



Bacteriology MCQ

Vikas Bhardwaj

Microbiology

Introduction

Welcome to **Bacteriology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of microbiology. This ebook contains over 1500 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of Bacteriology and management.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Microbiology.

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Questions

1-: Naglers reaction is shown by

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium septicum

2-: Which of the following is a newly emerging food poisoning organism

- 1: Salmonella typhimurium
- 2: Enterococcus
- 3: Diphtheria
- 4: Pseudomonas

3-: Test for diagnosis of pyogenic meningitis is?

- 1: Widal
- 2: CSF PCR
- 3: CSF examination
- 4: PET scan

4-: The most sensitive method for detecting cervical Chlamydia trachomatis infection is:

- 1: Direct fluorescent antibody test
- 2: Enzyme immunoassay
- 3: Polymerase chain reaction
- 4: Culture on irradiated McConkey cells

5-: Fish tank granuloma is seen in -

- 1: Mfortuitum
- 2: Mkansasii
- 3: Mmarinum
- 4: M leprosy

6-: Confirmatory test for syphilis is-rpt qun

- 1: FTA-ABS
- 2: VDRL
- 3: PCR
- 4: Culture and sensitivity

7-: DOC for listeria meningitis:

- 1: Ampicillin
- 2: Cefotaxime
- 3: Ceftriaxone
- 4: Ciprofloxacin

8-: Tuberculin test denotes:

- 1: Previous or present sensitivity to tubercle proteins
- 2: Patient is resistant to TB
- 3: Person is susceptible to TB
- 4: Protective immune status of individual against TB

9-: 27-year-old white man presents to his family doctor complaining of being tired all the time and having a slight fever for the past two weeks. He recently returned from a trip to Las Vegas, where he indulged in some of the infamous nightlife. His physical exam is

unremarkable except for a macular rash over his trunk and on the palms of his hands. There are no lesions or ulcers on the penis. What organism is causing this man's illness?

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: Neisseria gonorrhoea
- 3: Treponema pallidum
- 4: Borrelia burgdorferi

10:- A patient of RHD developed infective endocarditis after dental extraction. Most likely organism causing this is -

- 1: Streptococcus viridans
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

11:- Most common cause of UTI in a neonate is

- 1: E.coli
- 2: S. aureus
- 3: Enterococcus
- 4: Anaerobes

12:- Humans become infected by M.tuberculosis commonly by

- 1: Ingestion
- 2: Contact
- 3: Inhalation
- 4: Inoculation

13:- The RPR test uses VDRL antigen containing fine

- 1: Carbon paicles
- 2: Iodine paicles
- 3: Silver ions
- 4: Sodium ions

14-: Which is the principal virulence factor in Clostridium tetani

- 1: Tetanolysin
- 2: Tetanospasmin
- 3: Tetanotactin
- 4: Immobility factor

15-: Most common extra pulmonary involvement of TB ?

- 1: Bone
- 2: Lymph nodes
- 3: Pleura
- 4: Ileocecal

16-: Which of the following bacteria contains mycolic acid in the cell wall

- 1: Escherichia
- 2: Mycoplasma
- 3: Mycobacteria
- 4: Staphylococcus

17-: Hemolytic uremic syndrome is caused by

- 1: EIEC
- 2: Shigella

3: Salmonella

4: Cholera

18-: CAMP reaction is shown by which streptococci?

1: Group A

2: Group B

3: Group C

4: Group D

19-: Gas gangrene is caused by all except

1: Cl. Histolyticum

2: Cl. novyi

3: Cl. septicum

4: Cl. Sporogenes

20-: Which of the following is not a heterophile reaction?

1: Weil Felix test

2: Paul Bunnell test

3: Frie's test

4: Cold agglutinin test

21-: All of the following are true about bacillus anthrax except

1: Plasmid is responsible for toxin production

2: Cutaneous anthrax generally resolves spontaneously

3: Capsular polypeptide aids virulence by inhibiting phagocytosis

4: Toxin is a complex of two fractions

22-: Boutonneuse fever is caused by-

- 1: Rickettsia japonica
- 2: Rickettsia conorii
- 3: Rickettsia sibirica
- 4: Rickettsia australis

23-: Quadrivalent Meningococcal vaccine is not used for?

- 1: Serotype A
- 2: Serotype B
- 3: Serotype C
- 4: Serotype Y

24-: The causative organism can be best isolated in which of the following conditions.

- 1: Tampons in toxic shock syndrome
- 2: Rheumatic valvulitis
- 3: CSF in tetanus
- 4: Diphtheritic myocarditis

25-: Blood culture is positive in which infection of Staphylococcus aureus is

- 1: TSS
- 2: SSSS
- 3: Infective endocarditis
- 4: Impetigo

26-: Staph, epidermis has become important due to

- 1: Biofilm formation
- 2: Virulence
- 3: Wide spectrum antibiotics
- 4: Novobiocin resistance

27-: Mechanism of action of Tetanospasmin:-

- 1: Inhibition of GABA release
- 2: Inhibition cAMP
- 3: Inactivation of Ach receptors
- 4: Inhibition of cGMP

28-: Which of the following statements is false about Brucella?

- 1: It causes undulant /Malta / Mediterranean fever
- 2: Is is gram negative coccobacilli
- 3: It can be killed by pasteurisation
- 4: It is a strict anaerobe

29-: All are catalase positive Except

- 1: Shigella flexineri
- 2: Shigella boydii
- 3: Shigella dysentriae type I
- 4: Shigella sonnei

30-: Growth of C diphtheriae in Tellurite agar occurs in -

- 1: 2-4 hours
- 2: 4-8 hours

3: 8-12 hours

4: 1-2 days

31-: The appropriate media culture for a gram negative coccobacilli arranged in a school of fish, that causes STD with genital ulcers is

1: Thayer Main media

2: Blood agar with X and V factors

3: Chocolate agar with isovitale X

4: Tellurite blood agar

32-: A middle aged man came with fever 2 weeks. He also complains of occasional night sweats and has significant weight loss. BAL was done, in which MTB was not detected. Extra pulmonary TB is suspected. Which of the following sites is most likely affected?

1: Skeletal system

2: Gastrointestinal tract

3: Lymph nodes

4: Genito urinary tract

33-: Staphylococcus differs from streptococcus by:

1: Coagulase test

2: Catalase test

3: Phosphatase

4: Gram negative

34-: Scotochromogens are: (PGI Dec 2008)

1: Mycobacterium Gordonae

2: Mycobacterium Marinum

3: Mycobacterium Intracellulare

4: Mycobacterium avium

35:- Which of the following causes a dead end infection?

1: C. tetani

2: V. cholerae

3: S. aureus

4: Hemophilus

36:- Which of the following is an important distinguishing characteristic of H. pylori as compared to Campylobacter species?

1: Oxidase production

2: Catalase production

3: Urease production

4: Curved shape

37:- A patient is having thick, gray coating on the throat and tonsils, followed with fever, chills and swollen glands in the neck. Microscopic examination of nasopharyngeal or pharyngeal swab showed gram positive organism with a special stain. The constituents of the stain are:-

1: Crystal violet, Gram's iodine

2: Toluidine blue, malachite green, glacial acetic

3: Carbol fuchsin, acid alcohol, and methylene blue

4: Methylene blue

38:- Genus neisseria is -

1: Gram positive diplococci

2: Gram negative diplococci

3: Gram negative coccobacilli

4: Gram positive bacilli

39-: A 70-year-old man with a history of diabetes presents with severe pain in his right ear. The patient was diagnosed with external otitis. Further tests suggested that the patient suffered bone and nerve damage. Clinical laboratory analysis showed that the isolated microorganism produced a distinct blue pigment as well as an ADP-ribosylation toxin. What is the most likely causative agent?

1: Staphylococcus epidermidis

2: Staphylococcus aureus

3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

4: Enterococcus faecalis

40-: Culture media for transport of stools in suspected case of shigellosis -

1: Deoxycholate medium

2: Blood agar

3: Nutrient broth

4: Buffered glycerol saline

41-: Which of the following is common with Streptococcus infection?

1: Cellulitis

2: Gangrene

3: Pyoderma

4: UTI

42-: Not true about Vi polysaccharide vaccine of typhoid-

1: Single dose is given

2: Revaccination at 3 years

3: Given at birth

4: Given subcutaneously

43-: Enterobacteriaceae are A/E - rpt

1: Pseudomonas

2: Klebsiella

3: V. Cholera

4: Proteus

44-: Nocardia is differentiated from Actinomyces by:

1: Gram stain

2: ZN stain

3: Nocardia causes mycetoma, Actinomyces do not

4: Nocardia is facultative anaerobe

45-: A 23-year-old male patient presents to the OPD with nausea, vomiting, & four episodes of loose stools. On history taking, he reveals to have consumed food from a restaurant 3 hours back. The most likely etiologic organism is

1: Staphylococcus aureus

2: Bacillus cereus

3: Salmonella

4: Vibrio cholerae

46-: Which of the following organism causes a life-threatening gastroenteritis as a result of use of a broad spectrum antimicrobial agents

1: Bacillus cereus

2: Bacillus anthracis

3: Clostridium botulinum

4: Clostridium difficile

47-: Which of the following is the most severe form of Diphtheria

1: Nasal

2: Cutaneous

3: Nasopharynx

4: Laryngopharynx

48-: Staph. aureus causes vomiting in 2 hours after eating contaminated milk product . The mechanism of action is -

1: Stimulation of C AMP

2: Vagal stimulation

3: Stimulation of C GMP

4: Acts through ganglioside GM receptor

49-: Yaws is caused by

1: T.pallidum

2: T. Endemicum

3: T. Peenue

4: T. Carateum

50-: Typhoid in first week of illness is best diagnosed by:-

1: Serum widal test

2: Stool culture

3: Urine test

4: Blood culture

51:- All of the following are true regarding Legionella except.

- 1: Legionella can be grown on complex media
- 2: L. pneumophila serogroup 1 is the most common serogroup isolated from humans
- 3: Legionella are communicable from infected patients to others
- 4: L. pneumophila is not effectively killed by polymorphonuclear leukocyte

52:- 3. Drug used in the Pseudomonas treatment

- 1: Cefixime
- 2: Ceftazidime
- 3: Ampicillin
- 4: Cotrimoxazole

53:- Meningococci differs from gonococci in that they

- 1: Are intracellular
- 2: Possess a capsule
- 3: Cause fermentation of glucose
- 4: Are oxidase positive

54:- A sewerage worker presents to OPD with acute febrile illness alongwith jaundice and conjunctivitis. His blood sample was taken and sent to lab . Lab findings are suggestive of kidney failure and elevated hepatic enzymes. Which of following is likely diagnosis ?

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Leptospirosis
- 3: Peussis
- 4: Typhoid

55:- The best site to obtain a swab in acute symptomatic gonorrhoea is:

- 1: Endocervix
- 2: Exudate after prostatic massage
- 3: Lateral vaginal wall
- 4: Posterior fornix

56:- A 70-year-old female patient was readmitted to a local hospital with fever and chills following cardiac surgery at a major teaching institution. Blood cultures were taken and a Gram-positive coccus grew from the blood cultures within 24 hours. Initial tests indicated that this isolate was resistant to penicillin. The most likely identification is

- 1: image_question
- 2: image_question
- 3: image_question
- 4: image_question

57:- Which one of the following does not represent the submerged portion of the iceberg?

- 1: Diagnosed cases under treatment
- 2: Undiagnosed cases
- 3: Pre-symptomatic cases
- 4: Carriers sub clinical cases

58:- Whooping cough is caused by?

- 1: C.diphthera
- 2: B.pertussis
- 3: M.catarrhalis
- 4: S.pneumonia

59-: Consider the following statements about Jacuzzi syndrome and mark the true statement .

- 1: It is caused by Pneumococcus .
- 2: It is also known as hot tub folliculitis .
- 3: It is progressive illness .
- 4: It is always a painless condition .

60-: Not true about tubercular bacilli -

- 1: Facultative anaerobe
- 2: Discovered by Robert Koch
- 3: Gram positive
- 4: Has thick cell wall

61-: Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) was isolated from 7 patients in a 14-bed intensive care unit. All patients were isolated and the unit closed to any more admissions. Which one of the following reasons best explains these rigorous methods to control MRSA?

- 1: MRSA is inherently more virulent than other staphylococci
- 2: The alternative for treatment of MRSA is vancomycin, an expensive and potentially toxic antibiotic
- 3: MRSA causes toxic shock syndrome
- 4: MRSA spreads more rapidly from patient to patient than antibiotic-susceptible staphylococci do

62-: *Clostridium difficile* causes -

- 1: Pseudomembranous colitis
- 2: Nosocomial diarrhea
- 3: Gas gangrene

4: Food poisoning

63-: True statements about Pneumococcus are all except

- 1: Pneumolysin a thiolactivated toxin, exes a variety of effect on ciliary & PMN's
- 2: Autolysin may contribute to the pathogenesis of pneumococcal disease by lysing the bacteria
- 3: Anticapsular antibodies are serotype specific
- 4: The virulence of pneumococci is dependent only on the production of the capsular polysaccharide

64-: Virulence factor of group A beta hemolytic streptococci:-

- 1: Protein M
- 2: Protein T
- 3: Protein R
- 4: Lipotechoic acid

65-: In pontaic fever, which antigen is seen in urine-

- 1: Group specific antigen of Legionella serogroup- 1 (LP 1)
- 2: Group specific antigen of L egionella serogroup- 1. (LP 2)
- 3: Group specific antigen of Legionella serogroup- 4 (LP 4)
- 4: Group specific antigen of Legionella serogroup- 6 (LP 6)

66-: True statement about diphtheria toxin is

- 1: Toxin is phage mediated
- 2: Toxin is required for local infection
- 3: Endotoxaemia causes systemic manifestation
- 4: Toxin acts by inhibiting synthesis of capsule

67-: How to differentiate between staphylococci and micrococci?

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Modified Oxidase test
- 3: Gram staining
- 4: AFS

68-: Protein A of staphylococcus binds to -

- 1: IgA
- 2: IgG
- 3: IgD
- 4: IgE

69-: Quellung's reaction is seen in all except:

- 1: Strep pneumoniae
- 2: Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- 3: Hemophilus influenza
- 4: Neisseria meningitides

70-: All of the following are true about Helicobacter pylori except:

- 1: About 50% of world population affected
- 2: 85% of population is affected, in some developing countries
- 3: All children in developing countries have immunity by five years of age
- 4: Infection is common in low socio-economic status

71-: Culture media used for O157 : H7 Entero- hemorrhagic E coli -

- 1: Sorbitol containing agar
- 2: Mannitol containing agar
- 3: Sucrose containing agar
- 4: Dextrose containing agar

72-: Only mycobacteria which produces exotoxin -

- 1: M. tuberculosis
- 2: M. Ajarinum
- 3: M. Ulcerans
- 4: M.Bavis

73-: Which of the following streptococcal antigen cross reacts with synol fluid?

- 1: Carbohydrate (group A)
- 2: Cell wall protein
- 3: Capsular hyaluronic acid
- 4: Peptidoglycan

74-: True about legionella-

- 1: Most common mode of transmission is aerosal inhalation
- 2: There is no man to man transmission
- 3: Prolonged carrier are common
- 4: All are true

75-: Rice watery stool is indicative of which organism-

- 1: Vibrio cholerae O1
- 2: Vibrio cholerae 0139

3: *Vibrio vulnificus*

4: *Shigella*

76-: Which bacteria show this kind of growth pattern in Ghee broth

1: *Yersinia Pestis*

2: *Acinetobacter*

3: *Aeromonas*

4: *Nocardia*

77-: Enterotoxigenic *E. Coli* causes:

1: Haemolytic uremic syndrome

2: Ischemic jejunitis

3: Toxic shock syndrome

4: Travellers diarrhea

78-: A 9 years old child presented to OPD with complaints of high grade fever, vomiting, one episode of seizure. CSF examination was done and Gram staining of the culture showed the following finding. What is the probable causative agent

1: *Haemophilus influenzae*

2: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

3: *Neisseria meningitidis*

4: *Escherichia coli*

79-: Localized myogenic infection is caused by which bacteria?

1: *Staphylococcus*

2: *Clostridium*

3: *Cornybacterium*

4: Streptococcal

80:- Reactive arthritis is usually caused by -

1: Shigella flexneri

2: Shigella boydii

3: Shigella shiga

4: Shigella dysenteriae

81:- All of the following are true about Methicillin resistance in MRSA, except

1: Resistance is produced as a result of altered PBP's

2: Resistance may be produced by hyperproduction of beta lactamase

3: Resistance is primarily mediated/transmitted plasmids

4: Resistance may be missed at incubation temperature of 37 oC during susceptibility testing

82:- Following clostridia are saccharolytic except

1: Welchii

2: Sporogenes

3: Septicum

4: Oedematiens

83:- Which group of streptococcus grow at > 60degC -

1: A

2: B

3: C

4: D

84:- Enteric fever is caused by -

- 1: S typhi
- 2: Sparatyphi A
- 3: S paratyphi C
- 4: All of the above

85:- A patient with a peptic ulcer was admitted to the hospital and a gastric biopsy was performed. The tissue was cultured on chocolate agar incubated in a microaerophilic environment at 37degC for 5 to 7 days. At 5 days of incubation, colonies appeared on the plate and were curved, Gram negative rods, oxidase positive. The most likely identity of this organism is

- 1: Campylobacter jejuni
- 2: Vibrio parahaemolyticus
- 3: Haemophilus influenzae
- 4: Helicobacter pylori

86:- Anti-DNAase B is used for diagnosis of

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Corynebacterium
- 4: Neisseria

87:- All are true regarding diphtheria toxin except

- 1: Toxins blocks elongation of protein
- 2: Beta lysogenic strain produces toxin
- 3: Iron is critical for toxin production
- 4: Toxic is necessary for local wound infection

88-: A diabetic patient developed cellulitis due to *S. aureus*, which was found to be methicillin resistant after antibiotic sensitivity testing. All of the following antibiotics will be appropriate except

- 1: Vancomycin
- 2: Imipenem
- 3: Teicoplanin
- 4: Linezolid

89-: Streptococcal Toxic shock syndrome is due to the following virulence factor -

- 1: M protein
- 2: Pyrogenic exotoxin
- 3: Streptolysin O
- 4: Carbohydrate cell wall

90-: Traveller's diarrhoea is most commonly caused by

- 1: ETEC
- 2: *S. dysenteriae*
- 3: EPEC
- 4: Salmonella

91-: About *Helicobacter pylori*, all are true except:

- 1: Is a Gram -ve spiral bacteria
- 2: Uncommon in undeveloping Asian countries
- 3: Urea breath test +ve
- 4: Associated with duodenal ulcer

92-: Which of the following is true regarding anthracoid bacilli?

- 1: No growth in penicillin agar
- 2: Growth inhibited by chloral hydrate
- 3: Not susceptible to gamma phage
- 4: No growth at 45 degree celsius

93-: True statement about Antistreptolysin &O&; titre is

- 1: In normal people the titre is <200
- 2: In acute glomerunephritis the titre is low
- 3: ASO titre >200 indicate rheumatic fever
- 4: Streptozyme test is an active haemagglutination test

94-: Meningococci differ from gonococci as they:

- 1: Are intracellular
- 2: Possess a capsule
- 3: Causes fermentation of glucose
- 4: Are oxidase positive

95-: Collection of urine sample of a patient of TB kidney is done:

- 1: 24 hours urine
- 2: 12 hours urine
- 3: In early morning
- 4: Any time

96-: The following is not a method of isolation of chlamydia from clinical specimens -

- 1: Yolk sae inoculation

- 2: Enzyme immunoassay
- 3: Tissue culture using irradiated McCoy cells.
- 4: Tissue culture using irradiated BHK cells

97-: Which of the following are non-spore forming anaerobic bacteria that assume major significance in the disease process

- 1: Bacteroides fragilis
- 2: Fusobacterium nucleatum
- 3: Peptostreptococcus
- 4: All

98-: Limulus amoebocyte lysate assay is used for the detection of

- 1: Exotoxin
- 2: Endotoxin
- 3: Preformed toxin
- 4: None

99-: Which drug resistance differentiates the non fermenters, Pseudomonas and Burkholderia?

- 1: Resistance to ampicillin
- 2: Resistance to ceftazidime
- 3: Resistance to ciprofloxacin
- 4: Resistance to polymyxin B

100-: C. diphtheriae can be biochemically differentiated from C. ulcerans by

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Urease test

3: Oxidase test

4: Nitrate Reduction

101:- Dienes stain is used for-

1: Compylobactor

2: Helicobacter

3: Rickettsiae

4: Mycoplasma

102:- All of the following statements about Miliary Tuberculosis are true Except -

1: May occur following primary infection

2: May occur following secondary reactivation

3: Sputum microscopy is usually negative

4: Mantoux is always positive

103:- True about streptococcus are all except

1: Group C causes no human infection

2: Classification by Lancefield based on carbohydrate antigen

3: Group B causes neonatal meningitis

4: Group B lives in female genital tract

104:- Which of the following stimulate adenylate cyclase with G-protein coupled action -

1: Shiga toxin

2: Cholera toxin

3: Diphtheria toxin

4: Pseudomonas toxin

105-: Scrub typhus is positive for

- 1: OX K
- 2: OX 2
- 3: OX K and OX 19
- 4: OX 19 only

106-: Streptococcus causes:

- 1: Cellulitis
- 2: Gangrene
- 3: Pyoderma
- 4: UTI

107-: Haemophilus parainfluenza requires which of the following factors

- 1: Factor V
- 2: Factor X
- 3: Both factor V and X
- 4: Factor XI

108-: Quellung reaction is due to

- 1: Capsular swelling
- 2: Mitochondrial swelling
- 3: RBC swelling
- 4: Ribosomal swelling

109-: Transfer of genetic material in between bacteria through pili is termed as: (E. REPEAT 2012)

- 1: Transduction
- 2: Conjugation
- 3: Transformation
- 4: Transfection

110-: Mechanism of action of cholera toxin is through:

- 1: Gangliosides
- 2: Adenyl cyclase
- 3: Gangliosides + adenyl cyclase
- 4: Exotoxin

111-: Zoonotic diseases are all except

- 1: Typhoid
- 2: Anthrax
- 3: Rabies
- 4: Q fever

112-: A patient presents with a frontal abscess. Foul-smelling pus is aspirated. Pus shows red fluorescence on the ultraviolet examination. The most likely organism causing the frontal abscess is

- 1: Prevotella
- 2: Peptostreptococcus
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Acanthamoeba

113-: A patient appears in the emergency room with a submandibular mass. A smear is made of the drainage and a bewildering variety of bacteria are seen, including branched, gram-positive rods. Which of the following is the most clinically appropriate action?

