varicella zoster virus
 - c) Herpes simplex virus
 - d) Epstein Barr virus
5. The most common cause of Ophthalmia neonatorum
 - a) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 - b) Staphylococcus
 - c) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - d) E.coli
6. Plastic infectious waste should be segregated in which colour bag?
 - a) Yellow
 - b) Blue
 - c) Red
 - d) Black
7. The most common route of spread of bacterial meningitis is:
 - a) Hematogenous spread
 - b) Direct spread from infected site close to meninges
 - c) Direct intra neural spread along the nerve
 - d) Anatomical defect in CNS
8. Which one of the following fungi are not thermally dimorphic
 - a) Blastomyces dermatitidis
 - b) Paracoccidioides brasiliensis
 - c) Histoplasma capsulatum
 - d) Cryptococcus neoformans
9. Malignant pustule is caused by
 - a) Bacillus anthracis
 - b) Clostridium perfringens
 - c) Bordetella pertussis
 - d) Clostridium novyi
10. Which of the following is not used for clinical diagnosis of COVID-19 disease
 - a) Real time PCR
 - b) Truenat
 - c) Antibody detection
 - d) Antigen detection

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**2 X 15 = 30**

11. A 55 year old male was admitted to the hospital with complaints of severe pain in the lateral aspect of his left calf and small amount of pus discharge from the ingrown hair. On physical examination the local area was found to be red, warm and tender, pus was aspirated and was subjected to Gram stain which showed Gram positive cocci in clusters. Culture on blood Agar showed golden yellow pigmented Beta Haemolytic Colonies.

- a. What is the clinical diagnosis and its aetiological agent?
- b. List the infections caused by this organism.
- c. List the virulence factors of this organism.
- d. Briefly discuss the laboratory diagnosis.

(2+3+5+5)

12. Enumerate the Arbo Viral Infections prevalent in India. Describe the pathogenesis, complications and laboratory diagnosis of Dengue.

(4+3+3+5)**Short Answer Questions:****7 X 6 = 42**

13. Laboratory diagnosis of Leprosy.
14. Yaws.
15. Laboratory diagnosis of Pertussis.
16. Pathogenesis of COVID-19 disease.
17. Aspergillosis.
18. Coxsackie Viruses.
19. Post exposure prophylaxis against Rabies.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6 X 3 = 18**

20. Trichomonas Vaginalis.
21. Name three Protozoal parasites pathogenic in Man.
22. MMR Vaccine.
23. What are oncogenic viruses? Name four Oncogenic Viruses.
24. Occult Filariasis.
25. TORCH agents.
