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WARANGAL, TELANGANA STATE – 506 002
MBBS SECOND YEAR DEGREE SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS: JANUARY, 2026
MICROBIOLOGY
PAPER –I

Time: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Note: Answer all questions.

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary.

Multiple Choice Questions:

10 X 1 = 10

1. All of the following are monoclonal antibodies except
 - a) Rituximab
 - b) Trastuzumab
 - c) Infliximab
 - d) Tamoxifen
2. M. tuberculosis was discovered by
 - a) Robert Koch
 - b) Louis Pasteur
 - c) Calmette and Guérin
 - d) Paul Ehrlich
3. Which NACO strategy is applicable for antenatal screening for HIV infection?
 - a) Strategy I
 - b) Strategy IIA
 - c) Strategy IIB
 - d) Strategy III
4. Malta fever is also called as:
 - a) Relapsing fever
 - b) Epidemic relapsing fever
 - c) Undulant fever
 - d) Haemorrhagic fever
5. All members of Enterobacteriaceae are:
 - a) Catalase negative
 - b) Oxidase positive
 - c) Lactose fermenters
 - d) Nitrate reducers
6. Sporulation of bacterium occurs in which phase of bacterial growth?
 - a) Lag phase
 - b) Log phase
 - c) Phase of decline
 - d) Stationary phase
7. Who introduced vaccination method for prevention of small pox?
 - a) Edward Jenner
 - b) Joseph Lister
 - c) Robert Koch
 - d) Louis Pasteur
8. Critical and semi critical items are sterilized by
 - a) Glutaraldehyde
 - b) Autoclave
 - c) Ethyl alcohol
 - d) Ethylene oxide
9. Autoantibodies binding to basement membrane antigens of renal glomeruli and alveoli, leading to haematuria and hemoptysis is the hallmark of
 - a) Myasthenia gravis
 - b) Goodpasture syndrome
 - c) Graves disease
 - d) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
10. Maximum consumption of antibiotics occurs in India for which of the following condition
 - a) Human therapeutic use
 - b) Human non therapeutic use
 - c) Animal therapeutic use
 - d) Animal non therapeutic use

Essay/ Long Answer Questions:**2 X 15 = 30**

11. A 32-year-old male patient from a mosquito endemic area comes with history of intermittent fever (every third day), with chills and rigors. On examination patient is Febrile- temperature of 102° F. he has pallor, icterus and splenomegaly. Peripheral smear was advised by the treating physician.
- Diagnose the clinical condition.
 - Elaborate on laboratory diagnosis for this patient.
 - Explain the pathogenesis and complications of this disease.
 - List the drugs used in the treatment. (2+6+5+2)
12. A 25-year-old male complains of loss of appetite since one week. He also says that he noticed yellowish discoloration of his eyes and skin. He is a lab technician and works in laboratory. On questioning he recalled that he had needle stick injury one month back. Vaccination record shows that he had taken only one dose of Hepatitis B vaccine 2 months back.
- What is the most probable diagnosis? Explain with reasons.
 - What is the laboratory investigation suggested.
 - Write about the Immuno-prophylaxis for the health care workers against Blood borne pathogens. (3+7+5)

Short Answer Questions:**7 X 6 = 42**

- Koch postulates.
- Type III Hypersensitivity.
- Describe the laboratory diagnosis of Typhoid Fever.
- Elaborate the etiology and lab diagnosis of Infective Endocarditis.
- Discuss the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis of HIV.
- Describe the principle, uses, advantages and disadvantages of ELISA.
- Describe the etiology, clinical features and diagnosis of Shigellosis.

Very Short Answer Questions:**6 X 3 = 18**

- Disinfectants used in Hospital.
- Graft versus Host Reaction.
- Blood Culture Procedure.
- Name three Diarrhoea causing viruses.
- List three Septic Markers.
- Antibiotic associated Diarrhoea.