- 1: Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug
- 2: Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
- 3: Do no further clinical workup
- 4: Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection

114-: The following bacteria are most often associated with acute neonatal meningitis except:

- 1: Escherichia coli
- 2: Streptococcus agalactiae
- 3: Neisseria meningitidis
- 4: Listeria monocytogenes

115-: Helicobacter pylori is not associated with:-

- 1: Gastrointestinal lymphoma
- 2: Gastric cancer
- 3: Gastric leiomyoma
- 4: Peptic ulcer

116-: The food item associated with B.cereus emetic food-type poisoning is:

- 1: Meat
- 2: Milk products
- 3: Canned food
- 4: Fried rice

117:- Citrate as a sole source of carbon is utilized by

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Shigella
- 4: Escherichia

118:- Corynebacterium diphtheriae causes -

- 1: Pseudomembrane
- 2: Punched out ulcer
- 3: Myocarditis
- 4: All of the above

119:- Staphylococcus aureus remains in the skin for longer period because of

- 1: Catalase
- 2: Coagulase
- 3: Hyaluronidase
- 4: None

120:- Organism most likely to cause "fever of unknown origin" in a farmer who raises goats

- 1: Brucella melitensis
- 2: Clostridium novyi
- 3: Histoplasma capsulatum
- 4: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

121:- Sulphur granules in actinomycosis consist of

- 1: Monophils and neutrophils

2: Monophils and lymphocytes

3: Eosinophils

4: Bacterial paicles

122-: Staphylococcal toxic syndrome is due to

1: Enterotoxin A

2: Enterotoxin B

3: Enterotoxin C

4: Enterotoxin D

123-: A college student is surprised one morning by painful urination and a cream-colored exudate. Any person who acquires the gram-negative microbe that causes this infection is most likely to have acquired it via which of the following?

1: GI tract

2: Genitourinary tract

3: Nasal tract

4: Respiratory tract

124-: Toxin involved in the streptococcal toxic shock syndrome is

1: Pyrogenic toxin

2: Erythrogenic toxin

3: Hemolysin

4: Neurotoxin

125-: MRSA carrier status is diagnosed by taking sample swab from -

1: Skin

2: Nose

3: Oral cavity

4: Perineum

126:- Which of the following bacteria is known as Ebe Gaffky bacillus

1: Klebsiella

2: H. Aegypticus

3: Salmonella typhi

4: Corynebacterium

127:- Milk ring test is seen in-

1: Brucellosis

2: Bacteroides

3: Tuberculosis

4: Salmonellosis

128:- Which is Eaton agent?

1: Mycoplasma

2: H.influenza

3: Klebsiella

4: Chlamydia

129:- All are true about Pseudomonas aeruginosa Except

1: Strict aerobe

2: Grows in antiseptic solution

3: Most commonly found in burns patients

4: Causes endogenous infections

130:- True about streptococcus pyogenes are all except -

- 1: Causes only localized infection
- 2: Rheumatic fever is non-supporative complications
- 3: Erythrogenic toxin causes scarlet fever
- 4: Glomerulonephritis is due to antigenic crossreactivity

131:- A newborn premature baby presented with bullous lesions on skin and legs, Xray shows features suggestive of periostitis. Which of the following is the initial investigation?

- 1: VDRL test
- 2: FTA-ABS test
- 3: TPHA test
- 4: culture

132:- Incubation period of cholera is -

- 1: 1-2 days
- 2: 7-10 day
- 3: 10-14 days
- 4: 3-5 weeks

133:- Which of the following is not caused by non-typable Hib?

- 1: Otitis media
- 2: Meningitis
- 3: Exacerbation of COPD
- 4: Puerperal sepsis

134-: Which of the following statements is true about endemic typhus:

- 1: Is caused by *R. rickettsii*
- 2: Is transmitted by bites of fleas
- 3: Has no Mammalian reservoir
- 4: Can be cultured in chemical defined culture medium

135-: Which of the following test is shown here?

- 1: Coagulase test
- 2: Optochin Sensitivity
- 3: Voges-Proskauer test
- 4: Citrate test

136-: Most sensitive test for diagnosing asymptomatic chlamydia infection is:

- 1: Tissue culture
- 2: Nucleic acid amplification
- 3: Serology
- 4: Serum electrophoresis

137-: An adolescent male developed vomiting and diarrhoea 1 hour after having food from a restaurant. The most likely pathogen is

- 1: *Clostridium perfringens*
- 2: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- 3: *Staphylococcus aureus*
- 4: *Salmonella*

138-: Risk of Pneumococcal meningitis is seen in :

- 1: Post splenectomy Patient
- 2: Patient undergone neurosurgical intervention
- 3: Patient following cardiac surgery
- 4: Patient with hypoplasia of lung

139-: The most frequent cause of scalded skin syndrome is

- 1: Staphylococci
- 2: Pneumococci
- 3: Enterococci
- 4: Meningococci

140-: Best confirmatory test for syphilis is

- 1: RPR
- 2: Gram stain
- 3: VDRL
- 4: FTA-ABS

141-: All are true about V. cholera except?

- 1: VR media is transport media
- 2: Alkaline peptone water is enrichment media
- 3: Selective media is bile salt agar
- 4: Multi-flagellated bacteria

142-: Definition of Nosocomial infection includes -

- 1: Infection within 24 hours of admission
- 2: Infection within 48 hours of admission

- 3: Infection 40 days after discharge
- 4: Infection within 30 days after discharge

143:- The protective titre of antitoxin to diphtheria following vaccination is

- 1: 0.01 IU/ml
- 2: 0.05 IU/ml
- 3: 0.1 IU/ml
- 4: 0.5 IU/ml

144:- Diphtheria toxin is produced only by those strains of *C. diphtheriae* that are

- 1: Glucose fermenters
- 2: Sucrose fermenters
- 3: Lysogenic for b-prophage
- 4: Of the mitis strain

145:- Which stain is used for *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* -

- 1: Geimsa
- 2: Albert
- 3: PAS
- 4: India ink

146:- Infection occurring after man's bite is

- 1: Spirochetes
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Anaerobic streptococci
- 4: Candida

147-: Morula in RBC is seen in

- 1: Babesia
- 2: Ehrlichia
- 3: Spirochete
- 4: Entamoeba

148-: A 30 year old woman with a bad obstetric history presents with fever. The blood culture from the patient grows gram--positive small to medium coccobacilli that are pleomorphic, occurring in sho chains. Direct wet mount from the culture shows tumbling motility. The most likely organism is:

- 1: *Listeria monocytogenes*
- 2: *Corynebacterium* sp.
- 3: *Enterococcus* sp.
- 4: *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

149-: Acid fast staining can be positive with?

- 1: Tubercle bacilli
- 2: *Nocardia*
- 3: Lipofuscin
- 4: All

150-: Capsule of *Bacillus Anthracis* is stained by -

- 1: Gram stained
- 2: PAS
- 3: Methylene blue
- 4: Calcoflour white

151:- Which non-diphtheria corynebacterium is used as immunomodulator?

- 1: C. diphtheriae
- 2: C. parvum
- 3: C.hofmanni
- 4: C.pseudotuberculosis

152:- The most common form of anthrax in man is

- 1: Alimentary
- 2: Cutaneous
- 3: Pulmonary
- 4: Hepatic

153:- Most common drug causing pseudomembranous enterocolitis is

- 1: Cephalosporin
- 2: Doxycycline
- 3: Ampicillin
- 4: Amoxicillin

154:- Most common variety of diphtheria is:

- 1: Nasal
- 2: Laryngeal
- 3: Faucial
- 4: Otitic

155:- Causative agent of acute rheumatic fever -

- 1: Group 'A' b-hemolytic streptococcus
- 2: Group-B b-hemolytic streptococcus
- 3: Group-C b-hemolytic streptococcus
- 4: Group-D b-hemolytic streptococcus

156:- A sewer worker presents with highgrade fever, neck rigidity, and signs of meningismus. Laboratory findings are suggestive of renal failure and elevated liver enzymes. The most appropriate drug to be prescribed in this case is ____

- 1: Ciprofloxacin
- 2: Pencillin
- 3: Cotrimoxazole
- 4: Azithromycin

157:- The "String of pearl" colonies on Nutrient agar is produced by -

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Bacillus
- 4: Salmonella

158:- Which characteristic applies to the toxin produced by *C. diphtheriae*

- 1: It has only local effects
- 2: It consists of lipid
- 3: It is a poor antigen
- 4: It is an exotoxin

159:- False about *Streptococcus pyogenes*

- 1: Causes necrotizing fasciitis

- 2: Beta haemolytic
- 3: M protein is the virulence factor
- 4: Resistant to bacitracin

160-: A patient who is a known case of AIDS presents to the OPD with fever, chills, malaise and weight loss. The microscopic examination of the cutaneous lesion shown below revealed predominant neutrophilic infiltration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Verruca peruana
- 2: Cavernous hemangioma
- 3: Kaposi sarcoma
- 4: Bacillary angiomatosis

161-: Clinical diphtheria is caused by

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 2: Corynebacterium parvum
- 3: Corynebacterium Ulcerans
- 4: Streptococcus pyogenes

162-: Medusahead colonies on nutrient agar point the diagnosis of infection with

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Bacillus cereus
- 3: Anthracoid bacilli
- 4: Clostridium per fringes

163-: In which of the following types of Food poisoning, fever is a predominant symptom?

- 1: Clostridium perfringens food poisoning
- 2: Clostridium botulinum food poisoning

3: Staphylococcal food poisoning

4: Salmonella food poisoning

164-: The protein that anchors both actin and titin at Z lines is?

1: Myomesin

2: Nebulin

3: α -actinin

4: Myosin

165-: Woolsoer&s disease is

1: Pneumonic form of anthrax

2: Pneumonic plague

3: Hydatid disease of the lung

4: Caused by psittacosis

166-: A malignant pustule is seen in infection with

1: Yersinia pestis

2: Bacillus cereus

3: Clostridium welchii

4: Bacillus anthracis

167-: All are true regarding tetanus except:

1: Transmission through contaminated wounds and injuries

2: More common in winters and dry weather

3: Reservoir in soil and intestines of humans and animals

4: No herd immunity of life long immunity

168:- Which of the following is False regarding H.Pylori infection

- 1: With chronic infection urease breath test become negative
- 2: H.Pylori infection remain lifelong if untreated
- 3: Endoscopy is diagnostic
- 4: Toxigenic strains usually causes ulcer

169:- Most common cause of non gonococcal arthritis?

- 1: S. Aureus
- 2: Ureoplasma ureolyticum
- 3: E. coli
- 4: Bacteroids

170:- This patient came with this complaint one month after an extramarital sexual contact. He has no pain. Which one of the following statements is true?

- 1: A single dose of 2.4 million units of benzathine penicillin IM is the treatment
- 2: Examination of the groin will reveal a characteristic Groove Sign
- 3: It is caused by Hemophilus ducreyi
- 4: He is likely to develop arthritis of the knee

171:- VDRL test is used for -

- 1: Chancroid
- 2: LGV
- 3: Granuloma inguinale
- 4: Syphilis

172:- Which organism causes toxin shock syndrome -

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Enterococcus

173:- A 12-year-old boy, after a camping trip near a wooded area in Northern California, is taken to the emergency room after complaining of a headache. He has an erythema migrans rash around what appears to be a tick bite. Which of the following is the antibiotic of choice for treating this patient?

- 1: Ampicillin
- 2: Ceftriaxone
- 3: Erythromycin
- 4: Penicillin

174:- Liquid medium for tuberculosis -

- 1: LJ medium
- 2: Dorset medium
- 3: Loeffler's medium
- 4: MGIT

175:- Which of the following bacterium is non-motile? (D. REPEAT 2013)

- 1: Klebsiella spp.
- 2: Citrobacter spp.
- 3: Escherichia spp.
- 4: Salmonella spp.

176:- A 36 years male presented with complain of productive cough and fever for last 2 months. He has undergone kidney transplantation 2 years back. His sputum examination revealed a gram positive filamentous bacteria that showed acid fastness with modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining (1% H₂SO₄). The most likely etiological agent is ?

- 1: Actinomyces israelii
- 2: Nocardia asteroides
- 3: Blastomyces dermatitidis
- 4: Cryptosporidium parvum

177:- Spoligotyping is done for -

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 4: Brucella abortus

178:- A microbiologist carries out milk ring test, which is positive. What is the most likely organism?

- 1: Salmonella
- 2: Brucella
- 3: Bordetella
- 4: Bacillus anthracis

179:- C-Carbohydrate in Streptococcus hemolyticus is important for:

- 1: Lancefield classification
- 2: Phagocytic inhibition
- 3: Toxin production
- 4: Haemolysis

180:- Which of the following is a not member of HACEK group-

- 1: Hemophilus aphrophilus
- 2: Acinetobacter
- 3: Cardiobacterium
- 4: Kingella

181:- A child is presenting with vomiting and abdominal pain after 5 hours of eating some food. The most likely causative organism -

- 1: Bacillus cereus
- 2: Cl. perfringens
- 3: Cl. botulinum
- 4: V. cholerae

182:- Traveller's diarrhea is caused by:

- 1: EIEC
- 2: EPEC
- 3: ETEC
- 4: EHEC

183:- Charbon is a term used for

- 1: Leptospirosis
- 2: Cutaneous tuberculosis
- 3: Bubo of plague
- 4: Malignant pustule

184:- The Corynebacterium species which are lipophilic-

- 1: *C. jeikeium* and *C. urealyticum*
- 2: *C. ulcerans* and *C. diphtheriae*
- 3: *C. hofmanni* and *C. diphtheriae*
- 4: *C. xerosis* and *C. ulcerans*

185-: A Giemsa stain of a thin peripheral blood smear is prepared. Which of the following cannot be diagnosed?

- 1: *Bartonella henselae*
- 2: *Coxiella burnettii*
- 3: *Toxoplasma gondii*
- 4: *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*

186-: Type of hemolysis produced by pneumococcus on blood agar -

- 1: Alpha
- 2: Beta
- 3: Gamma
- 4: Any of the above

187-: A urinary tract infection as a result of *Proteus mirabilis* facilitates the formation of kidney stones because the organism:

- 1: Destroys blood vessels in the kidney
- 2: Exhibits "swarming" motility
- 3: Ferments many sugars
- 4: Produces a potent urease

188-: 23 years old male had unprotected sexual intercourse with a commercial sex worker. Two weeks later, he developed a painless, indurated ulcer on the glans that exuded clear

serum on pressure. Inguinal lymph nodes in both groins were enlarged and not tender. The most appropriate diagnostic test is -

- 1: Gram's stain of ulcer discharge
- 2: Dark field microscopy of ulcer discharge
- 3: Giemsa stain of lymph node aspirate
- 4: ELISA for HIV infection

189:- The following are true about Bacillus Cereus induced diarrhea EXCEPT

- 1: Infection by needle
- 2: The enterotoxins are not resistant to acidic contents of the stomach
- 3: It is caused by enterotoxins
- 4: It is usually associated with fried rice or Chinese food which is reheated

190:- Culture medium for campylobacter jejuni -

- 1: BYCE medium
- 2: Skirrow's medium
- 3: Thayer-Martin medium
- 4: TCBS medium

191:- Clostridium difficile infection occurs after

- 1: Prolonged antibiotic therapy
- 2: Pantoprazole increases the risk
- 3: Associated with use of rectal thermometer
- 4: Increased with propoion of hospital stay

192:- Gas gangrene is caused by:

- 1: Clostridium botulium
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium difficile
- 4: Clostridium tetani

193-: E.coli is an important causative agent of pyelonephritis in man. The property that helps the bacteria in this is most likely to be:-

- 1: Adhesive property
- 2: Toxigenicity
- 3: Haemolytic property
- 4: Presence of capsule

194-: Most common form of melioidosis -

- 1: Septicemia
- 2: Pulmonary infection
- 3: Arthritis
- 4: Liver abscess

195-: Cat scratch disease is caused by:

- 1: Streptobacillus moniliformis
- 2: Spirillum minus
- 3: B. henselae
- 4: Orientia tsutsugamushi

196-: Flesh eating bacteria is:

- 1: Strep pneumoniae

2: Strep pyogenes

3: Strep agalactiae

4: Streoviridans

197-: Buruli ulcer is caused by:

1: M. tuberculosis

2: M. ulcerans

3: M. marinum

4: M. fortuitum

198-: Prophylactic drug of choice for diphtheria is:

1: Tetracycline

2: Cefaclor

3: Ceftriaxone

4: Erythromycin

199-: Which of the following is not true about Corynebacterium diphtheria?

1: Deep invasion is not seen

2: Elek's test is done for toxigenicity

3: Metachromatic granules are seen

4: Toxigenicity is mediated by chromosomal change

200-: Most common site of infection with Cryptococcus neoformans is:

1: Lung

2: Meninges

3: Skin

4: Bone

201:- Tetanus spasm occurs due to which of the following toxin:

- 1: Tetanotysin
- 2: Lecithinase
- 3: Neurotoxin
- 4: Tetanospasmin

202:- Lysogenic conversion is seen in

- 1: Diphtheria
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: E. coli

203:- True statement about streptococcus faecalis is

- 1: Grows in 6.5% NaCl solution
- 2: Are lactose fermenter
- 3: Easily destroyed at 60 o C for 30 minutes
- 4: Classified on the basis of teichoic acid of cell wall

204:- Louse borne is

- 1: Scrub typhus
- 2: Rickettsial box
- 3: Epidemic typhus
- 4: Endemic typhus

205-: The most effective noninvasive test for the diagnosis of Helicobacter-associated gastric ulcers is

- 1: Detection of H. pylori antigen in stool
- 2: Growth of H. pylori from a stomach biopsy
- 3: Growth of H. pylori in the stool
- 4: IgM antibodies to H. pylori

206-: Leprosy affects all the following except:

- 1: Testes
- 2: Ovaries
- 3: Eyes
- 4: Nerves

207-: T. pallidum was discovered by

- 1: Schaudin and Hoffman
- 2: Ellerman and Bang
- 3: Twort
- 4: Robert Koch

208-: Which of the following organism is implicated in the causation of botryomycosis

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus albus
- 3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

209-: A floppy infant was brought after being given honey by pacifier. Vitals were WNL. Hand holding and tone in extremities were absent. Probable diagnosis:

- 1: Clostridium perfringens food poisoning
- 2: Bacillus cereus food poisoning
- 3: Salmonella food poisoning
- 4: Clostridium botulinum food poisoning

210-: The venom of krait is

- 1: Myotoxic
- 2: Cardiotoxic
- 3: Hemotoxic
- 4: Neurotoxic

211-: Neil Moseley reaction or Tunica reaction is useful to differentiate between?

- 1: R. prowazekii & R. typhi
- 2: R. typhi & R. rickettsia
- 3: R. prowazekii & R. rickettsia
- 4: R. rickettsii & C. burnetti

212-: A 22-year-old homeless person with a known drug abuse problem and multiple opportunistic infections has a positive PPD (purified protein) test. Which of the following is the most common way this infection is acquired?

- 1: GI tract
- 2: Genital tract
- 3: Nasal tract
- 4: Respiratory tract

213-: Clostridium botulinum toxin acts by:

- 1: Blocking parasympathetic system

- 2: Blocking local reaction
- 3: Blocking Ach release at synapse & NMJ
- 4: Acts on spinal cord

214-: Trans ovarian transmission is seen among:

- 1: Rickettsia akari
- 2: Rickettsia rickettsii
- 3: Rickettsia prowazekii
- 4: Rickettsia typhi

215-: Which one of the following microbe, found in ear discharge, has a high predilection for meningitis

- 1: H. influenza
- 2: Moraxella species
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

216-: A newborn was admitted in an ICU for difficulty in breathing at the time of birth. On the 5th day, he became lethargic and unable to feed. The total counts increased with predominant polymorphs. Blood culture yielded growth of LF Mucoid colonies on MacConkey agar. What will be the probable cause of infection?

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Hemophilus
- 3: Strept. pneumoniae
- 4: Klebsiella

217-: Leptospira in diagnostic labs is grown in

- 1: Skirrows medium

2: EMJH medium

3: BYCE agar

4: Pike medium

218:- Several days after an unprotected sexual encounter, a healthy 21-year-old male develops pain and pus on urination. A Gram stain reveals gram-negative diplococci. Which of the following structures is responsible for adherence of the offending microbe to the urethral mucosa?

1: Capsule

2: Fimbriae

3: Flagella

4: F pili

219:- Quellung phenomenon is seen in:

1: Pneumococcus

2: Streptococcus

3: Staphylococcus

4: Hemophilus

220:- Staphylococcus aureus differs from Staphylococcus epidermidis by

1: Is coagulase positive

2: Forms white colonies

3: A common cause of UTI

4: Causes endocarditis in drug addicts

221:- A dairy farmer presented to the dermatology OPD with an ulcer with central black eschar over the forearm .Which of the following media will be used as selective medium for the growth of responsible organism?

