

MICROBIOLOGY

PAPER – III

Time : 3 hours
Max. Marks : 100

MICRO/D/17/18/III

Important instructions:

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

- a) What is syndromic approach to the laboratory diagnosis of viral encephalitis? State the advantages and disadvantages. 5+5
 - b) Mention present epidemiology of Japanese encephalitis in India.
- a) Name the Dengue viruses causing infections. 2+4+4
 - b) What is the role of neutralizing antibodies in prevention and control of infections?
 - c) State the methods of laboratory diagnosis of Dengue.
- a) Name the present influenza viruses circulating in India. 3+4+3
 - b) What is the principle of design and production of influenza vaccines?
 - c) Mention methods of laboratory diagnosis of influenza.
- a) Name the viruses causing hepatitis. 4+3+3
 - b) What are the treatment modalities of chronic hepatitis C?
 - c) State laboratory diagnosis of cytomegalovirus infections.
- a) Enumerate the clinical spectrum of infections due to HIV. 3+5+2
 - b) What methods are used for the monitoring of patients on antiretroviral therapy?
 - c) Name the new antiretroviral drugs.
- a) Discuss the epidemiology of poliomyelitis with special references to Indian scenario. 5+3+2
 - b) What are the preventive and control measures adopted in India?
 - c) Mention the methods to identify vaccine induced polio infection.

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7. a) What is larva migrans? 2+4+4
b) Write briefly on various larva migrans.
c) Define tropical pulmonary eosinophilia and its pathology.
8. a) Mention the laboratory diagnosis of malaria. 5+5
b) What is the epidemiology and identification technique of Plasmodium knowlesi?
9. Mention the causative agent of congenital toxoplasmosis, the mode of transmission, laboratory diagnosis and treatment. 1+2+5+2
10. a) Name the intestinal trematodes and mention their habitat and mode of infection. 4+4+2
b) Name the common trematode infections seen in India and state their epidemiology.
c) What are the control measures for prevention of these infections?
