

04-06-2025

II-MBBS

01231A3+01231A4

Second M.B.B.S. (Supp) Exam. (New Scheme)

May-2025

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper- II

Time: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 100

Attempt all questions in both sections

(Use separate answer book for each section)

Section-A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks 6x1=6

- a. The other name for HBsAg is
 - b. Alveolar hydatid cyst is caused by
 - c. CAMP Test is used to identify GBS
 - d. Anthrax of the skin is also known as
 - e. A complication of Measles involving CNS is
 - f. Disease caused by *Malassezia furfur* is known as
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Q.2 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 4x1=4

- a. The most common viruses that cause meningoencephalitis in children are
- Arboviruses
 - Herpesviruses
 - JE Virus
 - Enterovirus
- b. Oocysts of *Toxoplasma gondii* are excreted in the faeces of
- Cat
 - Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Humans
- c. The most effective way of preventing Tetanus is
- Hyperbaric oxygen
 - Antibiotics
 - Surgical debridement & Toilet
 - Tetanus Toxoid
- d. All are true about CSF collection & transport for diagnosis of pyogenic meningitis except
- CSF should be collected by lumbar puncture under strict aseptic & antiseptic conditions
 - CSF is divided and sent for cell count, biochemical analysis & bacteriological examination
 - CSF being the most precious sample should be

examined immediately

- iv. If there is delay in processing, CSF should be refrigerated

Q.3 26 years female, presented with high grade fever & burning micturition since 3 days, AUTI 15

- a. How the urine sample shall be collected for laboratory investigations?
- b. Which are the common aetiological agents suspected here & which culture media to be inoculated for isolation of suspected bacteria?
- c. What is significant bacteriuria & how it's evaluated?

Q.4 Write short notes on (Any five) $5 \times 2 = 10$

- a. Discuss pathogenesis & laboratory diagnosis of Hydatid cyst.
- b. Enlist organism causing non-gonococcal urethritis.
- c. Describe morphology, lifecycle & pathogenesis of round worm
- d. Discuss aetiology, risk factors & Laboratory diagnosis of mucromycosis
- e. Differences between Actinomyces & nocardia
- f. Clinical types of plague

Q.5 Explain briefly (Any three) $3 \times 5 = 15$

- a. Why pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines are not effective under 2 years of age
- b. Why media are heated for three consecutive days during Inspissation
- c. Why group A streptococci are known as "flesh eating bacteria"?
- d. Why Cowan I strain of staphylococcus is best suited for Coagglutination test?

Section-B

Q.6 Structured Essay type question with clinical interpretation 20 Enumerate Hepatitis viruses. Describe morphology and antigens of Hepatitis B virus infection. Discuss various serological markers of Hepatitis B virus in various stages of its infection. Discuss active and passive immunization against Hepatitis B virus infection.

Q.7 Write a short notes on (Any five) 5x2=10

- a. Satellitism
- b. Primary Atypical Pneumonia
- c. Bioterrorism
- d. Opportunistic mycoses of skin and soft tissues
- e. Laboratory diagnosis of gonorrhoea
- f. Standard tests for syphilis

Q.8 Explain briefly 4x5=20

- a. GenXpert for tuberculosis diagnosis
- b. Toxoplasma Avidity Test
- c. Tzank smear
- d. Immunoprophylaxis of Rabies

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