- 1: PLET medium
- 2: Ashdown medium
- 3: Casteneda medium
- 4: Thayer main medium

222-: Doughnut granuloma is a finding of :-

- 1: RMSF
- 2: Q fever
- 3: Lyme disease
- 4: Ehrlichiosis

223-: Epidemic typhus is cause by -

- 1: R.typhi
- 2: R.prowazeki
- 3: R.rickettsii
- 4: R.tsutsugamushi

224-: Protein A of staph aureus is part of bacterial?

- 1: Genome
- 2: Cell wall
- 3: Limiting membrane
- 4: Plasmid

225-: Causative agent of Yaws is?

- 1: Treponema pertenu
- 2: Treponema carateum

3: Treponema pallidum

4: Treponema endemicum

226:- Which organism causes infection after splenectomy

1: H. Influenza

2: Staph aureus

3: E.coli

4: Klebsiella

227:- IgA protease is not needed in infection of:

1: Gonococci

2: Meningococci

3: S.pneumonia

4: H.influenza

228:- Staphylococcal capsule is made up of:

1: Hyaluronic acid

2: Polysaccharide

3: Polypeptide

4: Poly-D-glutamic acid

229:- Metachromatic granules are seen in

1: Corynebacterium

2: Clostridium

3: Chlamydia

4: Mycoplasma

230:- Drugs indicated in MRS A infection are all EXCEPT:

- 1: Vancomycin
- 2: Teicoplanin
- 3: Linezolid
- 4: Imipenem

231:- Disease which can be transmitted by milk

- 1: Q fever
- 2: Poliomyelitis
- 3: Whooping cough
- 4: Diphtheria

232:- The following statements are true about DPT vaccine except

- 1: Aluminium salt has a adjuvant effect
- 2: Whole killed bacteria of Bordetella peussis has an adjuvant effect
- 3: Presence of acellular peussis component increases its immunogenicity
- 4: Presence of Hemophilus influenza type B component increases its immunogenicity

233:- Which of the following test will differentiate Vibrio cholerae from E.coli?

- 1: Oxidase test
- 2: Lactose fermentation
- 3: Sensitivity to optochin
- 4: Catalase test

234:- Most common causative agent of UTI in females -

- 1: Staph saprophyticus
- 2: E.coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Proteus

235:- 45 yrs old Ramlal has intraabdominal sepsis. The causative organism was found to be vancomycin, gentamycin and ampicillin resistant. It grows well in presence of 6.5% NaCl and arginine. Bile ascenlin hydrolysis is positive. Which of the following is this organism?

- 1: Streptococcus agalactae
- 2: Enterococcus fecalis
- 3: Streptococcus bovis
- 4: Streptococcus pneumoneae

236:- Growth factor required for salmonella:

- 1: Tryptophan
- 2: Niacin
- 3: Vitamin B12
- 4: Citrate

237:- All occurs in botulism except

- 1: Diplopia
- 2: Diarrhoea
- 3: Dysphagia
- 4: Dysahria

238:- Which of the following is associated with gas formation in sub cutaneous tissues?

- 1: Clostridium

- 2: Borrelia
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Streptococcus

239:- Which is the common feature of spirillary rat bite fever?

- 1: Lymphadenopathy
- 2: Endocarditis
- 3: Hepatosplenomegaly
- 4: Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia

240:- Needle aspiration from gas gangrene showed gram positive organism with subterminal spores which is the likely organism involved?

- 1: Cl.perfringens
- 2: Cl.septicum
- 3: Cl.novyi
- 4: Cl.difficile

241:- Several employees in a veterinary facility experience a mild influenza-like infection after working on six sheep with an undiagnosed illness. The etiologic agent causing the human disease is most often transmitted to humans by which of the following methods?

- 1: Fecal contamination from flea deposits on the skin
- 2: Inhalation of infected particles or aerosols from the suspected animal urine and feces
- 3: Lice feces scratched into the broken skin during the louse's blood feeding
- 4: Tick saliva during feeding on human blood

242:- Anti DNA as -B is used for diagnosis of -

- 1: Staphylococcus

2: Streptococcus

3: Corynebacterium

4: Neisseria

243-: A 20-year-old male had pain in abdomen and mild fever followed by gastroenteritis. The stool examination showed the presence of pus cells and RBC&s on microscopy. The etiological agent responsible is most likely to be

1: Enteroinvasive E. Coli.

2: Enterotoxigenic E. Coli.

3: Enteropathogenic E. Coli.

4: Enteroaggregative E. Coli.

244-: The vaccine against Neisseria meningitidis contains

1: Whole bacteria

2: Capsular polysaccharide

3: Somatic 'O' antigen

4: Lipopolysaccharide - protein complex

245-: Ehrlich phenomenon is seen in:-

1: Proteus

2: Mycobacterium TB

3: Corynebacterium

4: Staphylococcus

246-: Sputum smear is diagnostic if?

1: > 25 neutrophils and >10 squamous epithelial cells

2: <25 neutrophils and <10 squamous epithelial cells

3: > 25 neutrophils and <10 squamous epithelial cells

4: <25 neutrophils and >10 squamous epithelial cells

247:- The diphtheria toxin has an affinity for all the following tissues EXCEPT

1: Myocardium

2: Brain

3: Adrenals

4: Liver

248:- Boutonneuse fever is caused by -

1: Rickettsia japonica

2: Rickettsia conorii

3: Rickettsiasibirica

4: Rickettsiaaustralis

249:- *L. monocytogenes* causes a variety of diseases, including food poisoning. *Listeriae* are small, Gram-positive, motile rod-shaped bacteria. Which of the following best describes these microorganisms?

1: *Listeria* are facultative intracellular pathogens

2: Once infected, the immune system cannot destroy *Listeria*

3: *Listeria* cannot be cultivated on artificial media

4: Flagella are produced both at room temperature and at 37degC

250:- False + ve VDRL, is seen in all except:

1: Lepromatous leprosy

2: Infectious mononucleosis

3: HIV

4: Pregnancy

251-: Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome is caused by-

- 1: Hemolysin
- 2: Coagulase
- 3: Enterotoxin
- 4: Epidermolytic toxin

252-: Streptococcal Toxic shock syndrome is due to the following virulence factor

- 1: M protein
- 2: Pyrogenic exotoxin
- 3: Streptolysin O
- 4: Carbohydrate cell wall

253-: Nocardia and actinomyces can be differentiated by

- 1: Gram stain
- 2: PAS stain
- 3: Silver stain
- 4: AFS

254-: A patient comes to the clinic requesting a tuberculin skin test as a part of his preemployment check up. All of the following are methods of tuberculin testing except

- 1: Tine test
- 2: Heaf test
- 3: Pirquet test
- 4: Quantiferon gold

255:- Necrotizing granulomatous inguinal lymphadenopathy is caused by

- 1: Syphilis
- 2: Granuloma inguinale
- 3: Sarcoidosis
- 4: Tuberculosis

256:- A 36 years male presented with complaints of productive cough and fever for last 2 months. He has undergone kidney transplantation 2 years back. His sputum examination revealed a gram-positive filamentous bacteria that showed acid fastness with modified Ziehl-Neelsen staining (1% H₂SO₄). The most likely etiological agent is

- 1: Actinomyces israelii
- 2: Nocardia asteroides
- 3: Blastomyces dermatidis
- 4: Cryptosporidium parvum

257:- Capnocytophaga is best characterized as

- 1: A Gram-negative pleomorphic rod that can cause endocarditis
- 2: The causative agent of trench fever
- 3: A Gram-negative rod, fusiform-shaped, that is associated with periodontal disease but may cause sepsis
- 4: The causative agent of rat-bite fever

258:- Food poisoning has occurred due to ingestion of contaminated fried rice, most likely organism

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Bacillus cereus
- 3: Vibrio parahaemolyticus

4: Yersinia pestis

259-: The therapy of choice for pseudomembranous enterocolitis is

1: Penicillin

2: Ampicillin

3: Erythromycin

4: Vancomycin

260-: "In pseudomembranous colitis" the investigation of choice is ?

1: Stool culture

2: CT scan abdomen

3: Glutamate dehydrogenase immunoassay

4: Sigmoidoscopy

261-: Coagulase test differentiates-

1: Staphylococci from streptococci

2: Streptococci from enterococci

3: Staph aureus from staph epidermids

4: Staph epidermidis from staph saprophyticus

262-: Neisserial infection are associated with:

1: Deficiency of early complements

2: Deficiency of late complements

3: There is not such association

4: Any deficiency can be associated

263-: Meningitis bacteria are normally present in?

- 1: Nasopharynx
- 2: Skin
- 3: Genitals
- 4: Lower G.I.T

264-: Coagulase-negative staphylococci includes all of the following except

- 1: Staph epidermidis
- 2: Staph haemolyticus
- 3: Staph intermedius
- 4: Staph saprophyticus

265-: Fried egg colony is seen in culture of

- 1: Mycoplasma
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Trachoma
- 4: Haemophilus

266-: Most common genetic factor in Neisseria infection is

- 1: Male gender
- 2: HLA b27
- 3: Complement deficiency
- 4: IgG deficiency

267-: Transfer of drug resistance in staphylococcus is by-

- 1: Transduction

2: Transformation

3: Conjugation

4: Transfection

268:- Which of the following toxins will produce the condition shown below?

1: Leukocidin

2: TSST-1

3: ETA and ETB

4: Serum opacity factor

269:- Widal test is a type of?

1: Tube agglutination

2: Slide agglutination

3: Tube precipitation

4: Slide precipitation

270:- Most sensitive test for Treponema -

1: VDRL

2: RPR

3: FTA-ABS

4: Kahn

271:- Relative risk of developing TB in patients already infected with TB bacillus is highest in -

1: Diabetes

2: Recent infection

3: Post transplantation

4: Malnutrition

272:- Staphylococcus differs from streptococcus by -

1: Coagulase test

2: Catalase test

3: Phosphatase

4: Gram negative

273:- Botulism causes -

1: Descending flaccid paralysis

2: Descending spastic paralysis

3: Ascending paralysis

4: Ascending spastic paralysis

274:- All of the following are features of botulism except:

1: Diplopia

2: Dysphagia

3: Diarrhoea

4: Dysuria

275:- Cause of Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea is

1: Trauma

2: Dairy products

3: Fried rice

4: Antibiotic use

276:- True about corynebacterium diptheriae -

- 1: All types produce toxin
- 2: Toxin production is dependent upon critical concentration of iron
- 3: Heat stable toxin
- 4: Inhibit cAMP

277:- Bile esculin test is used to differentiate -

- 1: Streptococcus agalactae
- 2: Enterococcus faecalis
- 3: Streptococcus bovis
- 4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

278:- Most common stain used for staining of metachromatic granules :

- 1: Albert's
- 2: Geimsa
- 3: AFB
- 4: Wayson

279:- Acute haematogenous osteomyelitis is commonly caused by

- 1: Staph, aureus
- 2: Strepto. pneumoniae
- 3: E. coli
- 4: Pneumococcus

280:- An 8 years old child is having sore throat with grey-white membrane in throat. Throat swab culture is showing following growth. The causative organism is-

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: H. influenzae
- 3: Corynebacterium
- 4: None

281:- True for Vi polysaccharide vaccine

- 1: Local side effects are common
- 2: Severe systemic side effect
- 3: Contra indicated in HIV
- 4: Can be given with other vaccines like Hepatitis B & Yellow fever

282:- 18 years old male developed meningitis 5 days after taking a bath in pond. The likely causative organism -

- 1: Meningococcus
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Naegleria fowleri
- 4: Enterococcus

283:- Dental caries is caused by-

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Streptococcus mutans
- 3: Enterococcus
- 4: H. influenzae

284:- False positive tuberculin test indicates:

- 1: Atypical mycobacteria infection
- 2: Miliary tuberculosis
- 3: Immunosuppression
- 4: Extrapulmonary tuberculosis

285:- C-carbohydrate in Streptococcus hemolyticus is important for-

- 1: Lancefield classification
- 2: Phagocytic inhibition
- 3: Toxin production
- 4: Haemolysis

286:- Most predominant normal flora of human intestine is:

- 1: Escherichia coli
- 2: Streptococci
- 3: Bacteroides
- 4: Enterococci

287:- Which is the true statement regarding gonococcal urethritis

- 1: Symptoms are more severe in females than in males
- 2: Rectum and prostate are resistant to gonococci
- 3: Most patients present with symptoms of dysuria
- 4: Single dose of ciprofloxacin is effective in treatment

288:- Ehrlichia effects

- 1: Endothelial cell
- 2: Neutrophils

3: RBC

4: Macrophages

289:- Best site for collection of specimen for Neisseria meningitidis is

1: Oral swab

2: Nasal swab

3: Nasopharyngeal swab

4: Skin lesions

290:- Minimum infective dose of shigella is :

1: A. 1-10

2: 10-100

3: 103-106

4: Same as enteric fever

291:- Condition shown in the illustration is caused by:

1: Actinomyces

2: Nocardia

3: Acinetobacter

4: Erysipelothrix

292:- The following statements are true regarding botulism except

1: Infant botulism is caused by ingestion of preformed toxin

2: Clostridium botulinum A, B, C and F cause human disease

3: The gene for botulinum toxin is encoded by a bacteriophage

4: Clostridium baratti may cause botulism

293:- Triple sugar iron agar showing gas production with red slant and yellow butt. The organism cultured is -

- 1: E coli
- 2: Shigella flexneri
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: None

294:- VDRL is an example of -

- 1: Slide agglutination
- 2: Tube agglutination
- 3: Slide flocculation
- 4: Tube flocculation

295:- A 20-year-old patient with urethral discharge. Possible diagnosis:

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: Ureaplasma urealyticum
- 3: Trichomonas vaginalis
- 4: Gonorrhoea

296:- Which one of the following statements best characterizes lympho-granuloma venereum (LGV)?

- 1: The causative agent is C. trachomatis
- 2: In the United States, it is more common among women
- 3: It is most common in temperate regions
- 4: Penicillin is effective in early treatment

297:- 3rd and 4th lumbrical (lateral two lumbricals) of foot are supplied by -

- 1: Medial plantar nerve
- 2: Lateral plantar nerve
- 3: Peroneal nerve
- 4: None of the above

298:- Treatment of campylobacter-

- 1: Tetracycline
- 2: Ampicillin
- 3: Erythromycin
- 4: Ciprofloxacin

299:- Which of the following causes traveller's diarrhoea

- 1: ETEC
- 2: EHEC
- 3: EIEC
- 4: EPEC

300:- The drug of choice for chemoprophylaxis for H.influenzae is

- 1: Rifampin
- 2: Ceftriaxone
- 3: Penicillin
- 4: Erythromycin

301:- Dental carries is caused by-

- 1: Streptococcus salivarius

- 2: Streptococcus mutans
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Streptococcus equisimulus

302:- Which of the following is a test for brucellosis -

- 1: Milk ring test
- 2: Stomach bowel test
- 3: Rose waller test
- 4: Paul bunnel test

303:- Which of the following is not true of Actinomyces?

- 1: Demonstration of filaments
- 2: Caused by Actinomyces israelii
- 3: Organism cannot be cultured
- 4: Sulphur granules in pus

304:- Culture media for peussis is

- 1: L J media
- 2: Chocolate agar
- 3: Wilson & Blair medium
- 4: Bordet Gengou medium

305:- Which of the following is gram positive bacillus-

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Listeria

4: Meningococci

306:- Which of the following enzymes are used for liquefaction of thick exudates as in empyema?

- 1: Streptokinase & NADase
- 2: Streptokinase & Streptodornase
- 3: NADase & Hyaluronidase
- 4: Streptokinase and N acetyl glucosaminidase

307:- Most common cause of HUS in children is -

- 1: E coli O157/H7
- 2: S typhi
- 3: Shigella
- 4: None

308:- Which among the following is prognostic test for genital ulcer?

- 1: VDRL
- 2: TPI
- 3: TPHA
- 4: PCR

309:- A 25-year-old man with 3 weeks fever presented with tricuspid valve vegetation. The patient is an intravenous drug abuser. Most common cause of endocarditis in this patient is

- 1: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 2: Candida albicans
- 3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 4: Streptococcus viridans

310:- "Fish in stream" appearance is seen in?

- 1: Hemophilus ducreyi
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Mycoplasma
- 4: V. Cholerae

311:- Impetigo contagiosa is caused by

- 1: Group A beta hemolytic streptococci
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Hemophilus influenzae
- 4: Pseudomonas

312:- The lesion is painful and bleeds easily while taking the swab for gram staining. What will be the probable cause of infection?

- 1: Haemophilus ducreyi
- 2: Triponema pallidum
- 3: HPV
- 4: HSV 2

313:- Naegler's reaction is shown by?

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium welchii
- 3: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 4: Mycobacterium leprae

314-: Four weeks after assisting in several calf deliveries, a farmer develops fever, weakness, muscle aches, and sweats. The fever rises in the afternoon and falls during the night. *Brucella abortus* is isolated. Which one of the three *Brucella* species is a possible bioterrorism agent and is best described by one of the following?

1: Commonly inhabits the canine respiratory tract and is an occasional pathogen for humans; strongly urease-positive

2: Gram-negative bipolar stained bacilli that cause diarrhea by means of a heat-stable enterotoxin, with abdominal pain that may be mistaken for appendicitis

3: Pits agar grows both in carbon dioxide and under anaerobic conditions, and is part of the normal oral cavity flora

4: Typically infects cattle, requires 5% to 10% carbon dioxide for growth, and is inhibited by the dye thionine

315-: Botulinum affects all except:

1: Neuromuscular junction

2: Preganglionic junction

3: Post ganglionic nerves

4: CNS

316-: Scarlet fever is caused by -

1: *Streptococcus agalactiae*

2: *Streptococcus pyogenes*

3: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

4: *Streptococcus equisimilis*

317-: Satellitism is seen in cultures of-

1: *Hemophilus*

2: *Streptococcus*

3: *Klebsiella*

4: Proteus

318:- Human is dead end host for-

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Typhoid
- 3: Bubonic plague
- 4: Filaria

319:- The most common organism responsible for gas gangrene is

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium difficile
- 3: Clostridium tetani
- 4: Clostridium septicum

320:- Drug of choice for Cl. difficile ?

- 1: Metronidazole
- 2: Vancomycin
- 3: Rifampicin
- 4: Ciprofloxacin

321:- Shiga toxin is produced by-

- 1: Enteropathogenic E coli
- 2: Enteroinvasive E coli
- 3: Enterohemorrhagic E coli
- 4: Enterotoxigenic E coli

322:- Neutrophils in urine cytology are characteristic feature of:

- 1: Acute pyelonephritis
- 2: Acute proliferative glomerulonephritis
- 3: Diabetic glomerulosclerosis
- 4: Membranous glomerulonephritis

323:- Pseudomembranous colitis, all are true except:

- 1: Toxin A is responsible for clinical manifestation
- 2: Toxin B is responsible for clinical manifestation
- 3: Blood in stools is a common feature
- 4: Summit lesions is early histopathological finding

324:- A child comes to an emergency room because of an infected dog bite. The wound is found to contain small Gram-negative rods. The most likely cause of infection is

- 1: E. coli
- 2: H. influenzae
- 3: Pasteurella multocida
- 4: Brucella canis

325:- A child after consuming food in a pay complains of diarrhoea within 1-5 hours. The diagnosis is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium botulinum

326-: A 1-week-old neonate presents to the pediatric emergency room with fever, irritability, poor feeding, and a bulging anterior fontanelle. Lumbar puncture is performed, and the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) grows group B Streptococcus. Which of the following is the most likely pathogenic mechanism?

- 1: Complement C5a, a potent chemoattractant, activates polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs)
- 2: In the absence of a specific antibody, opsonization, phagocyte recognition, and killing do not proceed normally
- 3: The alternative complement pathway is activated
- 4: The streptococci are resistant to penicillin

327-: The specific micro-organism suspected to cause food poisoning on the basis of short incubation period are all of the following except:

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: B. cereus
- 3: E.coli
- 4: C. perfringens

328-: Proteus antigen cross react with which of the following organism?

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: Chlamydiae
- 3: Rickettsiae
- 4: E.coli

329-: True about Mantoux test:

- 1: < 5 mm always +ve
- 2: Usually -ve after treatment
- 3: Usually read after 48-72 hours

4: False +ve in post measles state

330:- A 24-year-old man presents with cellulitis two days after he is bitten by his cat. What is the most likely dominant organism involved in the infection?

- 1: *Baonella henselae*
- 2: *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*
- 3: *Pasteurella multocida*
- 4: *Toxoplasma gondii*

331:- Opacity around colonies of *Clostridium perfringens* is due to:

- 1: Theta toxin
- 2: Lecithinase
- 3: Desmolase
- 4: Cytokinin

332:- Aspergillosis presents with all EXCEPT:

- 1: An infection caused by the fungus *Aspergillus*
- 2: Presents with shortness of breath, coughing and wheezing.
- 3: There may be pulmonary infiltrates, which do not respond to conventional antibiotics in asthma/CF sufferers.
- 4: None of the above

333:- The most frequent cause of scalded skin syndrome is:

- 1: Staphylococci
- 2: Pneumococci
- 3: Enterococci
- 4: Meningococci

334:- A patient with symptoms of a UTI has a culture taken, which grows 5×10^3 E. coli. The laboratory reports it as "insignificant." Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

- 1: Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug
- 2: Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
- 3: Do no further clinical workup
- 4: Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection; follow up with culture

335:- Which of the following statements about non typhoid salmonella is not true?

- 1: Humans are the only reservoirs.
- 2: Transmission is most commonly associated with eggs, poultry and undercooked meat.
- 3: Common in immunocompromised individuals.
- 4: Resistance to fluoroquinolones has emerged.

