

II-MBBS

01231A3+01231A4

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

May-2025

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper- II

Time: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 100

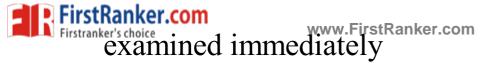
Attempt all questions in both sections

(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

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



- 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) 5x2=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) 3x5=15

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- 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



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

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