M. D. Examination, 2010

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - I

(Virology and Immunology)

Time : Three Hours]			Maximum Marks:100
Note:-		Answer all questions in serial order.	
1.	Discuss briefly:		10x3
	(a)	Out come of compleme	nt activation.
	(b)	Genetic variations in R	NA viruses.
	(c)	Role of viruses in cervi	cal cancer.
2.	Write	short notes on:	10x3
	(a)	Swine Flu.	
	(b)	Hepatitis C virus.	
	(c)	Th1 and Th2 cells.	
3.	Describe in short:		10x4
	(a)	Phages and bacterial v	rirulence.
	(b)	Quality control of serole	ogical assay.
	(c)	Persistent viral infectio	ns.
	(d)	Real time qPCR and it	s application.

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - II

(General and Systemic Bacteriology)

Time: Three Hours]

Maximum Marks:100

Note:- Attemp all questions.

- Discuss the classification of chlamydiae the diseases caused by them and the laboratory diagnosis of chlamydial infection.
- 2. Write short notes on:

15x3=45

- (a) Community acquired MRSA.
- (b) Newer methods for the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
- (c) Antibiotic associated diarrhoea.
- Write briefly about:

15x2=30

- (a) Mechanism of bacterial pathogenicity.
- (b) Beta-Lactamases.

2. Describe in brief the differential features of human malarial parasite as seen in Romanowsky stained thin peripheral blood smear. Add a note on the principal mechanisms thought to be responsible for immunity in humans at each stage of the life cycle of parasite.

3. Write in brief about :

20

- (a) Toxoplasmosis-Role and current status of serological diagnosis in patient management.
- (b) Hydatid cyst disease serology current methods.
- (c) Malaria vaccine hopes and setbacks.
- (d) Common parasitic infections in AIDS patient.

PART- B

4. Describe systemic candidiosis as an latrogenic infection and its detection in laboratory. 20

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - III (Parasitology and Mycology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions. Attempt Part-A and Part-B in separate answer sheets provided.

PART- A

Enumerate skin infection producing parasites.
 Outline in brief, life cycle of kala azar and discuss laboratory diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. Add a note on role of immune response.

5. Write in brief about :

20

- (a) Pathogenesis of hair invasion by dermatophytes and its laboratory detection.
- (b) Mycetoma causes and differential diagnosis.
- (c) Pneumocystosis molecular basis of classification.
- (d) Nosocomial fungal infections types and laboratory management.

PART- C

Attempt the following multiple choice questins. 10

- Note: (i) Total number of questions is ten.
 - (ii) In each question select and **Tick** the best possible answer.
 - (iii) Each question carries one mark.
 - (iv) No negative marking.

Analysis of a patient's stool reveals presence of small structures apparently resembling rice grains.

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Microscopic examinations reveal these to be proglottids. The most probable cause is:

- (a) Trichuris trichiura.
- (b) Ascaris lumbricoides.
- (c) Ankylostoma duodenale.
- (d) T. solium.
- 2. Which one of the following protozoa is known only in trophozoite stage ?
 - (a) B. coli
 - (b) E. histolytica
 - (c) T. vaginalis
 - (d) Toxoplasma gondii
- 3. Which one of the following infections requires a mosquito for transmission to humans?
 - (a) Bancroftian fialriasis
 - (b) Babesiois
 - (c) Dog tapeworm
 - (d) Guinea worm

- (a) Blood
- (b) Biopsied muscle
- (c) Sputum
- (d) Vaginal secretions
- 5. Which one of the following fungi is least likely to cause a pulmonary disease?
 - (a) A. fumigatus
 - (b) C. immitis
 - (c) C. neoformans
 - (d) S. schenki

In HIV infected patients, the most common penicillium species that can cause opportunistic infection is:

(a) P. notatum

h) D shriesdeniim

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- (c) P. marnefii
- (d) P. niger
- 7. A patient with AIDS has persistent cough and bizarre behavioral changes after eating an undercooked burger in a restaurant. A CSF examination shows presence of encapsulated yeast like organism. Which one of the following is the likely cause?
 - (á) Candida
 - (b) Cryptococcus
 - (c) Cryptosporidium
 - (d) Toxoplasma
- 8. An immuno-compromised patient is suspected to be having an infection with A. fumigatus. Which one of the following conditions is most likely to develop?
 - (a) Invasive infection leading to thrombosis and infarction

- (d) Thrush
- 9. In a bone marrow transplant unit one of the following is most dangerous:
 - (a) Candida
 - (b) Aspergillus
 - (c) Cryptococcus
 - (d) Wanglella
- 10. The potassium hydroxide preparation of sputum and its microscopical examination, from a patient of heart transplant with no symptoms reveals presence of occasional budding yeast. The most diagnostic significance is:
 - (a) Candida
 - (b) Aspergillosis
 - (c) Histoplasmosis
 - (d) No diagnostic significance

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - IV

(Recent Advances)

Time: Three Hours]

Maximum Marks:100

- What is Antigenic Shift and Drift? Describe the genetic structure and laboratory diagnosis of Swine Flu Virus.
- 2. Discuss the management of Hospital waste. 20
- 3. Write short notes on (any six):

10x6

- (a) Community acquired MRSA The Global scenario.
- (b) Mono-clonal antibodies.
- (c) Real time PCR and its applications.
- (d) Opportunistic parasitic infections.
- (e) Superantigens.
- (f) Interferon and its uses.
- (g) CD4 cells.