336:- Which of the following is a superantigen -

- 1: Exfoliative toxin of staphylococcus
- 2: Lipopolysaccharide of gram negative bacteria
- 3: Enterotoxin of V cholerae
- 4: Shiga toxin of EHEC

337:- True about diphtheria is

- 1: Capsulated bacteria causes infection
- 2: Ratio of carriers and clinical cases is one
- 3: Gram positive and motile
- 4: Lysogenic phase causes disease

338:- All of the following are Indications for CSF examination in adults with all stages of Syphilis Except

- 1: RPR titer \geq 1:32
- 2: VDRL titer $<$ 1:32
- 3: Active tertiary syphilis
- 4: Suspected treatment failure

339:- Selective medium for meningococcal infection is

- 1: DCA
- 2: Blood agar
- 3: LJ medium
- 4: Thayer - main medium

340:- Rickettsial infections cause 30% mortality due to -

- 1: Endothelial injury
- 2: Hemodynamic instability
- 3: Endocarditis
- 4: Renal failure

341:- Frei's intradermal test is done for:

- 1: Chlamydiae
- 2: LGV
- 3: Herpes simplex
- 4: Donovanosis

342:- Which of the following is true about *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*?

- 1: Loeffler's serum is highly selective media for *C. diphtheriae*
- 2: Elek gel is a precipitation test
- 3: Gram negative bacilli, non-motile, non capsulated
- 4: Metachromatic granules is produced on stain only by one strain of *C. diphtheriae*

343:- Genital ulcers are seen in all except: (PGI May 2010)

- 1: *H. aegypticus*
- 2: *H. ducreyi*
- 3: HSV
- 4: Chlamydia

344:- *C. diphtheriae* can be biochemically differentiated from *C. pseudotuberculosis* by

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Urease test
- 3: Oxidase test
- 4: Tellurite Reduction

345:- Incubation period of Diphtheria is

- 1: 2 -6 days
- 2: 2 - 6 hours
- 3: 2 - 6 weeks
- 4: 2 - 6 months

346:- Gram-negative cocci is

- 1: *Nisseria*

- 2: Helicobacter
- 3: Cholera
- 4: Campylobacter

347-: Proteus isolated from a patient of UTI will show which biochemical reaction-

- 1: Phenyl-pyruvic acid reaction
- 2: Bile esculine reaction
- 3: Colchicin sensitivity
- 4: Bacitracin sensitivity

348-: Blood culture of a patient shows growth of gram positive cocci which are catalase positive and coagulase negative. The patient was on a CVP line last week. The most likely etiological agent is?

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Enterococcus faecalis

349-: 'Hebra' nose is caused by -

- 1: Frisch bacillus
- 2: Staphaureus
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: C.diphtheriae

350-: A 16-year-old boy is admitted with fever, icterus, conjunctival suffusion and hematuria for 15 days. Which serological test should be done for diagnosis?

- 1: Weil-Felix reaction

2: Widal test

3: Paul Bunnell test

4: Microscopic agglutination test

351:- Causative organism of which STD has safety pin appearance-

1: LGV

2: Chancroid

3: Syphilis

4: Herpesgenitalis

352:- Lancefield classification of Streptococcus is based on

1: M protein

2: Carbohydrate C antigen of cell wall

3: Hemolysis

4: Bile solubility

353:- Transport medium most commonly used for vibrio cholera is?

1: TCBS medium

2: Venkatraman Ramakrishna medium

3: Sodium taurocholate medium

4: Thayer martin medium

354:- Most common biotype of S. aureus causing human infection-

1: B

2: C

3: D

4: A

355:- Which of the following is not a mechanism for resistance to MRSA

- 1: Resistance is chromosomally mediated
- 2: Produced mainly by alteration in PBP's
- 3: MRSA resistance is absolutely beta lactamase dependent
- 4: Intrinsic resistance is known

356:- Which of the following is true about Clostridium tetani?

- 1: It is an aerobe that forms surface growth where the oxygen tension is more than 2mmHg
- 2: It has drum stick appearance
- 3: It does not show any hemolysis
- 4: It is prominently seen in winter and dry atmosphere

357:- Virulence factor for Clostridium tetani -

- 1: Endotoxin
- 2: Tetanolysin
- 3: Tetanospasmin
- 4: Bacteremia

358:- Which of the following disease presents with the characteristic Pea-soup stool?

- 1: Cholera
- 2: Botulism
- 3: Typhoid
- 4: Polio

359:- Citron bodies are formed by

- 1: Clostridium welchii
- 2: Clostridium oedematiens
- 3: Clostridium septicum
- 4: Clostridium histolyticum

360:- Which of the following is a tripartite toxin?

- 1: Diphtheria toxin
- 2: Anthrax toxin
- 3: Botulinum toxin
- 4: Cholera toxin

361:- Isoantigens are (82, 190-AN 7th) (131, 133-CP) A. Found in some but all members of species B. Found in some but not all members of species C. Occurs in different biological species, class and kingdoms D. All individuals in a particular species
Ans: B
Solution: (Found in some but not all members of species) (82, 190-AN 7th) (131-133-CP)
Isoantigens or Alloantigens - alloantigens or isoantigens are found to be present in some but not all members of a species which are able to produce alloantibodies or (isoantibodies) in individuals who are free from the antigens
Different antigens Group
Antigens Foreign Microbial: Cell walls, pili, enzymes toxins. Drugs: Sedermod.
Environmental: Dust, pollens. Autoantigens Self Thyroglobulin, DNA, corneal tissue
Isoantigens Blood: Blood group antigens (ABO, Rh) Tissue: HLA antigens
Heteroantigens Heterophile antigens, cross reacting microbial antigens
Swimming pool granuloma is caused by

- 1: Myco kansasi
- 2: Myco. avium intracellulare
- 3: Myco. scrofilaceum
- 4: M. marinum

362:- Likely cause of this manifestation is:

- 1: Candida
- 2: Pseudomonas
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Fusarium

363-: Bacillary angiomatosis is caused by -

- 1: B. Quintana
- 2: B. bacilliformis
- 3: B. henslae
- 4: B. elizabethi

364-: Most common causative organism for lobar pneumonia is:

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 3: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 4: Haemophilus influenzae

365-: Streptococcus all are true except

- 1: Streptodornase cleaves DNA
- 2: Streptolysin O is active in reduced state
- 3: Streptokinase is produced from serotype A, C, K
- 4: Pyrogenic toxin A is plasmid mediated

366-: Cholera toxin acts by which mechanism?

- 1: Overactivates adenylate cyclase (cAMP) by permanently activating Gs
- 2: Mimics the adenylate cyclase enzyme (cAMP)

3: Overactivates guanylate cyclase (cGMP)

4: Inactivate elongation factor (EF-2)

367:- In a school child had abscess on lower leg. Swab taken revealed gram positive beta-hemolytic streptococci, and these were bacitracin sensitive. School physician observed that similar organism was isolated from throats of many other children. Which of the following is true statement with regards to this patient?

1: Difference in surface protein can differentiate the pathogenic bacteria from the pharyngeal culture bacteria

2: Component C carbohydrate can differentiate the pathogenic bacteria from the throat culture bacteria

3: MEG 3 positive are throat culture streptococci

4: Depending on M protein the cutaneous pathogenic bacteria can be differentiated from the pharyngeal culture bacteria

368:- LGV (lymphogranuloma venerum) is caused by -

1: Treponema pallidum

2: Chlamydia trachomatis

3: Calymmatobacter granulomatosis

4: H Ducreyi

369:- Most common cause of pyelonephritis in pregnant women?

1: E. Coil

2: Klebsiella

3: N, gonorrhoea

4: S. aureus

370:- Cause of Clostridium difficile associated diarrhea -

- 1: Trauma
- 2: Dairy products
- 3: Fried rice
- 4: Antibiotic use

371-: Coccobacillus grown in BCYE medium is

- 1: Legionella
- 2: Streptobacillus
- 3: Gardenella
- 4: Neisseria

372-: Drug of choice for MRSA-

- 1: Penicillin G
- 2: Ceftriaxone
- 3: Vancomycin
- 4: Cefazoline

373-: The sputum specimen of a 70-year-old male was cultured on a 5% sheep blood agar. The culture showed a-haemolytic colonies next day. The further processing of this organism is most likely to yield

- 1: Gram positive cocci in short chains, catalase negative and bile resistant
- 2: Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
- 3: Gram positive cocci in clusters, catalase positive and coagulase positive
- 4: Gram negative coccobacilli catalase positive and oxidase positive

374-: A 32-year-old female prostitute is seen at the public health clinic with fever, night sweats, and reports coughing up blood. Her medical history reveals that she is HIV positive and has lost 20 lbs over the past month. Acid-fast bacilli are observed in the sputum. After

digestion of the sputum, isolation of the suspected organism is best accomplished by using which one of the following media?

- 1: Loffler medium
- 2: Lowenstein-Jensen medium
- 3: Sheep blood agar
- 4: TM agar

375:- A patient was hospitalized after a road accident. The wounds became infected and the patient was treated with tobramycin, carbenicillin, and clindamycin. Five days after antibiotic therapy was initiated, the patient developed severe diarrhoea and pseudomembranous enterocolitis. Antibiotic associated diarrhoea and the more serious pseudomembranous enterocolitis can be caused by

- 1: Clostridium sordellii
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium difficile
- 4: S. aureus

376:- Which of the following stains is not used for C.diphtheriae:

- 1: Albe's
- 2: Kinyoun's
- 3: Ponder's
- 4: Neisser's

377:- Erythema Chronicum Migrans is feature of

- 1: Lyme disease
- 2: Leptospirosis
- 3: Acute rheumatic fever
- 4: Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma

378:- Mechanism action of botu linum toxin -

- 1: Increased cAMP
- 2: Increased cGMP
- 3: Inhibition of acetylcholine release
- 4: inhibition of noradrenaline release

379:- For phage typing, how many phages of staphylococcus aureus are used -

- 1: 12
- 2: 15
- 3: 20
- 4: 23

380:- True about Aspergillosis?

- 1: Angioinvasive
- 2: Oto-mycosis
- 3: Occur in asthmatics
- 4: All of the above

381:- Sacrotuberous ligament is pierced by-

- 1: S1 nerve
- 2: L1 nerve
- 3: Coccygeal nerve
- 4: None

382:- Which of the following is culture media for Neisseria gonorrhoea?

- 1: Blood agar
- 2: Bile Esculin agar
- 3: Mannitol salt agar
- 4: Modified New York city agar medium

383:- Verotoxin producing E. coli 0157 :H7 serotype belong to?

- 1: Enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC)
- 2: Enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC)
- 3: Entero invasive E. coli (EIEC)
- 4: Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC)

384:- Articulation of pisiform bone is with:

- 1: Triquetral
- 2: Lunate
- 3: Scaphoid
- 4: Trapezoid

385:- Which of the following is non-motile?

- 1: C histolyticum
- 2: C perfringens
- 3: C ramosum
- 4: C.botulinum

386:- The following gram stain shows which bacteria?

- 1: Streptococcus pneumonia
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus

3: *Listeria monocytogenes*

4: *Vibrio cholera*

387-: It has been hypothesized that there exists a strong association between haemolytic uraemic syndrome:

1: *Salmonellae*

2: Bacteriophages and corynebacteria

3: Verocytotoxin producing *E. coli*

4: *Clostridium difficile*

388-: Q fever is caused by?

1: *Rickettsia typhi*

2: *Rochalimea Quintana*

3: *Coxiella burnetii*

4: *Rickettsia rickettsii*

389-: Syphilis was first identified by

1: Fraenkel

2: Nicolaescu

3: Schaudinn and Hoffman

4: Ogston

390-: Most common Bacteria causing UTI in sexually active young women?

1: *Staph, saprophyticus*

2: *Staph, aureus*

3: *Staph, epidermidis*

4: Staph, citrus

391-: Diphtheria toxin acts by

- 1: Inhibiting acetyl choline release
- 2: Inhibiting glucose transpo
- 3: Inhibiting levels of cyclic AMP
- 4: Inhibiting protein synthesis

392-: Site where Neisseria Meningitidis bacteria harbour normally?

- 1: Skin
- 2: Genitals
- 3: Nasopharynx
- 4: Lower GIT

393-: There are millions of cases of leprosy (Hansen's disease) worldwide, but predominately in Asia and Africa. The clinical spectrum of Hansen's disease is best characterized by

- 1: Immunologic anergy
- 2: Chronic pneumonitis
- 3: Peripheral neuritis
- 4: Bacilli in lesions that digest tissues

394-: How to differentiate staphylococci and micrococci

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Hugh and Leifson's oxidation-fermentation test
- 3: Gram staining
- 4: AFS

395:- A 7-month-old, partially immunized child presented with cough ending in characteristic whoop. Which of the following is considered the best type of specimen to isolate the organism and confirm the diagnosis?

- 1: Nasopharyngeal swab
- 2: Cough plate culture
- 3: Tracheal-aspirates
- 4: Sputum

396:- Frie's test is useful for diagnosis of -

- 1: Mycoplasma
- 2: Rickettsia
- 3: Sarcoidosis
- 4: Chlamydia

397:- Xavier and yogender stayed in the same hostel of the same university. Xavier develops an infection due to group B meningococcus. After few days yogender develops an infection due to Group C meningococcus. All of the following are true statements except

- 1: Educate students about meningococcal transmission and take preventive measures
- 2: Chemoprophylaxis to all againts both group B and group C
- 3: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of xavier
- 4: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of yogendra

398:- Inveed fir tree appearance is characteristic of

- 1: Bacillus anthrax
- 2: Hemophilus influenzae
- 3: Yersinia pestis
- 4: Brucella

399:- XDR-TB is defined as Resistance to -

- 1: INH plus rifampicin
- 2: Fluoroquinolones plus INH plus amikacin
- 3: Fluoroquinolones plus rifampicin plus kanamycin
- 4: Fluoroquinolones plus INH plus rifampicin plus amikacin

400:- The most common portal of entry for *C. tetani*, the cause of tetanus, is the

- 1: Skin
- 2: Gastrointestinal tract
- 3: Respiratory tract
- 4: Genital tract

401:- Regarding Shick's test which of the following is false

- 1: Erythematous reaction in both arms indicate hypersensitivity
- 2: Positive test means that person is immune to diphtheria
- 3: Diphtheria antitoxin is given intradermally
- 4: Test done to find out immune status against diphtheria

402:- Which of the following disease is called as pseudo bubo

- 1: Donavanosis
- 2: LGV
- 3: Chancroid
- 4: Plague

403:- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is caused by:

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: G. donovani
- 3: Madura mycosis
- 4: Herpes genitalis

404-: True statement about ElTor vibrio is

- 1: ElTor is more common
- 2: ElTor is more severe
- 3: ElToris associated with more carriers
- 4: All of the above

405-: Main cause of diarrhea in children of developing country is

- 1: EHEC
- 2: ETEC
- 3: EAEC
- 4: EITC

406-: Patient came from Nagaland and shows positive test with OXK antigen. Diagnosis is-

- 1: Trench fever
- 2: Scrub typhus
- 3: Endemic typhus
- 4: Epidemic typhus

407-: A 22-year old software engineer was brought in an unconscious state to the casualty. Clinical examination revealed features suggestive of shock, DIC and multisystem failure. CSF and petechial rashes yielded gram-negative diplococci, which subsequently grew on modified Thayer-Main medium. This isolation is known to be associated with

- 1: Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome
- 2: Fitz-Hugh-Cuis syndrome
- 3: Job's syndrome
- 4: Toxic shock syndrome

408-: Buruli Ulcer is caused by -

- 1: Streptococcus
- 2: Spirillumminus
- 3: M.Ulcerans
- 4: Brucella

409-: A farmer presents with pustules showing gram-positive cocci, beta hemolysis, catalase negative. To show it is group A streptococci, which of the following test is done

- 1: Bacitracin
- 2: Optochin
- 3: Novobiocin
- 4: Bile solubility

410-: True statement regarding MRSA is:

- 1: Ceftriaxone is preferred for treatment of superficial MRSA infections
- 2: MRSA isolates produce (3-lactamase
- 3: The mecA gene of MRS A encodes for penicillin- binding protein 2a (PBP2a), which has high affinity for (3-lactam antibiotics
- 4: Pulsed gel field electrophoresis is used for typing

411-: Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome is caused by

- 1: Hemolysin

- 2: Coagulase
- 3: Enterotoxin
- 4: Epidermolytic toxin

412-: Microorganism motile at 25 degree Celsius but non-motile at 37 degree Celsius and shows actin binding polymerization to escape is:

- 1: *Listeria monocytogenes*
- 2: *Campylobacter*
- 3: *Yersinia pestis*
- 4: *Streptococcus agalactiae*

413-: Which one of the following gram positive organism is most common cause of UTI among sexually active women?

- 1: *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- 2: *Staphylococcus aureus*
- 3: *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
- 4: *Enterococcus*

414-: Which amongst the following biological agents carries the least potential for use as a biological weapon for microbial terrorism

- 1: Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- 2: Small pox (*variola major*)
- 3: Botulism (*Cl. Botulinum*)
- 4: Brucellosis (*Brucella sp*)

415-: An infant had a high-grade fever and respiratory distress at the time of presentation to the emergency room. The sample collected for blood culture was subsequently positive showing growth of a haemolytic colonies. On Gram staining, these were gram-positive cocci.

In the screening test for identification, the suspected pathogen is likely to be susceptible to the following agent

- 1: Bacitracin
- 2: Novobiocin
- 3: Optochin
- 4: Oxacillin

416:- When should you perform Widal test in a case of Typhoid?

- 1: 1st week
- 2: 2nd week
- 3: 3rd week
- 4: 4th week

417:- String of pearl appearance seen in:

- 1: Clostridium
- 2: Bacillus anthracis
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Staph, aureus

418:- All of the following arteries supply medulla oblongata, except -

- 1: Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- 2: Anterior spinal artery
- 3: Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- 4: Vertebral artery

419:- Differentiation of Neisseria Gonorrhoea and Neisseria Meningitidis can be done by

- 1: Glucose fermentation
- 2: V.P Reaction
- 3: Maltose fermentation
- 4: Indole test

420:- Gram positive, catalase negative cocci -

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Staph epidermidis
- 3: Staph saprophyticus
- 4: Pneumococcus

421:- Ideal dose of Diphtheria antitoxin given for treatment is

- 1: 10,000 to 1,00,000 units
- 2: 10,000 to 2,00,000 units
- 3: 20,000 to 1,00,000 units
- 4: 20,000 to 2,00,000 units

422:- Among the toxin produced by Clostridium botulinum, the non-neurotoxic one is

- 1: A
- 2: B
- 3: C1
- 4: C2

423:- Xavier and Yogender stay in the same hostel of same university, Xavier develops infection due to group B meningococcus. After few days Yogender develops infection due to Group - C meningococcus. All the following are true statement except:

- 1: Educate students about meningococcal transmission and take preventive measures

- 2: Chemoprophylaxis to all against both group B and group C
- 3: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Xavier
- 4: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Yogendra

424-: Staph aureus virulence is due to -

- 1: Coagulase
- 2: Endotoxin
- 3: Hemolysis
- 4: Pigmented colonies

425-: Erythrasma is caused by-

- 1: *Corynebacterium minutissimum*
- 2: Diphtheriae
- 3: *C. ulcerans*
- 4: *C. Vaginale*

426-: Gas pack is commonly used to grow:

- 1: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 2: *Clostridium tetani*
- 3: *Klebsiella*
- 4: *Treponema pallidum*

427-: The following statements are true regarding melioidosis except:

- 1: It is caused by *Burkholderia mallei*
- 2: The agent is a gram-negative aerobic bacteria
- 3: Bipolar staining of etiological agent is seen with methylene blue

4: The most common form of melioidosis is pulmonary infection

428:- An 18-year-old male presented with acute onset descending paralysis of 3 days duration. There is also history of blurring of vision for the same duration. On examination, the patient has quadriparesis with areflexia. Both the pupils are non-reactive. The most probably diagnosis is:

- 1: Poliomyelitis
- 2: Botulism
- 3: Diphtheria
- 4: Porphyria

429:- Weil's disease is caused by?

- 1: Leptospira
- 2: Plague
- 3: Yersinia
- 4: Rickettsial fever

430:- Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome is seen in

- 1: Pneumococci
- 2: Neisseria meningitidis
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Yersinia

431:- A 30-year-old male patient was seen by the emergency service and reported a 2-week history of a penile ulcer. He noted that this ulcer did not hurt. Which one of the following conclusions/actions is most valid?

- 1: Draw blood for a herpes antibody test
- 2: Perform a dark-field examination of the lesion

- 3: Prescribe acyclovir for primary genital herpes
- 4: Even if treated, the lesion will remain for months

432:- All the following strains of proteus are used in Weil-Felix reaction Except

- 1: OX 2
- 2: OX 19
- 3: OX K
- 4: OX O

433:- Human is dead end host for -

- 1: Tetanus
- 2: KFD
- 3: HIV
- 4: All of the above

434:- Which of the following is a capnophilic bacteria?

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Mycobacterium
- 3: Clostridium
- 4: Haemophilus influenzae

435:- The causative agent of bacterial meningitis in a 1-year-old child is:

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: H. influenza
- 3: Neisseria meningitidis
- 4: Listeria

436:- Rickettsia Reckettsii is responsible for which disease -

- 1: Endemic typhus
- 2: Epidemic typhus
- 3: Scrub typhus
- 4: Rocky mountain spotted fever

437:- Somatic innervation to the pelvic organs is -

- 1: Greater splanchnic nerve
- 2: Lesser splanchnic nerve
- 3: Pudendal nerve
- 4: Ilioinguinal nerve

438:- Which one of the following organisms is the most frequent cause of acute pyogenic meningitis in adults:

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: Neisseria meningitidis
- 3: Haemophilus influenza
- 4: Listeria monocytogenes

439:- True about Helicobacter pylori are all except:

- 1: Urea, breath test is diagnostic
- 2: Gram negative, flagellated bacilli
- 3: Risk factor for development of adenocarcinoma of stomach
- 4: It provides life-long immunity

440-: Pathogenesis of which E coli is shown below

- 1: ETEC
- 2: EPEC
- 3: EHEC
- 4: All the above

441-: Neisseria infection is associated with

- 1: Deficiency of early complements
- 2: Deficiency of late complements
- 3: There is no such association
- 4: Any deficiency can be associated

442-: Which of the following organism is catalase positive, coagulase positive, non-motile, facultative anaerobe and do not form spores?

