

**BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION**

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

**MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER – I
QP CODE: 2013**

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write question number in left side of margin

Long Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

2 X 10 = 20

1. A man aged 32 years with multiple sex partners presents with unexplained fever, weight loss and lymphadenopathy since 2 months.
 - a. Describe etiopathogenesis of this clinical condition.
 - b. Describe the laboratory diagnostic tests and the strategies used in the National Program for the disease
 - c. Outline prevention methods. 2+5+3
2. A 6-year-old girl developed severe watery diarrhea and vomiting. The stool collected was rice watery appearance. The sample was sent for bacteriological analysis.
 - a. What is the probable etiological diagnosis of the condition?
 - b. Describe in detail the pathogenesis of this condition.
 - c. Add a note on its laboratory diagnosis 2+4+4

Short Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

6 X 5 = 30

3. Write about enriched media with examples.
4. A newborn baby of 2-months-old is unable to produce antibodies because of immature immune system, but resistant to infection and shows antibodies in blood, and intestinal mucosa. Name the type of immunity and the most likely antibodies participating in it. Describe it in brief.
5. Name the most suitable method used for sterilization of glass Petri plates and describe it in brief.
6. What is delayed hypersensitivity reaction? Describe in brief contact dermatitis type.
7. What is antimicrobial stewardship program? Explain the steps involved in its implementation and monitoring
8. Enumerate the clinical forms of anthrax. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Anthrax 1+4

Short Answer: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 X 3 = 30

9. Interpret the Widal test report (titers) and justify: TO-40, TH-80, AH <20 and BH <20
10. Draw a labelled diagram of microfilaria
11. List important points to consider while prescribing antimicrobial agents
12. An 8-month-old male infant is susceptible to recurrent fungal, bacterial, viral and protozoal infections. He is susceptible to autoimmune diseases also. He shows deficiency of T-cell and B-cell functions. Name the type of immunodeficiency. Comment on the tests used for diagnosis.
13. Explain post exposure prophylaxis for Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
14. DEC provocation test
15. Reason out why falciparum malaria is associated with more complications
16. Name 3 serological markers of sepsis
17. Three viral vaccines
18. Principle of citrate utilization test.

JAN - 2022

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION

[Time :3 Hours]

[Max.Marks: 80]

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER – II

QP CODE: 2014

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write question number in left side of margin

Long Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

2 X 10 = 20

1. A 26-year-old pregnant lady consulted her OB-GYN with symptoms of fever and burning pain during micturition. Routine urine examination showed plenty of pus cells.

- a. What is your provisional diagnosis?
- b. Name 4 common bacterial agents causing the above disease
- c. Enumerate 4 predisposing factors of the above infection
- d. How will you establish the above diagnosis in the laboratory?
- e. Define Asymptomatic Bacteriuria

1+2+2+3+2

2. A young boy, 8 years of age was brought to the hospital with history of fever, nausea, and headache. In the hospital, it was noted that he was very anxious and agitated. He displayed extreme thirst, but any attempt to drink water was causing spasms. On further probing, it was revealed that a stray dog had bitten him on his left leg, however parents claimed that as there were few superficial abrasions and no bleeding they did not seek medical attention

- a. What is the clinical diagnosis and describe the pathogenesis for this condition?
- b. Describe the laboratory diagnosis for this condition
- c. Explain the prophylactic measures for this disease

3+3+4

Short Essay: (Answer to be started on fresh page only)

6 X 5 = 30

3. Mucormycosis – risk factors, clinical manifestations and laboratory diagnosis

4. Hospital infection control committee (HICC)

5. Explain the NACO strategy for diagnosis of HIV infections

6. Describe CSF parameters in tubercular meningitis

7. Mention virulence factors of Staphylococcus. Add a note on various diseases caused by these virulence factors

2+3

8. Surgical site infections – risk factors, causative agents, clinical manifestations and laboratory diagnosis

(PTO)

Short Answer: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 X 3 = 30

9. Tenia versicolor
10. List the 6 vector borne diseases
11. Name the filters used for purification of water. Describe them in brief.
12. An 8-year-old school going male child was found to be positive for diphtheria. On detailed investigations, his friends were also found positive for diphtheria. On further probing, sharing of pencils was found to be the cause of infection. Name the method of transmission. Describe it in brief. Write the other similar type of transmission.
13. Name three fungal causing Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia
14. Name three methods used for final treatment or disposal of biomedical waste
15. List Mycobacteria causing skin infections
16. Enumerate three differences between Chikungunya and Dengue
17. What are emerging infections?
18. List any three capsulated organisms causing meningitis

JAN - 2022

**BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
MBBS PHASE – II EXAMINATION**

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER – I

QP CODE: 2003

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each Question should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2 x 10 = 20

1. Describe morphology, cultural characters, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. (2+2+2+4)
2. Classify hypersensitivity reactions with examples; add a note on type-1 hypersensitivity. (3+7)

Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

10 x 5 = 50

3. Laboratory diagnosis of Gas gangrene.
4. Standard tests for syphilis.
5. Bacterial cell wall.
6. Classical complement path way.
7. MRSA
8. Laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever.
9. Corynebacterium diphtheria
10. Chemical agents of Sterilization
11. Ig M
12. Bacterial growth curve.

Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10 x 3 = 30

13. BCG vaccine.
14. Cholera red reaction
15. Name 3 transport Media.
16. Name 3 organisms causing non gonococcal urethritis.
17. Name methods of Gene transfer.
18. Enteropathogenic E.coli.
19. Name 3 bacteria causing Dysentery.
20. Pigments produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
21. Louis Pasteur.
22. Name three bacterial zoonotic diseases.

JAN-2022

BLDE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
MBBS PHASE - II EXAMINATION

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY – PAPER - II
QP CODE: 2004

Your answer should be specific to the questions asked.

Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Each answer should be written on new page only.

Write Question No. in left side of margin.

Long Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

2x10=20

1. Classify Arboviruses .Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of dengue virus (3+2+5)
2. Classify Sporozoa. Describe the life cycle, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Plasmodium vivax.
(2+3+2+3).

Short Essay: (Answers to be started on fresh page only)

10x5=50

3. Free living amoebae.
4. Hepatitis C virus.
5. Dermatophytosis.
6. Enterobius vermicularis.
7. Antigenic variation in influenza virus.
8. Histoplasma capsulatum.
9. Hydatid cyst .
10. Prophylaxis of rabies
11. Candida albicans.
12. Cultivation of viruses.

Short Answers: (Leave three lines gap between the answers)

10x3=30

13. Tzanck smear.
14. Teratogenic viruses.
15. Enumerate the viruses causing gastroenteritis .
16. NIH swab
17. Leishmania Donovan bodies.(LD bodies)
18. Enumerate the causative agents of fungal Mycetoma.
19. Slow viral infections.
20. TORCH infections
21. Enumerate four dimorphic fungi
22. Complications of amoebic liver abscess.