Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MD Degree Examination – MAY-2018

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

MICROBIOLOGY

PAPER – I

Q.P. CODE: 7355

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Answer all the Questions | 10 x 10 = 100 Marks

1. Discuss the bacterial virulence factors.
2. Describe agglutination reactions in detail.
3. Immunomodulators.
4. Moist heat sterilization.
5. Flourescent microscope.
6. Graft Versus Host reaction (GVH).
7. Delayed Hypersensitivity.
8. Immunodeficiency diseases.
9. Transposons.
10. Immunochromatographic tests.

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MD Degree Examination – MAY-2018

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II
Q.P. CODE: 7356

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Answer all the Questions | 10 x10 = 100 Marks

1. Enumerate the bacterial causes of PUO. Discuss the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis of undulant fever.
2. Discuss the aetiology and laboratory diagnosis of Primary atypical pneumonia.
3. Rapid diagnostic test for MRSA.
4. Viridans Streptococci and paediatric infections.
5. Neonatal meningitis.
6. Haemophilus ducreyi.
7. Multidrug resistant tuberculosis.
8. Laboratory diagnosis of cholera.
9. Cultivation of Mycobacterium leprae.
10. Virulence factors of Bordtella pertussis.

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MD Degree Examination – MAY-2018

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II
Q.P. CODE: 7356

CORRECTIONS

Replace Question No. 10 as

"Virulence factors of Bordtella pertussis."

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MD Degree Examination – MAY-2018

Time: Three Hours | Max. Marks: 100 Marks

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – III
Q.P. CODE: 7357

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary

nswer all the Questions | 10 x 10 = 100 Marks

. Enumerate viruses causing respiratory infections. Discuss pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Swine flu.
. Describe the dimorphic fungi. Discuss in detail Histoplasma capsulatum infection.
. Laboratory diagnosis of rabies.
. Chromoblastomycosis.
. Mycotoxicosis.
. Hepatitis A virus.
. Epidemiology and control measures to overcome Dengue.
. Cryptococcosis.
. Rhinosporidiosis.
). Ebola virus.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination – MAY-2018

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER – IV

Systematic Bacteriology Parasitology

Q.P. CODE: 7358

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer all the Questions 10 X 10 = 100 Marks

1. Describe the life cycle and laboratory diagnosis of Echinococcus granulosus infections. Add a note on its prevention.
2. Discuss the life cycle and recent advances in the laboratory diagnosis and preventive measures of Trypanosoma gambiense.
3. Dracunculus medinensis.
4. Babesia.
5. Lesihmania donovanii.
6. Laboratory diagnosis of Entamoeba histolytica.
7. Immunology of parasitic infections.
8. Quantitative buffy coat smear examination.
9. Trichomonas vaginalis.
10. Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - NOV-2018

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – I
Q.P. CODE: 7355

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer all the Questions 10 X 10 = 100 Marks

1. Describe the classical pathway of complement activation and the diseases associated with deficiency of complement.

2. Discuss the different methods of transfer of DNA within a bacterial cell.

3. Sterilization by gases.

4. Non genetic basis of drug resistance.

5. Biofilms.

6. Molecular mimicry in autoimmune disease.

7. Cancer markers.

8. Hypersensitivity reactions in clinical practice.

9. Uses of Human Leucocyte Antigen typing (HLA).

10. Halogens as disinfectants.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination - NOV 2018

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 10

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – II
Q.P. CODE: 7356

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer all the Questions 10 X 10 = 100 Mark

1. Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of enteric fever. Add a note on drug resistanc in Salmonella.

2. Discuss the stages, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of syphilis.

3. Halophilic vibrios.

4. Melioidosis.

5. Atypical mycobacteria.

6. Non-gonococcal urethritis.

7. Listeria monocytogenes.

8. Bacterial zoonoses.

9. Gas Gangrene.

10. Scrub typhus.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination – NOV 2018

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 10

MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER – III
Q.P. CODE: 7357

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer all the Questions 10 X 10 = 100 Mark

1. Discuss the various methods of cultivation of viruses.
2. Discuss the causative agents of subcutaneous mycoses. Describe the pathogenesis and laborator diagnosis of sporotrichosis.
3. Penicillium marneffei.
4. Mycotoxins.
5. Viral oncogenesis.
6. Prion diseases.
7. Zika virus.
8. NACO guidelines for HIV diagnosis.
9. Infectious Mononucleosis.
10. Dermatophytes.

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Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

M.D. Degree Examination – NOV - 2018

[Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 100]

MICROBIOLOGY - PAPER – IV

Systematic Bacteriology Parasitology

Q.P. CODE: 7358

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Answer All The Questions 10 X 10 = 100 Marks

1. List the food-bone parasitic diseases. Discuss the recent advances in the diagnosis and epidemiology of neurocysticercosis in humans.
2. Discuss the pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of extra intestinal amoebiasis.
3. Balantidum coli.
4. Trypanosomal infection in India.
5. Advances in diagnosis of malaria.
6. Egg count techniques.
7. Skin tests for parasitic diseases.
8. Epidemiology of Kala-azar in India.
9. Opportunistic parasite infections in AIDS patients.
10. Role of biological vectors in parasitic infections.

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