- 1: Streptococcus viridians
- 2: Pneumococcus
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

443-: Orientia Tsutsugamushi causes:

- 1: Epidemic typhus
- 2: Endemic typhus
- 3: Scrub typhus
- 4: Q fever

444-: Q-fever is caused by:

- 1: Rochaeemia Quintana
- 2: Coxiella burnetti
- 3: Mycoplasma hominis
- 4: None of the above

445-: Reaction shown in the illustration is seen for:

- 1: Group F Streptococcus
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Enterococcus

446-: In vitro test for virulence of pneumococcus:

- 1: Intra peritoneal inoculation in mice
- 2: Rat tail inoculation
- 3: Mouse foot pad inoculation
- 4: Armadillo inoculation

447-: True about legionella -

- 1: Readily grows in simple media
- 2: Non-motile
- 3: BCYE is selective medium
- 4: Capsulated

448-: Transmission of cholera is through -

- 1: Fecally contaminated food
- 2: Fecally contaminated water

3: Contaminated food by vomits of a case

4: All of the above

449:- Following is the etiological agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever:

1: R. rickettsia

2: Rochalimae quintana

3: R. tsutsugamushi

4: Coxiella burnetti

450:- Typhoid in 1st week is best diagnosed by

1: Blood culture

2: Antigenic test

3: Stool culture

4: Urine culture

451:- Catalase positive, beta-hemolytic staphylococcus -

1: S. aureus

2: S. epidermidis

3: S. saprophyticus

4: None

452:- Most common organism causing community acquired pneumonia -

1: Staphylococcus aureus

2: Streptococcus pyogenes

3: Streptococcus pneumoniae

4: Haemophilus influenzae

453-: True about streptococcus is

- 1: Lancefield classification is based on M protein
- 2: Group 'G' not found in human
- 3: Group 'B' causes neonatal meningitis
- 4: Grop 'C' can be isolated from vaginal flora

454-: Pontine valentine toxin produced by Staphylococcus is an example for

- 1: Simple antigen
- 2: Super antigen
- 3: Hapten
- 4: Immunoglobulin

455-: True about hepatitis A virus:

- 1: Causes cirrhosis
- 2: Helps HDV replication
- 3: Common cause of hepatitis
- 4: Causes chronic hepatitis

456-: Probiotics are useful for

- 1: Necrotizing enterocolitis
- 2: Breast milk jaundice
- 3: Hospital acquired pneumonia
- 4: Neonatal seizures

457-: Shortest acting mydriatic and cycloplegic:

- 1: Cyclopentolate
- 2: Atropine
- 3: Homatropine
- 4: Tropicamide

458-: Toxin responsible for staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome?

- 1: Superantigenic toxin
- 2: Alpha hemolysin
- 3: Panton valentine toxin
- 4: Coagulase

459-: Investigation of choice of diphtheria carrier is:

- 1: Throat Swab Culture
- 2: Gram's stain
- 3: Albert stain
- 4: Zeil Neelsen stain

460-: True about vibrio parahemolyticus-

- 1: Halophilic
- 2: Capsulated
- 3: Peritrichous flagella
- 4: All are true

461-: Proteus antigen cross react with:

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: Chlamydiae

3: Rickettsiae

4: E. coli

462:- Tbilisi phage is used for identification of-

1: Bacillus

2: Corynebacterium

3: Salmonella

4: Brucella

463:- A child presents with infective skin lesion of the leg. Gram stain from the specimen shows pus cells with gram+ve cocci in chains and culture is done which shows hemolytic colonies. The test to confirm the organism is -

1: Bile solubility

2: Optochin sensitivity

3: Bacitracin sensitivity

4: Catalase positive

464:- Weils' disease is caused by -

1: Leptospira

2: Listeria

3: Mycoplasma

4: Legionella

465:- Rat is associated with?

1: Leptospirosis

2: Measels

3: Tetanus

4: Influenza

466-: Buruli ulcer is caused by

- 1: Mycobacterium ulcerans
- 2: Mycobacterium marinum
- 3: Mycobacterium kansasii
- 4: Mycobacterium fortuitum

467-: Weil's disease is caused by:

- 1: Leptospira
- 2: Listeria
- 3: Mycoplasma
- 4: Legionella

468-: A beta-hemolytic bacteria is resistant to vancomycin shows growth in 6.5% of NaCl, is non-bile sensitive. It is likely to be

- 1: Streptococcus agalactiae
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Enterococcus
- 4: Streptococcus bovis

469-: Most common staphylococcal phage strain causing hospital infection -

- 1: 80/81
- 2: 79/80
- 3: 3A/3C
- 4: 69/70

470:- The most common mechanism of resistance to drugs in Staphylococcus is

- 1: Conjugation
- 2: Transformation
- 3: Episomes
- 4: Transduction

471:- A patient of Acute lymphocytic leukemia with fever and neutropenia develops diarrhoea after administration of amoxicillin therapy, which of the following organism is most likely to be the causative agent -

- 1: Salmonella typhi
- 2: Clostridium difficile
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Shigella flexneri

472:- A man presents with fever, chills 2 weeks after a louse bite. There was maculopapular rash on the trunk which spread peripherally. The cause of this infection can be:

- 1: Scrub typhus
- 2: Rickettsiae pox
- 3: Endemic typhus
- 4: Epidemic typhus

473:- All of the following statements are true regarding Staphylococci except

- 1: A majority of infections caused by coagulase-negatively Staphylococci are due to Staphylococcus epidermis
- 2: b-lactamase production in Staphylococci is under plasmid control
- 3: Expression of methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus increases when it is incubated at 37 oC on blood agar

4: Methicillin resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* is independent of β -lactamase production

474-: Food poisoning in canned food is caused by?

- 1: *Staphylococcus*
- 2: *Salmonella*
- 3: *Clostridium botulinum*
- 4: *Bacillus cereus*

475-: A patient with a peptic ulcer was admitted to the hospital and a gastric biopsy was performed. The tissue was cultured on chocolate agar incubated in a microaerophilic environment at 37degC for 5 to 7 days. At 5 days of incubation, colonies appeared on the plate and were curved, Gramnegative rods, oxidase-positive. The most likely identity of this organism is

- 1: *Campylobacter jejuni*
- 2: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- 3: *Haemophilus influenzae*
- 4: *Helicobacter pylori*

476-: *Neisseria Meningitidis* bacteria harbour normally:

- 1: Skin
- 2: Genitals
- 3: Nasopharynx
- 4: Lower GIT

477-: True statement regarding *Pneumococcus* is:

- 1: Virulence is due to polysaccharide capsule
- 2: Capsule is protein in nature

- 3: Antibodies against capsule are not protective
- 4: Resistance to penicillin has not yet been reported

478:- Most common form of Nocardial respiratory tract infection is -

- 1: Laryngitis
- 2: Pharyngitis
- 3: Tonsillitis
- 4: Pneumonia

479:- Most common post splenectomy infection is -

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Meningococcus
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Corynebacterium

480:- An infant had a high-grade fever and respiratory distress at the time of presentation to the emergency room. The sputum sample showed gram-positive cocci having an a hemolytic activity. The suspected pathogen is susceptible to which of the following agent:

- 1: Novobiocin
- 2: Bacitracin
- 3: Oxacillin
- 4: Optochin

481:- Helicobacter pylori is not associated with:

- 1: Gastrointestinal lymphoma
- 2: Gastric cancer
- 3: Gastric leiomyoma

4: Peptic ulcer

482-: An elderly patient presented with fever, chest pain and dry cough. Sputum cultured on charcoal yeast medium, the most likely organism is:

- 1: H. influenzae
- 2: Moraxella catarrhalis
- 3: Legionella
- 4: Burkholderiacepacia

483-: Catalase positive novobiocin resistant bacteria is:

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 3: Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- 4: None of the above

484-: Which of the following is a non motile bacteria -

- 1: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 2: Helicobacter pylori
- 3: Vibrio Cholerae
- 4: E.Coli

485-: Undulant fever is caused by

- 1: Salmonella typhi
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Brucella melitensis
- 4: Coxiella burnetti

486:- In a 30 year old man which of the following is the most likely organism causing infection of the epididymis -

- 1: E.coli
- 2: Gonococci
- 3: Chlamydia
- 4: Ureaplasma ureolyticum

487:- What is trench fever-

- 1: Q-fever
- 2: 5-days fever
- 3: Boutonneuse fever
- 4: Indian tick typhus

488:- Agent of Chancroid is

- 1: H.influenzae
- 2: H.aegyptius
- 3: H.ducreyi
- 4: H.haemolyticus

489:- H pylori resists acidity of gastric content due to -

- 1: Urease
- 2: Vacuolating cytotoxin
- 3: Secretion of alkaline contents
- 4: Cagpai

490:- Which of the following is catalase positive? (Repeat)

- 1: Staph epidermidis
- 2: Enterococcus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Pneumococcus

491:- Antigenic variation is seen in

- 1: Treponema pallidum
- 2: Neisseria
- 3: Corynebacterium
- 4: Borrelia recurrentis

492:- Most dangerous type of diphtheria -

- 1: Facial
- 2: Laryngeal
- 3: Nasal
- 4: Cutaneous

493:- ASO titre is useful in diagnosis of?

- 1: S. bovis
- 2: S. pyogenes
- 3: S. agalactiae
- 4: S. pneumonia

494:- Elek's gel precipitation test is used to detect toxicity of?

- 1: E. coli

- 2: H. influenzae
- 3: N. gonorrhoea
- 4: C. diphtheriae

495-: What is the sequence which a retrovirus follows on entering a host cell?

- 1: RNA - DNA - RNA
- 2: RNA - DNA
- 3: DNA - RNA
- 4: DNA - RNA - DNA

496-: A child presented with fever and lymphadenopathy. Oral examination shows a grey membrane over the right tonsil. Which of the following medium will be used for early diagnosis of pathogen:

- 1: Nutrient agar
- 2: Blood agar
- 3: Loeffler's serum slope
- 4: Lowenstein Jensen medium

497-: Diphtheria toxin resembles toxin of?

- 1: Birds
- 2: Spider
- 3: Snake
- 4: Scorpion

498-: True about corynebacterium diphtheriae is

- 1: All types produce toxin
- 2: Toxin production is dependent upon critical concentration of iron

3: Heat stable toxin

4: Inhibit cAMP

499:- Malignant pustule is/are seen in infection with:

1: Treponema pallidum

2: Campylobacter granulomatosis

3: Bacillus anthrax

4: H.ducrei

500:- Not a part of normal microbial flora of body -

1: Staph aureus

2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

3: Candida albicans

4: Corynebacterium

501:- Travellers diarrhoea is caused by

1: Shigella

2: Escherichia coli

3: Entamoeba histolytica

4: Giardiasis

502:- C-carbohydrate in Streptococcus hemolyticus is important for

1: Lancefield classification

2: Phagocytic inhibition

3: Toxin production

4: Haemolysis

503:- A 2-year-old child has a fever, stiff neck, and is irritable. Gram stain smear of spinal fluid reveals gram-negative, small pleomorphic coccobacillary organisms. What is the most appropriate procedure to follow in order to reach an etiological diagnosis?

- 1: Culture the spinal fluid in chocolate agar, and identify the organism by growth factors
- 2: Culture the spinal fluid in mannitol-salt agar
- 3: Perform a catalase test of the isolated organism
- 4: Perform a coagulase test with the isolate

504:- Salmonella like diarrhoea is caused by:

- 1: Entero aggregative E.coli persistent diarrhea
- 2: Entero toxigenic E.coli - travellers' diarrhea
- 3: Entero pathogenic E.coli - infantile diarrhea
- 4: EHEC - HUS

505:- Drug of choice for diphtheria carrier is:

- 1: Penicillin
- 2: Erythromycin
- 3: Procaine penicillin
- 4: Tetracycline

506:- Gonococcus ferments

- 1: Glucose
- 2: Maltose
- 3: Sucrose
- 4: Fructose

507:- A 45 yr old male presents with fever, cough, and anorexia. Sputum is positive for AFB. He is staed on isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol. What is the reason for administering multidrug therapy in tuberculosis?

- 1: To broaden antimicrobial spectrum
- 2: To delay development of resistance
- 3: To prevent toxin release from the organism
- 4: To reduce toxicity

508:- All are true regarding pseudomembranous colitis, except

- 1: It is caused by clostridium difficile
- 2: The organism is a normal commensal of gut
- 3: It is due to production of phospholipase A
- 4: It is treated by vancomycin

509:- Which of the following predominant constituents of sulfur granules of Actinomycosis is

- 1: Organisms
- 2: Neutrophils and monocytes
- 3: Monocytes and lymphocytes
- 4: Eosinophils

510:- Following is true of T. pallidum except -

- 1: Can be maintained in rabbit testis
- 2: Motile by peritrichate flagella
- 3: To visualise, dark ground microscopy is used
- 4: TPI test is very-useful

511:- Which of the following is not true about Neisseria gonorrhoea

- 1: It is an exclusive human pathogen
- 2: Some strains may cause disseminated disease
- 3: Acute urethritis is the most common manifestation in males
- 4: All strains are highly sensitive to penicillin

512:- The most common way in which tuberculosis is acquired is via the

- 1: Skin
- 2: Gastrointestinal tract
- 3: Respiratory tract
- 4: Genital tract

513:- All are useful for management of severe Clostridium difficile treatment except -

- 1: Intravenous metronidazole
- 2: Neomycin enema
- 3: Fecal transplant
- 4: Tigecycline

514:- Which of the following organisms, when isolated in the blood, requires the synergistic activity of penicillin and an aminoglycoside for appropriate therapy

- 1: Enterococcus faecalis
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- 4: Bacteroides fragilis

515:- All are true about given bacteria except:

- 1: Gram-positive, highly pleomorphic organisms with paicular arrangement.
- 2: Cardiovascular system involvement is early presentation
- 3: Special stains are Neisser and Ponder's stain
- 4: It is sensitive to the majority of antibiotics, such as the penicillins, ampicillin, cephalosporins etc.

516:- Actinomycosis most common site -

- 1: Cervicofacial
- 2: Thoracis
- 3: Abdomen
- 4: Brain

517:- Tuberculin test is reaction of:

- 1: Anaphyxis mediated
- 2: Cell mediated
- 3: Antibody mediated
- 4: Immuno complex mediated

518:- Agglutination with 'O' antigen of *S. typhi* is inhibited by :-

- 1: Vi Ag
- 2: Flageller
- 3: F antigen
- 4: All the above

519:- The following are gas producing salmonella except-

- 1: *S. typhi*

- 2: *S. enteritidis*
- 3: *S. typhimurium*
- 4: *S. choleraesuis*

520:- Q. fever is caused by -

- 1: *Coxsackievirus burnetii*
- 2: *Ehrlichia sennetsu*
- 3: *Rickettsia prowazekii*
- 4: *Bartonella bacilliformis*

521:- A patient undergoing chemotherapy develops a cough. Acid-fast stain of his sputum shows rods and slightly longer forms, with some branching; they vary in their acid-fast reaction from one area of the slide to the next. The acid-fast stain was performed by an experienced medical technologist and, when redone, showed the same variation. The growth was done aerobically. What is the most likely agent?

- 1: *Actinomyces*
- 2: *Chlamydia*
- 3: *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare* (MAI or MAC)
- 4: *Nocardia*

522:- A 34 years old male who is truck driver and HIV positive, presented with small painless nodules with sexual history 15 days back. Later, the nodules burst, and created open, fleshy, oozing lesions becoming a beefy red ulcer in the genital region. What can be the diagnosis?

- 1: *Klebsiella granulomatis*
- 2: *Chlamydia trachomatis*
- 3: *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
- 4: *Haemophilus ducreyi*

523-: Elek's gel precipitation test is done for:

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 2: Salmonella choleraesuis
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Diphtheroids

524-: A 20-year-old male who works as a truck driver presented to the skin and venereal disease OPD with a genital ulcer, which was painless for the last 10 days. He had unprotected sexual contact with a commercial sex worker about 2 weeks previously. On examination the ulcer was found to be circumscribed, indurated and partially healed. The inguinal lymph nodes were enlarged. What would be probable cause of infection on the basis of history and genital lesion?

- 1: HIV
- 2: HPV
- 3: Treponema pallidum
- 4: HSV-2

525-: Botulism is most commonly seen with

- 1: Food with preservatives
- 2: Home canned food
- 3: Commercially canned food
- 4: Unpasteurized milk

526-: Which of the following gram-positive organism is most common cause of UTI among sexually active women

- 1: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Staphylococcus saprophyticus

4: Enterococcus

527:- Classification of pathogenic streptococci into group A, B, C, D and G is based on

- 1: Color of colonies on blood agar
- 2: Antigenicity of cell wall carbohydrate
- 3: Presence or absence of capsule
- 4: Presence or absence of M protein

528:- True about primary chancre:

- 1: Painless ulcer
- 2: Painless lymphadenopathy
- 3: Covered with exudate
- 4: All

529:- The predominant colonic bacteria are

- 1: Largely aerobic
- 2: Largely anaerobic
- 3: Bacteroides
- 4: Staphylococci

530:- Enterobacteriaceae is classified based on-

- 1: Mannitol fermentation
- 2: Catalase and oxidase reaction
- 3: Oxygen requirement
- 4: Lactose fermentation

531-: All are true about chromobacterium violaceum except -

- 1: Gram negative
- 2: Produces violet-colored pigment
- 3: Normal flora in human
- 4: Causes cellulitis

532-: A 60-year-old man with a chronic cough, bloody sputum, and marked weight loss is diagnosed as having tuberculosis. A "serpentine-like" colonial morphology is noted on Lowenstein-Jensen agar. This latter finding is caused by which of the following factors?

- 1: A large "slimy" capsule
- 2: Wax D
- 3: Coagulase
- 4: Cord factor

533-: Antigen used in Weil-Felix reaction:

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Hemophilus
- 3: Proteus
- 4: Staph

534-: Pneumococcal vaccine is prepared from -

- 1: Cell surface antigen
- 2: Capsular polysaccharide
- 3: From exotoxin
- 4: From M protien

535-: Which of the following is wrong:

- 1: Dick test - Scarlet fever
- 2: Neil Moller reaction - Chlamydia
- 3: Koch's phenomenon - TB/Guinea pigs
- 4: Montenegro test-Leishmania

536:- Wool soer disease is

- 1: Cutaneous anthrax
- 2: Pulmonary anthrax
- 3: Intestinal anthrax
- 4: Nasal anthrax

537:- Hansen's bacillus is cultured in -

- 1: L J medium
- 2: Robertson's cooked meat medium
- 3: Foot pad of mice
- 4: Sabraud's agar

538:- Most common cause of meningitis in renal transplant patients is

- 1: Listeria
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Neisseria
- 4: Legionella

539:- Brown colour of contusion is due to:

- 1: Biliverdin
- 2: Reduced hemoglobin

3: Haemosiderin

4: Bilirubin

540:- Bipolar staining is characteristic of -

1: Yersinia pestis

2: Proteus mirabilis

3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

4: All of the above

541:- Which muscle of larynx is not supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve-

1: Vocalis

2: Thyroarytenoid

3: Cricothyroid

4: Interarytenoid

542:- Toxic shock syndrome is due to

1: Septic aboion

2: Forgotten tampons

3: IUCD

4: Pelvic examination

543:- Differentiation between staphylococcus aureus and epidermidis is done by?

1: Novamycin

2: Catalase

3: Coagulase

4: Oxacillin resistance

544-: Drug of choice for MRSA

- 1: Penicillin G
- 2: Ceftriaxone
- 3: Vancomycin
- 4: Cefazoline

545-: Anthrax bacilli differs from anthracoid bacilli by being:

- 1: Non-capsulated
- 2: Strict aerobe
- 3: Non-motile
- 4: Hemolytic colonies on blood

546-: Which of the following organisms, when isolated in the blood, requires the synergistic activity of penicillin plus an aminoglycoside for appropriate therapy -

- 1: Enterococcus faecalis
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Str. pneumoniae
- 4: Bacteroides fragilis

547-: "Citron bodies" are formed by?

- 1: Clostridium welchii
- 2: Clostridium oedematiens
- 3: Clostridium septicum
- 4: Clostridium histolyticum

548-: A child presents with a white patch over the tonsils, diagnosis is best made by culture in

- 1: Loeffler medium
- 2: LJ medium
- 3: Blood agar
- 4: Tellurite medium

549-: An isolate from a wound culture is a Gram-negative rod identified as *Bacteroides fragilis*. Anaerobic infection with *B. fragilis* is characterized by

- 1: A foul-smelling discharge
- 2: A black exudate in the wound
- 3: An exquisite susceptibility to penicillin
- 4: A heme-pigmented colony formation

550-: This is caused by

- 1: Leishmania
- 2: Trypanosoma
- 3: Treponema
- 4: Toxoplasma

551-: Tetanus prophylaxis for a contaminated wound in a partially immune person is

- 1: Toxoid x 1, antibiotics
- 2: Toxoid x 2, TIG
- 3: Toxoid x 3, TIG, antibiotics
- 4: Toxoid x 1, TIG, antibiotics

552:- In which of the following sites is *Salmonella typhi* most likely to be found during the carrier state?

