

Branch – CLINICAL NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – I MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following is a physical method of sterilization? (i) Phenol (ii) Autoclaving (iii) Ethylene oxide (iv) Chlorine	K1	CO1
	2	Identify the main component of bacterial cell wall (i) Peptidoglycan (ii) chitin (iii) cellulose (iv) Lipopolysaccharide	K2	CO1
2	3	The most common cause of catheter-associated UTI is: (i) Escherichia coli (ii) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (iii) Vibrio cholerae (iv) Clostridium tetani	K1	CO2
	4	Identify the Methicillin-resistant strain of Staphylococcus aureus (i) MSSA (ii) VRSA (iii) MRSA (iv) VRE	K2	CO2
3	5	Chickenpox is caused by: (i) Measles virus (ii) Influenza virus (iii) Varicella-zoster virus (iv) Adenovirus	K1	CO3
	6	Koplik spots are characteristic of: (i) Influenza (ii) Measles (iii) Chickenpox (iv) Tuberculosis	K2	CO3
4	7	Rice-water stool is characteristic of: (i) Botulism (ii) Shigellosis (iii) Typhoid fever (iv) Cholera	K1	CO4
	8	Staphylococcal food poisoning is caused by ingestion of: (i) Live bacteria (ii) Preformed toxin (iii) Spores (iv) Cysts	K2	CO4
5	9	The most common opportunistic fungal infection in HIV patients is: (i) Aspergillus fumigatus (ii) Candida albicans (iii) Rhizopus arrhizus (iv) Trichophyton rubrum	K1	CO5
	10	Neurocysticercosis is caused by larval stage of: (i) Taenia solium (ii) Ascaris lumbricoides (iii) Plasmodium vivax (iv) Entamoeba histolytica	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Illustrate the morphology of bacteria.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Explain control of microorganisms by physical and chemical methods.		
2	12.a.	Survey the epidemiology and risk factors of nosocomial infections.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Inspect the clinical features, diagnostics measures and treatment of UTI.		
3	13.a.	Discriminate the causative agent and clinical features of chicken pox and measles.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Assess the pathogenesis, prevention and treatment of streptococcal disease.		
4	14.a.	Deduce the clinical features of botulism poisoning.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Summarize the laboratory diagnosis, prevention and treatment of Helicobacter pylori.		
5	15.a.	Predict the clinical features and treatment of dengue fever.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Estimate the causative agent and impact of malaria.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Outline about antimicrobial resistance and prevention strategies.	K2	CO1
2	17	Examine the clinical features, control of infection and treatment of burns.	K4	CO2
3	18	List the causative agent, clinical features and diagnosis of Tuberculosis.	K4	CO3
4	19	Assess the pathogenesis, clinical features and prevention of gastroenteritis.	K5	CO4
5	20	Express the pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of Endocarditis.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END