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M. D. Examination, 2011

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper I

(Virology and Immunology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

- Discuss MHC regulated cellular interactions in a classical immune response.
- Discuss laboratory diagnosis of viral diarrheas in infants.
- 3. Discuss immuno-pathogenesis of HIV infection. 20
- 4. Discuss in brief:

4x10=40

(a) Biosynthesis of virion particle in eukaryotic cells.

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- (b) Viral infections in organ transplant recipients.
- (c) T-Cytotoxic cells.
- (d) Virus as noval agents in therapeutics and genetic engineering.

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MICROBIOLOGY |

Paper II

(Genrral and Systematic Bacteriology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

- Describe in detail the immuno-pathogenesis of disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 Discuss laboratory diagnosis of Pulmonary and cryptic tuberculosis.
- Describe the virulence factors of Helicobacter pylori and the potential candidates being considered in vaccine production for diseases caused by this pathogen.

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- 3. Describe the classical and newer methods in the laboratory diagnosis of Human Brucellosis.
- 4. Write short notes on (300 words each): 4x10=40
 - (a) Bartonellosis
 - (b) Community acquired pneumonias Recent advances.
 - (c) Listeria infections.
 - (d) Nosocomial pneumonias.

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper III

(Parasitology and Mycology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

- 1. Discuss Mycotoxicosis and its laboratory diagnosis. 20
- Discuss parasitic infections in AIDS patients.
- Discuss clinical implications of Candidemia and its current status of antifungal susceptibility. 20 [P. T. O.

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- Write short notes on (300 words each): 4x10=40
 - Aspergillosis
 - Anomalous fungal and fungal like infections
 - Babesiosis
 - Newer methods for diagnosis of Malaria infection .

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper IV

(Recent Advances in Microbiology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all questions.

- Discuss emerging and re-emerging bacterial infections.
- Define and categorize biomedical waste and its management.
- Discuss role of biofilms formations in microbial infections.

4. Write in brief about:

4x10=40

- a) Transgenić mice.
- (b) Quality control in Microbiology laboratory.
- (c) Gene therapy advances and setbacks.
- (d) Value of PCR as a diagnostic tool in Microbiology in developing country like India.

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - I

(Virology and Immunology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions.

- Define sterilisation, disinfection and antisepsis.
 Write in detail about various methods of sterilisation.
 Briefly discuss about plasma sterilisation.
- 2. Define hypersensitivity. Classify hypersensitivity reaction. Discuss various type of hypersensitivity reaction with example.
- 3. Enumerate components of complement. Describe in detail about classical and alternate pathway.

4. Write short notes on any four of the following:

- (a) Virulance factors of bacteria
- (b) Anaerobic culture method
- (c) Autotrophs
- d) Transposrns
- (e) Cytokine

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M. D. Examination, 2012

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - II

(General and Systemics Bacteriology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions.

- 1. Classify mycobacteria with example. Discuss laboratory diagnosis of extra pulmonary tuberculosis with special reference to automated system.
- 2. Discuss pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of infection caused by haemophilus influenzae.
- 3. Classify streptococci. Discuss laboratory diagnosis of streptococus pyogenes infection.

- 4. Write short notes on any four of the following:
 - (a) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - (b) ELTOR vibrio
 - c) Listeria monocytogenes
 - (d) Laboratory diagnosis of Neocardiosis
 - (e) Coxiella burnetii

M. D. Examination, 2012

MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - III

(Parasitology and Mycology)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions.

- 1. Classify Hepatitis virus. Discuss laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis B virus.
- 2. Describe briefly:
 - (a) Amoeba as a pathogen
 - (b) Oppertunistic paveastic infection
- 3. (a) Laboratory diagnosis of cryptococcal meningitis.
 - (b) Aspergillosis.

4. Write short notes on any four of the following:

- (a) Difference between antigenic drift and shift
- b) Oncogene
- (c) Polio vaccine
- (d) Anthropophilic dermatophyte
- (e) Laboratory diagnosis of Taeniasis

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MICROBIOLOGY

Paper - IV

(Recent Advances)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions.

- Name different type of hospital waste. Discuss in detail method of disposal of hospital waste.
- 2. Discuss polymerase chain reaction. Describe its application in clinical practices.
- Enumerate bacterial causes of meningitis.
 Discuss laboratory diagnosis of Neisseria meningitis and its vaccine.

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- 4. Write short notes on any four of the following :
 - (a) Typhoid vaccine.
 - (b) Hand hygience practices in a hospital.
 - (c) Chemical sterilant.
 - (d) Prevention of catheter associated UT9: UT I
 - (e) Real time PCR.