- 1: Blood
- 2: Gallbladder
- 3: Kidney
- 4: Liver

553:- Selective media for *N. gonorrhoeae*:

- 1: Korthofs Media
- 2: Loeffler's Media
- 3: Levinthal Media
- 4: Thayer Martin Media

554:- Green nail syndrome is caused by

- 1: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 2: *Pleisomonas*
- 3: *Aeromonas*
- 4: *Burkholderia*

555:- All the following are true about *H. influenzae* except:

- 1: It can be part of normal flora of some persons
- 2: The serotyping is based on bacterial outer membrane protein
- 3: It requires Hemin and NAD for growth in culture medium
- 4: Type b is responsible for invasive disease

556:- A child presents with infective skin lesion of the leg. A culture was done which showed gram+ve cocci in chains which were hemolytic colonies. The test to confirm the organism is

- 1: Bile solubility
- 2: Optochin sensitivity
- 3: Bacitracin sensitivity
- 4: Catalase positive

557:- A 3 yr. old child develops bloody diarrhea ,hemorrhagic colitis due to E. coli 0157:H7 is suspected. What medium should be inoculated to help the lab staff make the diagnosis of this infection

- 1: TCBS
- 2: Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar
- 3: Modified Thayer Main medium
- 4: Chocolate agar

558:- Food poisoning 2 hours after intake of food:

- 1: Salmonella typhi
- 2: Bacillus cereus
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Clostridium

559:- All of the following are true about bacillus anthrax except:

- 1: Plasmid is responsible for toxin production
- 2: Cutaneous anthrax generally resolves spontaneously
- 3: Capsular polypeptide aids in virulence by inhibiting phagocytosis
- 4: Culture media is MYPA

560:- The following are true about Acinetobacter except:

- 1: Nosocomial pathogen

- 2: Facultative anaerobe
- 3: Saprophytic
- 4: Gram negative coccobacilli

561:- 200 people attended a party and some of them had diarrhoea after 24 hours. They ate oyster, hamburger, ice-cream and potato salad. What's the likely cause? 40 ill from 50 who consumed oyster 50 ill from 135 who consumed hamburger 60 ill from 140 who consumed salad 49 ill from 115 who consumed ice cream 115

- 1: *V. parahaemolyticus*
- 2: *Salmonella enteritidis*
- 3: *Yersinia enterocolitis*
- 4: *Staph aureus*

562:- All are true regarding diphtheria toxin EXCEPT :

- 1: Toxin blocks elongation of protein
- 2: Beta lysogenic strain produces toxin
- 3: Iron is critical for toxin production
- 4: Toxin is necessary for local wound production

563:- The most common mode of transmission of brucella is

- 1: Direct contact
- 2: Ingestion of raw milk
- 3: Air borne
- 4: Man to man

564:- True about Toxic shock syndrome is

- 1: Most commonly due to TSST-1

- 2: Menstruation is a risk factor
- 3: Anti - staph antibodies are contraindicated
- 4: Most common cause is Staphylococcus aureus

565-: Tests for Mycobacterium tuberculosis on whole blood is :

- 1: Tuberculin
- 2: IGRA
- 3: GeneXpe MTB/RIF test
- 4: BACTEC

566-: An inhibitor was designed to block a biologic function in H. influenzae. If the goal of the experiment were to reduce the virulence of H. influenzae, the most likely target would be

- 1: Exotoxin liberator
- 2: Endotoxin assembly
- 3: Flagella synthesis
- 4: Capsule formation

567-: A 9-year-old child is brought to the emergency room with the chief complaint of enlarged, painful axillary lymph nodes. The resident physician also notes a small, inflamed, dime-sized lesion surrounding what appears to be a small scratch on the forearm. The lymph node is aspirated and some pus is sent to the laboratory for examination. A Warthin-Starry silver impregnation stain reveals many highly pleomorphic, rod-shaped bacteria. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this infection?

- 1: Bartonella henselae
- 2: Brucella canis
- 3: Mycobacterium scrofulaceum
- 4: Yersinia enterocolitica

568:- Dark ground microscopy is used for:

- 1: TPI
- 2: Kahn's test
- 3: FTA-ABS
- 4: VDRL

569:- Isolation of Chlamydia from tissue specimen can be done by:

- 1: ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immune Assay)
- 2: Yolk sac inoculation
- 3: Direct Immunofluorescence Antibody test (DFA)
- 4: Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)

570:- A 32 yr. old female is suffering from watery diarrhoea, hyponatremia and hypokalemia. Later it was diagnosed as cholera. The mechanism of action of heat labile toxin of *Vibrio cholerae* is

- 1: Increased CAMP
- 2: Increased CGMP
- 3: Inhibiting the release of ACH from nerves
- 4: Inhibiting protein synthesis by inactivating EF 2

571:- Which of the following is enrichment media for *Vibrio Cholera*?

- 1: Venkatraman-Ramakrishnan medium
- 2: Cary-Blair medium
- 3: Autoclaved sea water
- 4: Alkaline peptone water

572:- Protein A of *Staphylococcus aureus* is a pa of

- 1: Cell wall
- 2: Genome
- 3: Limiting membrane
- 4: Plasmid

573:- Which of the following most accurately describes the therapy available for the prevention and treatment of *C. diphtheriae*

- 1: Antimicrobial therapy for prophylaxis only
- 2: Diphtheria toxoid (DPT) booster vaccination only
- 3: Antitoxin only
- 4: Antimicrobial therapy and prophylaxis, antitoxin, and toxoid (DPT)

574:- MDR TB is defined as-

- 1: Resistance to INH and Ethambutol
- 2: Resistance to Rifampicin and Ethambutol
- 3: Resistance to Pyrazinamide and Rifampicin
- 4: Resistance to INH and Rifampicin

575:- Cholera toxin:

- 1: Increases the levels of intracellular cyclic GMP
- 2: Acts through the receptor the opiates
- 3: Causes continued activation of adenylate cyclase
- 4: Inhibits the enzyme phosphodiesterase

576:- An adolescent male developed vomiting and diarrhea 1 hour after having food from a restaurant. The most likely pathogen is?

- 1: *Clostridium perfringens*

2: Vibrio parahaemolyticus

3: Staphylococcus aureus

4: Salmonella

577:- Staphylococcus aureus causes vomiting in 2-6 hours. The mechanism of action is by

1: Stimulation of cyclic AMP

2: Vagal stimulation

3: Stimulation of Cyclic GMP

4: Acts through ganglioside GM receptor

578:- Which of the following bacteria grows better in alkaline pH?

1: Vibrio cholerae

2: Pseudomonas

3: Shigella

4: Salmonella

579:- Bacteria implicated in dental caries is

1: Streptococcus mutans

2: Pneumococci

3: Streptococcus pyogenes

4: Streptococcus aureus

580:- Selective medium for Gonococci rpt

1: Thayer - main medium

2: LJ medium

3: DCA medium

4: MacConkey's medium

581-: Infective dose of shigella is:

- 1: 100
- 2: 1000
- 3: 10,000
- 4: 100,000

582-: Anaerobic bacteria are intrinsically resistant to

- 1: Beta lactams
- 2: Aminoglycosides
- 3: Chloramphenicol
- 4: Metronidazole

583-: Enteric fever on fourth day is best diagnosed by:

- 1: Stool test
- 2: Widal test
- 3: Urine test
- 4: Blood culture

584-: If a quellung test was done on the following bacterial isolates, which one would you expect to be positive?

- 1: *S. pneumoniae*
- 2: *Enterobacter*
- 3: *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*
- 4: *C. diphtheriae*

585:- Botulinum toxin acts on

- 1: Parasympathetic system
- 2: Sympathetic system
- 3: Brain
- 4: Sensory nerves

586:- Nocardia shows all the features except:

- 1: It is an anaerobe
- 2: It is an acid fast organism
- 3: Cultured by Paraffin bait technique
- 4: Causative agent of Actinomycetoma

587:- Fish tank granuloma is caused by:

- 1: M. Kansalii
- 2: M. Marinum
- 3: M. Paratuberculosis
- 4: M. Gordonae

588:- Toxins are produced by all except

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 2: Corynebacterium hofmannii
- 3: Corynebacterium xerosis
- 4: Corynebacterium ulcerans

589-: Young female with 3 day fever , presents with headache with rigid neck, BP 90/60 mmHg, heart rate of 114/min, while checking for her BP, pin point spots developed distal to BP cuff. Most likely organism is:

- 1: Brucella abortus
- 2: Brucella suis
- 3: N. meningitidis
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

590-: The commonest organism causing cellulitis is

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Streptococcus faecalis
- 3: Streptococcus viridans
- 4: Microaerophilic streptococci

591-: Neisseria meningitidis possesses following virulent factors EXCEPT:

- 1: Capsule
- 2: Lipo-oligosaccharide(LOS)
- 3: β lactamase
- 4: IgA protease cation

592-: Organism responsible for toxicity due to Chinese fried rice:

- 1: Staph. Aureus
- 2: B. Cereus
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Shigella

593-: A 60-year-old man is diagnosed to be suffering from Legionnaires disease after he returns home from attending a convention. He could have acquired it

- 1: From a person suffering from the infection while travelling in the aeroplane
- 2: From a chronic carrier in the convention center
- 3: From inhalation of the aerosol in the air conditioned room at convention center
- 4: By sharing an infected towel with a fellow delegate at the convention

594-: Sexually transmitted infection characterized by painful genital ulcers and lymph nodes:

- 1: Syphilis
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: Herpes
- 4: Donovanosis

595-: Selective culture medium to grow leptospira:

- 1: Thayer Main medium
- 2: Mac Conkey agar
- 3: Butzler medium
- 4: EMJH

596-: All are louse borne diseases except:

- 1: Epidemic relapsing fever
- 2: Epidemic typhus
- 3: Endemic typhus
- 4: Trench fever

597-: Dark field microscopy is used for -

- 1: Syphilic
- 2: Leprosy
- 3: Histoplasmosis
- 4: Capsule

598:- Causative agent of plague -

- 1: Yersinia pestis
- 2: Yersinia enterocolitica
- 3: Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
- 4: Pasteurella septica

599:- A 12-year-old child presented with sore throat since 3 days. Which of the following medium is used to culture the throat swab?

- 1: Blood agar
- 2: Chocolate agar
- 3: Stewa medium
- 4: Lowenstein jensen medium

600:- True about mycobacterium leprae -

- 1: Transmitted by droplet infection
- 2: Phenolic glycolipid (PGL) is virulence factor
- 3: Generation time 12-13 days
- 4: All are true

601:- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome is due to liberation of

- 1: TSS - 1

2: Enterotoxin

3: Pyrogenic exotoxin

4: Endotoxin

602:- Traveler diarrhea is caused by?

1: Campylobacter

2: Aeromonas

3: Actinobacillus

4: Cryptosporidium

603:- Satellitism is seen in culture of:

1: Hemophilus influenzae

2: Streptococcus

3: Klebsiella

4: Proteus

604:- All are true regarding tetanus except

1: Transmission through contaminated wounds and injuries

2: More common in winters and dry weather

3: Reservoir is soil and intestines of humans and animals

4: No herd immunity or life long immunity

605:- Whooping cough is caused by

1: C. Diphtheria

2: B. Peussis

3: M. Catarhalis

4: S. Pneumonea

606:- Which is true about Enterobacteriaceae

- 1: All are oxidase negative
- 2: Nitrate reduction negative
- 3: Glucose not fermented by all
- 4: Motility by polar flagellum

607:- A patient in an ICU is on central venous line for the past one week. He is on ceftazidime and amikacin. After 7 days of antibiotics he develops a spike of fever and his blood culture is positive for gram positive cocci arranged in pairs, which are catalase negative. Following this vancomycin was started but the culture remained positive for the same organism even after 10 days of therapy. The most likely organism causing this infection is:-

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Viridans streptococci
- 3: Enterococcus faecalis
- 4: Coagulase negative staphylococcus

608:- Lyme disease caused by -

- 1: Leptospira
- 2: Borrelia
- 3: Treponema
- 4: Bordetella

609:- "Satellitism" in presence of streak of staphylococci is shown by

- 1: Bordetella pertussis
- 2: Yersinia pestis

3: Haemophilus influenzae

4: Helicobacter pylori

610-: Oxidase positive bacteria -

1: Pseudomonase

2: V cholerae

3: Gonococcus

4: All of the above

611-: The incubation period for Bacillus Cereus in case of the emetic type of food poisoning

1: 1-6 hours

2: 8-16 hours

3: 24 hours

4: > 24 hours

612-: A pus culture on chocolate agar shows gram-negative cocci most likely organism is

1: Hemophilus ducreyi

2: Nisseria gonorrhoeae

3: Streptococcus pyogenes

4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

613-: Opacity around colonies of clostridium perfringens is due to

1: Theta toxin

2: Lecithinase

3: Desmolase

4: Cytokinin

614-: Which of the following has subterminal spores?

- 1: *C. bifermentans*
- 2: *C. perfringens*
- 3: *C. tetani*
- 4: *C. teium*

615-: False regarding streptococcus pyogenes

- 1: Causes necrotizing fasciitis
- 2: Beta hemolytic
- 3: M Protein is virulence factor
- 4: Resistant to bacitracin

616-: Legionnaire disease causes?

- 1: Respiratory disease
- 2: U.T.I
- 3: Retroperitoneal fibrosis
- 4: Acute gastroenteritis

617-: 45 yrs old Ramlal has intraabdominal sepsis. The causative organism was found to be vancomycin, gentamycin and ampicillin resistant. It grows well in presence of 6.5% NaCl and arginine. Bile esculin hydrolysis is positive. Which of the following is this organism

- 1: *Streptococcus agalactiae*
- 2: *Enterococcus faecalis*
- 3: *Streptococcus bovis*
- 4: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

618:- Which of the following causes both cutaneous and respiratory diphtheria

- 1: *Corynebacterium diphtheria*
- 2: *Corynebacterium ulcerans*
- 3: *Corynebacterium xerosis*
- 4: *Corynebacterium hoffmanii*

619:- cAMP test is used for diagnosis of?

- 1: *Streptococcus A*
- 2: *Streptococcus B*
- 3: *Streptococcus D*
- 4: *Streptococcus G*

620:- Faget's sign is seen in-

- 1: Plague
- 2: Anthrax
- 3: Enteric fever
- 4: Meningococcal meningitis

621:- A patient of Acute lymphocytic leukaemia with fever and neutropenia develops diarrhoea after administration of amoxicillin therapy, which of the following organism is most likely to be the causative agent

- 1: *Salmonella typhi*
- 2: *Clostridium difficile*
- 3: *Clostridium perfringens*
- 4: *Shigella flexneri*

622:- A 26 year-old man presents with mild gastroenteritis gives the history of consumption of raw fish few days back. There is no blood or pus in the stool. Culture grown in Wagatsuma agar. Which causative agent is most likely to have caused this illness?

- 1: *Vibrio cholerae*
- 2: *Salmonella typhi*
- 3: *Shigella sonnei*
- 4: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

623:- Vancomycin is obtained from

- 1: *Staphylococcus species*
- 2: *Aspergillus niger*
- 3: *Streptococcus orientalis*
- 4: *Bacillus anthracis*

624:- All of the following statements are true about diphtheria except:

- 1: Toxin production depends on lysogenic conversion by beta phage
- 2: Non sporing, non-motile and non-capsulated
- 3: Toxin detection is done by ELISA test in serum
- 4: Faucial diphtheria is commonest type

625:- Best site for collection of specimen for *N. meningitidis* -

- 1: Oral swab
- 2: Nasal swab
- 3: Nasopharyngeal swab
- 4: Skin lesions

626-: A child presents with sepsis. Bacteria isolated showed beta-hemolysis on blood agar, resistance to bacitracin, and a positive CAMP test. The most probable organism causing infection is

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Streptococcus agalacitae
- 3: Enterococcus
- 4: Streptococcus Pneumoniae

627-: A boy with skin ulcer on the leg, culture reveals beta hemolysis. Cultures from school children with a sore throat some days back also revealed beta hemolysis. What is the similarity between both

- 1: Mec A gene is related to it
- 2: M protein is same
- 3: C carbohydrate antigen is same
- 4: Strains causing both are same

628-: Enterotoxin responsible for most of the cases of food poisoning by staphylococcus -

- 1: Type E
- 2: Type C
- 3: Type B
- 4: Type A

629-: Which of the following statements about Corynebacterium diphtheria is false

- 1: Toxin production is mediated by native chromosome
- 2: Organism may be identified by tests for toxigenicity
- 3: Toxin acts by inhibiting protein synthesis
- 4: Toxin may affect the heart and nerves

630:- Which of the following organism's toxin works by same mechanism as Exotoxin A of Pseudomonas ?

- 1: Tetanus
- 2: Peusis
- 3: Cholera
- 4: Diphtheria

631:- Draughtsman appearance is seen with colonies of:

- 1: Streptococcus
- 2: Pneumococcus
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Menngococcus

632:- Which toxin of streptococcus causes hemolysis around colonies:

- 1: Streptolysin O
- 2: Streptolysin S
- 3: Streptodornanse
- 4: Hyaluronidase

633:- A patient comes with history of unresponsive fever and cough. X-ray revealed pneumonia. Sputum examination showed gram positive, partially acid fast bacteria with branching filaments that grows on sheep blood agar. The most likely etiologic agents is:

- 1: Actinomycetes
- 2: Nocardia
- 3: Aspergillosis
- 4: Pneumococci

634:- "Darting motility" is shown by -

- 1: Proteus
- 2: Serratia
- 3: Vibrio
- 4: E. coli

635:- Cause of Melioidosis is?

- 1: Burkholderia mallei
- 2: Burkholderia pseudomallei
- 3: Burkholderia cepacia
- 4: None

636:- A 12-year-old child presents with fever and cervical lymphadenopathy. Oral examination shows a grey membrane on the right tonsil extending to the anterior pillar. Which of the following medium will be ideal for the culture of the throat swab for a rapid identification of the pathogen :

- 1: Nutrient agar.
- 2: Bloodagar.
- 3: Loeffler's serum slope
- 4: Lowenstein Jensen medium.

637:- A positive tuberculin test is indicated by an area of induration of

- 1: <5mm in diameter
- 2: 6-9mm in diameter
- 3: >10mm in diameter
- 4: No induration

638:- Transport medium for cholera -

- 1: LJ medium
- 2: Cary Blair medium
- 3: MYPa medium
- 4: Stewart medium

639:- Naegler's reaction is due to -

- 1: Coagulase
- 2: Hyaluronidase
- 3: Lecithinase
- 4: None of the above

640:- An endocarditis patient under a physician's care develops a urinary tract infection (UTI). A group D enterococcus (*Enterococcus faecium*) is isolated but the UTI does not respond to ampicillin and gentamicin treatments. Which of the following options would be considered the most clinically appropriate action?

- 1: Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug
- 2: Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
- 3: Do no further clinical workup
- 4: Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection

641:- Which group of streptococcus grow at > 60 o C

- 1: A
- 2: B
- 3: C
- 4: D

642:- All the following are non-motile Enterobacteriaceae members except

- 1: Morganella
- 2: Shigella
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Yersinia

643:- Staphylococcus in the stool occurs in

- 1: Staphylococcal food poisoning
- 2: Ischiorectal abscess
- 3: Toxic shock syndrome
- 4: May be a normal finding

644:- Clostridium difficile, as the causative agent in antibiotic-associated diarrhea, can best be detected using which of the following gold standard laboratory tests?

- 1: Gas liquid chromatography
- 2: Pseudomembrane visualization
- 3: Rapid fatty acid detection assays
- 4: Tissue culture toxin detection assay

645:- Most common causative organism for lobar pneumonia is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 3: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 4: Haemophilus influenzae

646:- Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis is often diagnosed by isolation of the organism from the blood and is caused most often by

- 1: Proteus mirabilis
- 2: Streptococcus faecalis
- 3: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 4: S. aureus

647-: CLED medium is preferred over MacConkey for culture of organisms implicated in urine infection. The reason is:

- 1: It prevents swarming of Proteus
- 2: Differentiate LF and NLF
- 3: Promote growth of Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Candida
- 4: Identifies Pseudomonas

648-: Haverhill fever is caused by-

- 1: Bartonella henselae
- 2: Streptobacillus moniliformis
- 3: Eikenella corrodens
- 4: Coccidioides

649-: All are true regarding diphtheria toxin except ?

- 1: Toxin blocks elongation of protein
- 2: Beta lysogenic strain produces toxin
- 3: Iron is critical for toxin production
- 4: Toxin is necessary for local wound production

650-: Most common type of leprosy

- 1: TT

2: BT

3: BB

4: LL

651:- TB bacilli culture can also be done by

1: Tinsdale medium

2: MGIT medium

3: MYPA

4: BCYE

652:- All are used against anaerobic streptococci except

1: Penicillin

2: Carbenicillin

3: Clindamycin

4: Vancomycin

653:- Treponema pallidum can be best identified using

1: Fluorescence microscope

2: Bright field microscope

3: Dark field microscope

4: Electron microscope

654:- An 18-year-old male presented with acute onset descending paralysis after 3 days of intake of canned food. There is also a history of blurring of vision for the same duration. On examination, the patient has quadriparesis with areflexia. Both the pupils are nonreactive. The most probable diagnosis is

1: Tetanus

- 2: Botulism
- 3: Poliomyelitis
- 4: Gullian Baree syndrome

655:- Mode of transmission of brucella is?

- 1: Air
- 2: Water
- 3: Milk
- 4: Aerosol

656:- All of the following are true about *V. cholerae* O139 except:

- 1: Clinical manifestations are similar to O1 E1 tor
- 2: First discovered in Chennai
- 3: Produces O139 lipopolysaccharide
- 4: Epidemiologically indistinguishable from O1 E1 tor

657:- *Chlamydia trachomatis* causes all EXCEPT

- 1: Ophthalmia neonatorum
- 2: Lymphogranuloma venereum
- 3: Q-fever
- 4: Trachoma

658:- Most common cause of pyelonephritis in pregnancy-

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: E coli
- 3: Proteus

4: Klebsiella

659:- Early detection of Streptococcus pyogenes is by?

1: Bacitracin

2: Oxacilicin

3: Methidllin

4: Optochin

660:- Pneumatocoles are seen in -

1: Klebsiella pneumonia

2: Pneumococcal pneumonia

3: Mycoplasma pneumonia

4: Streptococcal pneumonia

661:- All are medically impoant streptococci except -

1: Strep. pyogenes

2: Strep. agalactiae

3: Strep. equisimilus

4: Strep. salivarius

662:- Auditory transmission is via:

1: Lateral Lemniscus

2: Lateral Geniculate body

3: Medial Lemniscus

4: Pretectal Nucleus

663:- HUS is caused by:

- 1: EIEC
- 2: EPEC
- 3: ETEC
- 4: EHEC

664:- Sorbitol MacConkey agar is used for which strain of EGEC -

- 1: O 157:H7
- 2: O 159:H7
- 3: O107:H7
- 4: O 55:H7

665:- In a school, a child had an abscess on the lower leg, Swab taken revealed gram-positive beta-hemolytic streptococci, and these were bacitracin sensitive. School physician observed that similar organism was isolated from throats of many other children. Which of the following is true statement with regards to this patient

- 1: Difference in surface protein can differentiate the pathogenic bacteria from the pharyngeal culture bacteria
- 2: Component C carbohydrate can differentiate the pathogenic bacteria from the throat culture bacteria
- 3: MEG 3 positive are throat culture streptococci
- 4: Depending on M protein the cutaneous pathogenic bacteria can be differentiated from the pharyngeal culture bacteria

666:- Which is the staphylococcal toxin which is responsible for food poisoning?

- 1: Beta Exotoxin
- 2: Enterotoxin
- 3: Alpha Exotoxin

4: Toxic Shock Syndrome Toxin (TSST-1)

667:- Waterhouse friederichsen syndrome is caused by

- 1: Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- 2: Neisseria meningitidis
- 3: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 4: Lymphogranuloma venereum

668:- Negative staining technique is used for

- 1: Mycobacteria
- 2: Pseudomonas
- 3: Bacillus
- 4: Clostridium

669:- Culture of streptococcus viridans resemble

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Streptococcus faecalis

670:- Salmonella species are characterized by all except:

- 1: Acid and gas production from fermenting glucose
- 2: Citrate synthesis
- 3: H₂S production
- 4: Indole negative

671-: T.pallidum can be grown in

- 1: Mice
- 2: Armadillo
- 3: Rodent
- 4: Rabbit

672-: Following species of shigella ferment mannitol EXCEPT

- 1: Shigella sonnei
- 2: Shigella flexneri
- 3: Shigella boydii
- 4: Shigella dysenteriae

673-: Stain which differentiates cryptococcus from other fungus -

- 1: Gram Stain
- 2: Wright-Giemsa
- 3: India ink
- 4: Toluidine blue

674-: An inhibitor was designed to block a biologic function in H. influenzae. If the goal of the experiment was to reduce the virulence of H. influenzae, the most likely target would be

- 1: Exotoxin liberator
- 2: Endotoxin assembly
- 3: Flagella synthesis
- 4: Capsule formation

675-: Lyme disease is caused by

- 1: *Borrelia recurrentis*
- 2: *Borrelia vincenti*
- 3: *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- 4: *Bordetella pertusis*

676:- Confirmatory test for syphilis:-

- 1: VDRL
- 2: FTAABS
- 3: RPR
- 4: Kahn test

677:- A patient presented with vomiting to medicine OPD. He has a history of eating fried rice. What is the most likely organism causing this?

- 1: *Staphylococcus aureus*
- 2: *Bacillus cereus*
- 3: *Vibrio cholerae*
- 4: *Salmonella*

678:- Which of the following is obligate aerobe?

- 1: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 2: *E.coli*
- 3: *Proteus*
- 4: *C. diphtheria*

679:- Griffith typing is done for -

- 1: *Staphylococcus*

- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Meningococcus
- 4: Gonococcus

680:- Gonococci have affinity for -

- 1: Vaginal mucosa
- 2: Epithelium of urethra
- 3: Testis
- 4: All of the above

681:- A child is presenting with watery stools, gram staining is showing comma shaped bacilli. The isolated organism will show which type of motility-

- 1: Tumbling
- 2: Darting
- 3: Gliding
- 4: Stately

682:- Quellung reaction is seen in

- 1: Group B streptococcus
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Enterococcus

683:- All of the following serological tests would be helpful in diagnosis of chronic brucellosis except

- 1: Standard agglutination test
- 2: Mercaptoethanol test

3: Complement fixation test

4: ELISA detecting IgG

684:- Which of the following is acid-fast organism?

1: Mycoplasma

2: Actinomycetes

3: Nocardia

4: Chlamydia

685:- At what stage of embryonic development does an embryo normally begin to implant in the endometrium?

1: Blastocyst

2: Four-cell stage

3: Morula

4: Trilaminar embryo

686:- Granuloma in lymph nodes seen is in all infections EXCEPT:

1: TB

2: Sarcoidosis

3: Staph Aureus

4: Hemophilus ducreyi

687:- Toxin is produced by all except:

1: C. diphtheriae

2: C. ulcerans

3: C. hofmanni

4: *C. pseudotuberculosis*

688:- Peripheral blood smear of a patient with relapse of a fever seven days after remittance is shown. True statement about the etiological agent-

- 1: The only reservoir is humans
- 2: Vector is hard tick or body louse
- 3: It is non-cultivable on cell free media.
- 4: Soft tick or body louse can transmit the disease

689:- All are true about enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* Except

- 1: Sereny test is positive
- 2: May cause diarrhoea
- 3: Can cause hemolytic uremic syndrome
- 4: Verocytotoxin is produced

690:- Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis is best diagnosed by

- 1: ASO titre
- 2: AntiDNase
- 3: Antihyaluronidase
- 4: Culture

691:- A patient appeared in the emergency room with a submandibular mass. A smear was made of the drainage and a bewildering variety of bacteria were seen, including branched, Gram-positive rods. The most clinically appropriate action is

- 1: Do no further clinical workup
- 2: Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection
- 3: Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis

4: Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug

692:- A person working in an abattoir presented with malignant pustule on hand; What is the causative agent

- 1: Clostridium botulinum
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Bacillus anthracis

693:- Mark the false statement regarding L forms of bacteria

- 1: Also known as cell wall deficient bacteria
- 2: It was first isolated in Streptobacillus
- 3: Develops from only gram negative bacteria
- 4: Can lead to bacterial persistence during antibiotic treatment

694:- Which of the following is the most dangerous variant of diphtheria

- 1: Facial
- 2: Nasal
- 3: Laryngeal
- 4: Cutaneous

695:- Regarding Shick's test which of the following is false?

- 1: Erythematous reaction in both arm indicates hypersensitivity
- 2: Positive test means that person is immune to Diphtheria
- 3: Diphtheria antitoxin is given intradermally
- 4: Test done to find out immune status against diphtheria

696:- All of the following statements regarding Clostridium tetani are true, except

- 1: Spores are resistant to heat
- 2: Primary immunization consists of three doses
- 3: Incubation period is 6-10 days
- 4: Person to person transmission does not occur

697:- Inspissation is used for -

- 1: Sputum
- 2: Protein containing culture medium
- 3: Serum containing culture medium
- 4: Plasma sterilization

698:- False about gram positive cocci is :

- 1: Staph. saprophyticus causes UTI in females
- 2: Most enterococci are sensitive to penicillin
- 3: Non pathogenic strains are coagulase negative
- 4: Neonatal meningitis causing streptococci hydrolyses hippurate

699:- Painless diarrhoea occurs with

- 1: Salmonella
- 2: Shigella
- 3: C. jejuni
- 4: V. cholerae

700:- Shigellosis is common in travelers to developing countries. Infection is commonly acquired through the

- 1: Skin
- 2: Gastrointestinal tract
- 3: Respiratory tract
- 4: Genital tract

701:- In which of the following prozone phenomenon is most evident

- 1: Tularaemia
- 2: Legionnaires disease
- 3: Plague
- 4: Secondary syphilis

702:- The most common cause of clostridial food poisoning is-

- 1: Type A
- 2: Type B
- 3: Type C
- 4: Type D

703:- Brucellosis can be transmitted by all of the following modes, except:

- 1: Contact with infected placenta
- 2: Ingestion of raw vegetables from infected farms
- 3: Person to person transmission
- 4: Inhalation of infected dust or aerosol

704:- Stalactite growth in a ghee broth culture is characteristic of

- 1: Bacillus
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Yersinia
- 4: Leptospira

705-: Which is not a typical mechanism of action of obligate anaerobes for producing energy?

- 1: Produce energy by exploiting cytochrome system
- 2: Absence of air enhancing their growth potential
- 3: Lack of enzyme catalase
- 4: Devoid of superoxide dismutase

706-: The commonest organism causing cellulitis is :

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes.
- 2: Streptococcus faecalis.
- 3: Streptococcus viridans.
- 4: Microaerophilic streptococci.

707-: Gonococci in gram-stained smears are seen inside the

- 1: Lymphocytes
- 2: Neutrophils
- 3: Mast cells
- 4: Macrophages

708-: Which of the following is gram negative diplococci:

- 1: *Corynebacterium Diphtheriae*

- 2: Neisseria Meningitidis
- 3: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 4: Staphylococcus

709:- Subterminal spores are found in

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Clostridium difficile
- 4: Clostridium teium

710:- Schick test is for - rpt

- 1: Susceptibility to diphtheria
- 2: Susceptibility to tetanus
- 3: Susceptibility to sacret fever
- 4: Susceptibility to RF

711:- A 50-year-old man presented to his family doctor complaining of flu-like symptoms. The doctor gave him a shot of penicillin and sent him home. The man came back a week later and in fact, felt worse. The man was a rancher and raised a lot of cattle. He told the doctor that he had congenital heart disease and an attack of rheumatic fever when he was young. The man now complained of fever, night sweats, continual coughing, weight loss, and lethargy. The doctor had the man hospitalized because he now suspected subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE). A culture of his blood did not show any bacterial growth, but a serum analysis for antibodies against a certain bacterium was positive. As a result of finding antibodies to this organism, treatment with doxycycline was begun and the patient improved and was released from the hospital. What was the name of the organism with which the man was infected?

- 1: Chlamydophila psittaci
- 2: Chlamydophila pneumoniae
- 3: Chlamydia trachomatis

4: *Coxiella burnetii*

712-: Incubation period of syphilis:

1: 1 hour - 5 hours

2: 24 hours - 48 hours

3: 1 day-10 days

4: 10 days - 90 days

713-: Staphylococcus is localised in which of the following infections

1: SSSS

2: TSS

3: Scarletina

4: Carbuncle

714-: False about anthrax is

1: Caused by Gram positive bacilli

2: Soil reservoir

3: Spore formation takes place

4: More common in carnivorous than herbivores

715-: Which of the following agent of meningitis can grow on chocolate agar but not on blood agar?

1: *Neisseria meningitidis*

2: *Haemophilus influenzae*

3: *Moraxella catarrhalis*

4: *Escherichia coli*

716:- Which organism causes the following disease?

- 1: C. diphtheria
- 2: C. minutissium
- 3: C. ulcerans
- 4: C. vaginale

717:- Inverted fir tree appearance on gelatin stab is characteristic of?

- 1: Mycoplasma
- 2: Bacillus anthracis
- 3: Clostridium
- 4: Bacteriodes

718:- Anti-microbials are given with which type of diarrhea:

- 1: Traveller s diarrhea
- 2: Rotavirus
- 3: Secretory diarrhea
- 4: Osmotic diarrhea

719:- Non-motile among the Burkholderia is

- 1: B. mallei
- 2: B. pseudomallei
- 3: B. cepaciae
- 4: B. bovis

720:- Which of the following is catalase positive and novobiocin susceptibility negative -

- 1: Staph epidermidis
- 2: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 3: Staph saprophyticus
- 4: Streptococcus viridans

721-: A child is suffering from watery diarrhea. The isolated organism is showing darting motility. The most probable diagnosis is -

- 1: Campylobacter
- 2: V. Cholerae
- 3: Enterotoxigenic E coli
- 4: Shigella

722-: Other name of Sex-Linked Graft Rejection ?

- 1: Eichwald Silmser effect
- 2: Schultz Dale phenomena
- 3: Schwazman reaction
- 4: Theobald Smith phenomenon

723-: Which of the following is FALSE regarding Enterobacteriaceae?

- 1: Non-fastidious growth
- 2: They are oxidase positive
- 3: They are catalase positive
- 4: They reduce nitrates

724-: The causative organism of late prosthetic valve endocarditis is

- 1: Streptococcus viridans

- 2: Proteus mirabilis
- 3: Beta hemolytic streptococci
- 4: Staphylococci

725:- A patient was suffering from hepatorenal syndrome. A urine sample was obtained from the patient and was examined under the microscopy. Which of the following technique is being used to make the organism visible?

- 1: Dark field microscopy
- 2: Routine microscopy with negatively stained background
- 3: Phase contrast microscopy
- 4: Compound light microscopy

726:- A patient admitted to an ICU is on a central venous line for the last one week. He is on ceftazidime and amikacin. After 7 days of antibiotics, he develops a spike of fever and his blood culture is positive for gram-positive cocci in chains, which are catalase negative. Following this, vancomycin was started but the culture remained positive for the same organism even after 2 weeks of therapy. The most likely organism causing infection is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Streptococci viridans
- 3: Enterococcus faecalis
- 4: Coagulase negative Staphylococcus

727:- Most common gram-negative organism in cystic fibrosis is

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: Escherichia coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Legionella

728:- Chlamydia does not cause

- 1: Trachoma
- 2: Salpingitis
- 3: Q fever
- 4: Non gonococcal urethritis

729:- Botulinum toxin acts by which mechanism

- 1: Transmitter uptake inhibition
- 2: Transmitter release inhibition
- 3: Transmitter synthesis inhibition
- 4: Transmitter breakdown inhibition

730:- Infection that causes acute febrile illness with jaundice and conjunctivitis is

- 1: Leptospirosis
- 2: Malaria
- 3: Peussis
- 4: Typhoid

731:- Preformed toxin produces diarrhea in which organism?

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Vibrio cholera
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Escherichia coli

732:- Following statement is false regarding Colistin:

1: It belongs to a group of antimicrobial agents known as polymyxins which were originally isolated from the spore forming soil organism *Paenibacillus polymyxa*

2: Colistin is a mixture of polymyxin E1 and E2, two bactericidal pentacationic lipopeptide

3: All gram positive bacteria are susceptible to Colistin

4: Colistin is generally used to treat infections with multidrug-resistant, extensively drug-resistant and pan drug-resistant bacteria

733:- Opacity around colonies of *Clostridium perfringens* is due to -

1: Theta toxin

2: Lecithinase

3: Desmolase

4: Cytokinin

734:- Selective medium for *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* -

1: Loeffler's serum slop

2: Tellurite blood agar

3: Chocolate agar

4: Tinsdale medium

735:- Mark the false statement regarding Botryomycosis

1: Chronic granulomatous disease

2: Mainly viscera is affected

3: Causative organism is *Staphylococcus aureus*

4: Present with sinuses and purulent discharge

736:- The maculopapular, copper coloured rash is characteristic of

- 1: Measles
- 2: Dengue
- 3: Rubella
- 4: Secondary syphilis

737:- In tubercular meningitis what is not seen?

- 1: Low sugar
- 2: Lymphocytic pleocytosis
- 3: High protein
- 4: Opening pressure is low

738:- The only Species of Shigella that produces exotoxin?

- 1: Shigella sonnei
- 2: Shigella flexneri
- 3: Shigella boydii
- 4: Shigella dysenteriae

739:- Which of the following organisms is most commonly associated with breast abscess?

- 1: Staphylococcus Aureus
- 2: Pseudomonas
- 3: Propionobacterium Acnes
- 4: Staphylococcus Epidermidis

740:- Dark ground microscopy is used for diagnosis of

- 1: Spirochaete
- 2: Myco-tuberculosis

3: Myco-leprae

4: Mycoplasma

741:- E. coli can be classified by their characteristic virulence properties and different mechanisms that cause disease. To which group does the verotoxin producing E. coli 0157:H7 serotype belong?

1: Enteroaggregative E. coli (EAEC)

2: Enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC)

3: Enteroinvasive E. coli (EIEC)

4: Enteropathogenic E. coli (EPEC)

742:- A patient walking barefoot in morning walk has developed a swelling in the foot. Probable diagnosis is:

1: Staphylococcus aureus

2: Botryomycosis

3: Tetanus

4: Madura Foot

743:- Typhoid is treated by all except ?

1: Erythromycin

2: Ceftriaxone

3: Amikacin

4: Ciprofloxacin

744:- Transport media for vibrio cholerae -

1: Alkaline peptone water

2: Cary - Blair medium

3: TC BS medium

4: None of the above

745-: Bacterial species seen in skin -

1: Lactobacillus

2: Streptococcus pneumonia

3: Bacterioides fragilis

4: Propionobacterium

746-: True about Clostridium teium is

1: Gram variable

2: Terminal spore

3: Produces exotoxin

4: Causes septicemic orchitis

747-: A patient has prosthetic valve replacement and he develops endocarditis 8 months later. Organism responsible is

1: Staphylococcus aureus

2: Streptococcus viridans

3: Staphylococcus epidermidis

4: HACEK

748-: Pseudomonas exotoxin inhibits protein synthesis by inhibiting -

1: RNA polymerase

2: EF-2

3: Transpeptidase

4: Reverse transcriptase

749:- False about bacillus anthrax is

- 1: Gram negative
- 2: Bacilli in long chain
- 3: Non haemolytic colony in blood agar
- 4: Medusa head appearance on nutrient agar

750:- Botulism causes

- 1: Descending flaccid paralysis
- 2: Descending spastic paralysis
- 3: Ascending paralysis
- 4: Ascending spastic paralysis

751:- Gas gangrene is caused by -

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Clostridium welchii
- 4: None

752:- Each of the following organisms is an important cause of urinary tract infections except:

- 1: Klebsiella pneumonia
- 2: Escherichia coli
- 3: Bacteroides fragilis
- 4: Proteus mirabilis

753:- Which organism causes haemolytic uremic syndrome:

- 1: Neisseria
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: E. Coli

754:- Type of pneumonia in P. jirovecei -

- 1: Lobar pneumonia
- 2: Interstitial pneumonia
- 3: Bronchopneumonia
- 4: Any of the above

755:- Naegler's reaction is shown by

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium oedemeticus
- 4: Clostridium novyi

756:- Pseudomonas is which type of bacteria -

- 1: Anaerobic
- 2: Microaerophilic
- 3: Strict aerobe
- 4: Obligate anaerobe

757:- Most common cause of Pneumatocele:

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: Haemophilus influenza
- 3: Serratia marcescens
- 4: Staphylococcus Aureus

758-: Not true about bacterial drug resistance mechanism:

- 1: Most common mechanism is production of neutralizing enzymes
- 2: If resistance is plasmid mediated, it is always transferred vertically
- 3: Alteration of target seen in pneumococcal resistance
- 4: Complete removal of target is cause of resistance to Vancomycin

759-: Most common organism causing food poisoning in canned food -

- 1: Staphy
- 2: Vibrio
- 3: H pylori
- 4: Clostridium botulinum

760-: Virulence factors for meningococci

- 1: Capsule
- 2: Pili
- 3: Endotoxin
- 4: Coagulase

761-: Most common genetic play in Neisseria infection is -

- 1: Male gender
- 2: HLA B27

3: Complement deficiency

4: IgA deficiency

762:- Organism most likely associated with VAP?

1: Pseudomonas

2: Klebsiella

3: Clostridium

4: Mycobacterium TB

763:- Not a true feature in Hutchinson&s triad

1: Interstitial keratitis

2: Notched incisors

3: Deafness

4: Cataract

764:- The first pathogenic bacterium to be observed under microscope was-

1: Vibrio cholera

2: Bacillus anthracis

3: Staphylococcus aureus

4: Streptococcus pyogenes

765:- Mycobacterium tuberculosis was discovered by -

1: Louispasteur

2: Robert koch

3: Lister

4: Jener

766:- Category A Bioterrorism agent -

- 1: Brucella
- 2: Malioidosis
- 3: Hanta virus
- 4: Ebola virus

767:- A 40-year-old man develops a cough that is nonproductive and goes to see his family doctor. He says that he has been feeling "lousy" and has bronchitis, sinusitis, and a sore throat. The doctor orders an x-ray that does not show consolidation, but rather a patchy infiltrate in his upper right lung. The man denies taking any new pets or animals recently into his house. A Gram-stain of the sputum specimen shows a few Gram-negative rods that do not stain very well. Samples sent to the clinical laboratory do not grow on normal laboratory media (e.g., blood agar), but do grow in monolayer cells in tissue culture. What bacterium is most likely to be the cause of this man's infection?

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: Chlamydophila psittaci
- 3: Chlamydophila pneumoniae
- 4: Mycoplasma pneumoniae

768:- A seven year old boy presented to the emergency department with high grade fever on the previous day. He complained of headache, was disoriented and had projectile vomiting. On examination, the neck rigidity was seen and kernig's sign was positive. A lumbar puncture was carried out for Gram staining, Culture, complete blood counts and serum biochemistry. Gram staining of CSF showing gram negative cocci, what would be the possible cause of infection?

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Meningococcus
- 3: Hemophilus
- 4: Pneumococcus

769-: All of the following statements about El-Tor vibrios are true, except:

- 1: Humans are the only reservoir
- 2: Resist high alkalinity
- 3: Killed by boiling for 15 minutes
- 4: Enterotoxin can have direct effects on other tissues besides intestinal epithelial cells.

770-: In a patient of orbital cellulitis, microorganism on culture shows greenish colonies and optochin sensitivity. The most likely organism is

- 1: Streptococcus viridans
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Pneumococcus

771-: Koch's postulate is fulfilled by all except -

- 1: M.tuberculosis
- 2: E.coli
- 3: T. pallidum
- 4: None

772-: Resistance to isoniazid, the likely mechanism for resistance is

- 1: b-Lactamase
- 2: Mutations in the katG gene
- 3: Alterations in the rpoB gene
- 4: Mutations in the DNA gyrase gene

773-: Most common site of Actinomyces is

- 1: Cervicofacial
- 2: Thorax
- 3: Abdomen
- 4: Brain

774:- An abattoir worker presented with a malignant pustule on his hand that progressed to form an ulcer. Smear was taken from the ulcer and sent to laboratory for investigation. The diagnosis is:

- 1: Cutaneous anthrax
- 2: Carbuncle
- 3: Ulcerating melanoma
- 4: Infected rodent ulcer

775:- Me fayden reaction seen with which organism -

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Bacillus cereus
- 4: Bacillus anthracis

776:- Endemic relapsing fever is caused by all except?

- 1: Borrelia duttonii
- 2: Borrelia hermsii
- 3: Borrelia parkeri
- 4: Borrelia recurrentis

777:- True about Neisseria gonorrhoea

- 1: Kidney shaped

- 2: Isolated in PIKE's medium
- 3: Not transmitted through sexual contact
- 4: Protein II is useful for typing

778-: Drumstick appearance is seen in

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium Tetanomorphum
- 3: Clostridium Sphenoids
- 4: All

779-: A 12 years old child presenting with painless neck swelling in supraclavicular region which started discharging after few days. The most probable diagnosis -

- 1: Scrofuloderma
- 2: Actinomycosis
- 3: Botromycosis
- 4: Fungal mycetoma

780-: Regarding Schick's test which of the following is false?

- 1: Erythematous reaction in both arm indicates hypersensitivity
- 2: Positive test means that person is immune to Diphtheria
- 3: Diphtheria toxin is given intradermally
- 4: Test done to find out immune status against diphtheria

781-: A 12-year-old child presents with fever and cervical lymphadenopathy. Oral examination shows a grey membrane on the right tonsil extending to the anterior pillar. Which of the following medium will be ideal for the culture of the throat swab for a rapid identification of the pathogen

- 1: Nutrient agar

- 2: Blood agar
- 3: Loeffler's serum slope
- 4: Lowenstein Jensen medium

782-: Scrub typhus is cause by

- 1: Rickettsia tsutsugamushi
- 2: R. prowazekii
- 3: R. rickettsii
- 4: R. akari

783-: The following statements are true with references to Mycoplasma except:

- 1: They are the smallest prokaryotic organisms that can grow in cell free culture media
- 2: They are obligate intracellular organisms
- 3: They lack a cell wall
- 4: They are resistant to Beta-lactam drugs

784-: Phage typing is useful in classification of all except:

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Cholera
- 4: Salmonella

785-: Drug resistance in Tuberculosis is due to -

- 1: Transformation
- 2: Transduction
- 3: Conjugation

4: Mutation

786:- Mode of transmission of Q-fever is:

- 1: Bite of infected louse
- 2: Bite of infected tick
- 3: Inhalation of aerosol
- 4: Bite of infected mice

787:- Tabes dorsalis is seen in:-

- 1: Primary syphilis
- 2: Secondary syphilis
- 3: Teiary syphilis
- 4: Latent syphilis

788:- 23 years old male had unprotected sexual intercourse with a commercial sex worker. Two weeks later, he developed a painless, indurated ulcer on the glans that exuded clear serum on pressure. Inguinal lymph nodes in both groins were enlarged and not tender. The most appropriate diagnostic test is:

- 1: Gram's stain of ulcer discharge
- 2: Dark field microscopy of ulcer discharge
- 3: Giemsa stain of lymph node aspirate
- 4: ELISA for HIV infection

789:- Which of the following staphylococcal infection is not toxin mediated?

- 1: Toxic shock syndrome
- 2: Food poisoning
- 3: Septic shock

4: Staph Scalded Skin Syndrome

790:- Pseudomembranous colitis, all are true except

- 1: Toxin A is responsible for clinical manifestation
- 2: Toxin B is responsible for clinical manifestation
- 3: Blood in stools is a common feature
- 4: Summit lesions are early histopathological finding

791:- In the management of leprosy, Lepromin test is most useful for:

- 1: Herd immunity
- 2: Prognosis
- 3: Treatment
- 4: Epidemiological investigations

792:- Species of Brucella acquired from contact with goats & sheeps -

- 1: B melitensis
- 2: B suis
- 3: B abartus
- 4: B canis

793:- Which is not a metastatic complication of gonococci

- 1: Endocarditis
- 2: Meningitis
- 3: Nephritis
- 4: Ahritis

794-: Which human infection spreads through urine: (PGI Dec 2006)

- 1: Leptospira
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Plague
- 4: Diphtheria

795-: Investigation of choice of diphtheria carrier is:-

- 1: Throat Swab Culture
- 2: Gram's stain
- 3: Albe stain
- 4: Zeihl Neelsen stain

796-: The incubation period of staphylococcal food poisoning is

- 1: 2-6 hours
- 2: 6-12 hours
- 3: 12-18 hours
- 4: 18-24 hours

797-: The most common organism causing acute osteomyelitis is

- 1: S. aureus
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: S. pyogenes

798-: The causative organism of hemolytic uremic syndrome is

- 1: ETEC

- 2: Shigella
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Pseudomonas

799:- All the following are true about Diphtheria except

- 1: Faucial diphtheria is more dangerous than laryngeal diphtheria
- 2: Laryngeal diphtheria mandates tracheotomy
- 3: Child is more toxic with faucial diphtheria
- 4: Myocarditis may be a complication

800:- Gastrointestinal enteritis necroticans is caused by

- 1: Clostridium difficile
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Clostridium Jejuni

801:- Non-invasive test for H. Pylori:

- 1: Rapid urease test
- 2: Biopsy
- 3: Stomach aspirate culture
- 4: Urea breath test

802:- Which of the following causes necrotising enterocolitis

- 1: Clostridium botulinum
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Clostridium perfringens A

4: Clostridium perfringens C

803:- Lancefield grouping of streptococci is done by using

- 1: M Protein
- 2: Group C peptidoglycan cell wall
- 3: Group C carbohydrate antigen
- 4: Staining properties

804:- True about causative agent of MALTA FEVER is:

- 1: Gram-positive, motile, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped (coccobacilli) bacteria
- 2: Patients present with undulant fevers, sweating (often with characteristic foul, moldy smell sometimes likened to wet hay), and migratory arthralgia and myalgia
- 3: A nasopharyngeal or an oropharynx swab is sent to the bacteriology laboratory for Gram stain.
- 4: Treated by macrolides

805:- The bacteria frequently used as an immunomodulator is

- 1: Corynebacterium parvum
- 2: Mycobacterium marinum
- 3: Chromobacterium violaceum
- 4: Flavobacterium meningosepticum

806:- Gravis, Intermedius and Mitis are biotypes of:

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 3: Capnocytophaga
- 4: Klebsiella

807:- Vector for scrub typhus -

- 1: Reduvid bug
- 2: Trombiculidmite
- 3: Enteric pathogens
- 4: Cyclops

808:- Which of the following shigella doesn't ferment mannitol?

- 1: S.dysenteriae
- 2: S. flexneri
- 3: S.boydii
- 4: S. sonnei

809:- Most common Gram negative organism in cystic fibrosis?

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Legionella

810:- Which of the following is not a cultural characteristic of B. anthracis?

- 1: Medusa head appearance
- 2: String of pearl reaction
- 3: Inverted fir tree appearance
- 4: Bamboo stick appearance

811:- Chinese letter configuration is seen in -

- 1: Cltetani
- 2: Clperfringens
- 3: Strept salivarius
- 4: Cdiphtheriae

812-: True about Neisseria gonorrhoea?

- 1: Kidney shaped
- 2: Isolated in PIKES medium
- 3: It is not transmitted through sexual contact
- 4: Protein II is useful for typing

813-: A 25-years-old sexually active unmarried male presents with urethral discharge after unprotected sex with a sexual worker. Gram stain pic was given; what may be the possible organisms?

- 1: Neisseria
- 2: Chlamydia
- 3: Trichomonas
- 4: Ureaplasma

814-: Type of diarrhea in Vibrio cholera is

- 1: Osmotic
- 2: Secretary
- 3: Colloidal
- 4: Bloody

815-: Fried Egg colony is seen in culture of -

- 1: Mycoplasma

- 2: Legionella
- 3: Trachoma
- 4: Hemophilus

816:- Which of the following is false about *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

- 1: Can tolerate maximum 1% salt
- 2: Can tolerate maximum 3% salt
- 3: Can tolerate maximum 7% salt
- 4: Can tolerate maximum 10% salt

817:- All are motile except:

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Proteus

818:- Double zone of hemolysis is seen in -

- 1: *Staphylococcus aureus*
- 2: *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- 3: *Clostridium perfringens*
- 4: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

819:- Ideal percentage of CO₂ required for growth of *Brucella abortus* -

- 1: 2-5%
- 2: 5-10%
- 3: 15-20%

4: 25-30%

820:- Mycobacteria exclusively affecting skin:

- 1: Mycobacterium marinum
- 2: Mycobacterium fortuitum
- 3: Mycobacterium xenopi
- 4: Mycobacterium chelonae

821:- Which of following Clostridia is non-invasive -

- 1: Clostridium novyi
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium tetani

822:- Most common organism causing hemolytic uremic syndrome -

- 1: Campylobacter
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Enterohemorrhagic E coli
- 4: Shigella

823:- Corynebacterium diphtheriae is

- 1: Gram positive
- 2: Resistant to penicillin
- 3: Gram negative
- 4: Resistant to chloramphenicol

824:- Trachoma is caused by which of the following serotypes of chlamydia

- 1: D - K
- 2: L1- L3
- 3: L5 - L7
- 4: A, B, Ba, C

825:- In salmonella infection, true statement is:

- 1: Flagellar antigen forms chalky granular clumps
- 2: Somatic antigen is a protein
- 3: Absence of Vi antibody indicate poor prognosis
- 4: Serological classification is by Craige's scheme

826:- Watercan perineum is caused by

- 1: Escherichia coli
- 2: Enterococcus fecalis
- 3: Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- 4: Treponema pallidum

827:- Beta phage is seen in

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Corynebacterium diptheriae
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Peptostreptococcus

828:- A 12-year-old boy has sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. Two days earlier, he swam in a lake that is believed to have been contaminated with dog excreta.

Leptospirosis is suspected. Which of the following laboratory tests is most appropriate to determine whether he has been infected with leptospira?

- 1: Agglutination test for leptospiral antigen
- 2: Counter immune-electrophoresis of urine sample
- 3: Gram stain of urine specimen
- 4: Spinal fluid for dark-field microscopy and culture in Fletcher serum medium

829:- An infant is brought to the emergency room with hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombocytopenia. Stool sample was cultured and non-lactose fermenting colonies grown on Sorbitol MacConkey agar, which also fermented glucose with gas. Which one of the following bacteria would most likely be isolated from a stool specimen?

- 1: Shigella
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Aeromonas
- 4: E. coli O157/H7

830:- DOC for Meningococcal chemoprophylaxis is -

- 1: Penicillin
- 2: Gentamicin
- 3: Rifampicin
- 4: Chloramphenicol

831:- Traveller's diarrhea is caused by

- 1: Shigella
- 2: E.coli
- 3: E.histolytica
- 4: Giardiasis

832:- Toxic shock syndrome is caused by

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Streptococcus albicans
- 4: Enterococcus Durans

833:- All organisms shows bipolar staining except -

- 1: Calymmatobacter granulomatis
- 2: Y. pestis
- 3: Pseudomonas mallei
- 4: H. influenzae

834:- Most dominant colonic bacteria is

- 1: Escherichia coli
- 2: Bacteroides
- 3: Clostridium
- 4: Veilonella

835:- A 12 yr old child presents with fever and cervical lymphadenopathy for last 36 hours. Oral examination shows a grey membrane on the right tonsil. What is the primary treatment?

- 1: Penicillin IV for 10 days
- 2: 20000 -40000 units I/M equine derived antitoxin
- 3: 80,000-1,20,000units I/M equine derived antitoxin
- 4: Erythromycin to be given for 2 weeks

836:- Legionnaire's disease is caused most commonly by-

- 1: Legionella pneumophila
- 2: Legionella micdadei
- 3: Pittsburgh agent
- 4: None of the above

837-: Pitted keratolysis affects -

- 1: Palm and soles
- 2: Face
- 3: Nails
- 4: All of the above

838-: True about Clostridium tetani is

- 1: It is gram positive
- 2: Subterminal spores
- 3: Grows in aerobic environment
- 4: It is gram negative

839-: Positive Schick's test indicates that person is:

- 1: Immune to diphtheria
- 2: Hypersensitive to diphtheria
- 3: Susceptible to diphtheria
- 4: Carrier of diphtheria

840-: Method of testing resistance to drugs in TB are all EXPECT:

- 1: Radiometric broth method
- 2: Molecular method

3: Disk diffusion method

4: PCR

841-: There is a breakout of MRSA in your hospital. What will you do next to prevent the spread of infection?

1: Close the hospital for a month

2: Asking the staff to wash hands thoroughly and frequently

3: Collect nasal swabs to identify MRSA carriers and isolate the patient

4: Clean the floor with chlorhexidine

842-: Rat bite fever may be caused by -

1: *Leptospira canicola*

2: *Streptobacillus moniliformis*

3: *Borrelia recurrentis*

4: *Yersinia*

843-: Non motile Clostridia is:

1: *Clostridium tetanomorphum*

2: *Clostridium histolyticum*

3: *Clostridium septicum*

4: *Clostridium perfringens*

844-: Most virulent variety of shigellosis is caused by:

1: *S. dysenteriae*

2: *S. sonnei*

3: *S. flexneri*

4: *S. boydii*

845:- All are medically important streptococci except

- 1: *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- 2: *Streptococcus agalactiae*
- 3: *Streptococcus equisimilis*
- 4: *Streptococcus salivarius*

846:- The virulence factor of *P.aeruginosa* , endotoxin A acts by

- 1: Type 3 secretion system
- 2: Inhibiting protein synthesis
- 3: Acts on toll like receptors
- 4: Biofilm formation

847:- *C. diphtheriae* is also called as:

- 1: Pfeffers bacilli
- 2: Whitmore bacilli
- 3: Robert Koch bacilli
- 4: Kleb-Loeffler's bacilli

848:- Thayer Martin medium is used for -

- 1: *Legionella*
- 2: *Meningococcus*
- 3: *Pneumococcus*
- 4: *Mycoplasma*

849:- Safety pin appearance is seen in -

- 1: *Vibrio vulnificus*
- 2: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- 3: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 4: *H. influenzae*

850:- Diagnostic method of choice for leptospirosis

- 1: MSAT
- 2: MAT
- 3: Cold agglutination test
- 4: Latex agglutination test

851:- Eschar is formed by which of the following organism?

- 1: *B. Henslae*
- 2: *B. anthracis*
- 3: *Staph aureus*
- 4: *E.coli*

852:- Bacterial adherence to epithelium is mediated through:

- 1: Sex pili
- 2: Fimbriae
- 3: Flagella
- 4: Mesosomes

853:- An army jawan posted in a remote forest area had fever and headache. His fever was 104degF and pulse was 70 per min. He had an erythematous lesion of about 1 cm on the leg surrounded by small vesicles, along with generalized lymphadenopathy at the time of

presentation to the referral hospital. His blood sample was collected to perform serology for the diagnosis of Rickettsial disease. Which one of the following results in Weil felix reaction will be diagnostic in this clinical setting:

- 1: High OX-2
- 2: High OX-19
- 3: High OX-K
- 4: High OX-19 and OX-2

854-: Regarding Clostridium perfringes gas gangrene false is

- 1: Common cause of gas gangrene
- 2: Nagler reaction positive
- 3: Most common toxin is hyaluronidase
- 4: Food poisoning of Clostridium perfringens produces heat resistant spores

855-: A 28-year-old man with fever persisting for 3 weeks presented with tricuspid valve vegetation. The patient is an intravenous drug abuser. The most common cause of endocarditis in this patient is

- 1: Streptococcus viridans
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Enterococcus fecalis
- 4: Pseudomonas

856-: Typhus, spotted fever, and scrub typhus share which of the following manifestations of disease?

- 1: Short incubation period (<48 h)
- 2: Fever, rash, and rickettsemia
- 3: Common vector
- 4: Similar geographic distribution

857:- Characteristic of primary chancre:(1988)

- 1: Painless punched out ulcer
- 2: Painless ulcer with over hanging edges
- 3: Painless ulcer with irregular raised edges
- 4: Painful punched out ulcer

858:- CSF Chloride is decreased in

- 1: Chronic alcoholism
- 2: General Paralysis of insane
- 3: Pyogenic meningitis
- 4: Tubercular meningitis

859:- A child has respiratory infection with membrane over Peritonsillar area. Swab was taken from the local area. The appropriate media for culture is :

- 1: L.J. media
- 2: Blood tellurite media
- 3: Cary media
- 4: Loeffler serum slope

860:- Best available option to prevent MRSA infection in a hospital -

- 1: Prophylactic antibiotics
- 2: Fumigation of wards
- 3: Proper hand washing
- 4: Use of disinfectants

861-: Microaerophilic bacteria is:

- 1: Campylobacter
- 2: Vibrio cholera
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Salmonella

862-: A patient admitted to an ICU is on central venous line for the last one week. He is on ceftazidime and amikacin. After 7 days of antibiotics he develops a spike of fever and his blood culture is positive for gram positive cocci in chains, which are catalase negative. Following this, vancomycin was started but the culture remained positive for the same organism even after 2 weeks of therapy. The most likely organism causing infection is

- 1: Coagulase negative staphylococcus
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Streptococcus viridans
- 4: Enterococcus faecium

863-: A Person ate some milk products in a party and after 6 hours started vomiting. Which organism is most likely the cause:

- 1: Bacillus cereus
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Clostridium botulism

864-: This test is positive in

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Streptococcus mitis
- 4: Streptococcus agalactiae

865:- Medusa head colonies on nutrient agar are seen in

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Brucella
- 4: Anthrax

866:- A 9-year-old boy presents with a migratory rash with central clearing on the back of his neck. The child had recently been on vacation with his family in Oregon and had gone hiking. The child's pediatrician observes the rash and suspects an infection with *B. burgdorferi*. Which of the following is thought to be a virulence factor of this organism

- 1: Intracellular growth in leukocytes
- 2: Expression of outer surface proteins
- 3: Localization in reticuloendothelial cells
- 4: Endotoxin release

867:- Bile solubility is required for:

- 1: *S. pneumoniae*
- 2: *S. aureus*
- 3: *S. agalactiae*
- 4: *S. pyogenes*

868:- A 4-month-old infant presents with failure to thrive, progressive muscular weakness, and poor head control. The mother states that she feeds the baby soy-based formula sweetened with honey. Organism most likely to be responsible is?

- 1: *Clostridium botulinum*
- 2: *Clostridium difficile*
- 3: *Clostridium perfringens*

4: Clostridium tetani

869:- Optimal percentage of NaCl for V cholerae -

1: 1%

2: 2%

3: 3%

4: 4%

870:- Flexor of hip joints are all except-

1: Psoas major

2: Sartorius

3: Gluteus maximus

4: Rectus femoris

871:- Most important reservoir of leptospira-

1: Man

2: Rat

3: Monkey

4: Pig

872:- Negative montoux test is when induration is -

1: <5mm

2: <10mm

3: <15 mm

4: <20 mm

873-: Swarming growth on culture is characteristic of which Gram-positive organism

- 1: Clostridium welchii
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Bacillus cereus
- 4: Proteus mirabilis

874-: Investigation of choice of diphtheria carrier is

- 1: Throat Swab Culture
- 2: Gram's stain
- 3: Albe's stain
- 4: Zeil Nelson's stain

875-: Selective agent for Mycobacteria in LJ medium is :

- 1: Methylene blue
- 2: Malachite green
- 3: Mineral salt solution
- 4: Glycerol

876-: True statement regarding non-coagulase staphylococci is:

- 1: They are non-pathogenic
- 2: They commonly infect indwelling prosthesis
- 3: They may cause scarlet fever
- 4: They are separated by gram staining

877-: A 25 year old patient with cystic fibrosis wants to know about the disease. Which of the following is majorly associated with chronic airway infection in cystic fibrosis?

- 1: Pseudomonas fluorescens
- 2: Pseudomonas putida
- 3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 4: Burkholderia pseudomallei

878:- Which of the following species of Brucella tends to produce more acute and aggressive presentation?

- 1: B.melitensis
- 2: B.suis
- 3: B.abous
- 4: B.canis

879:- The vector that transmits disease caused by both Rickettsia & orientia:

- 1: Rat flea
- 2: Tick
- 3: Louse
- 4: Trombiculid mite

880:- LRS Institute of Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases is located at-

- 1: Chennai
- 2: Bangalore
- 3: Delhi
- 4: Chengalpettu

881:- Which enzyme is responsible for this test

- 1: Clumping factor

- 2: Bound coagulase
- 3: Free coagulase
- 4: Hyaluronidase

882:- Which of the following is the enrichment medium for Vibrio cholera

- 1: Monsur taurocholate peptone water
- 2: TCBS medium
- 3: LJ medium
- 4: Regan lowe medium

883:- Actinomyces differs from bacteria in that -

- 1: Gram positive
- 2: Filamentous organism
- 3: Non-motile
- 4: Non-acid fast

884:- Not caused by chlamydia trachomatis -

- 1: Reiter's syndrome
- 2: Infertility
- 3: Conjunctivitis
- 4: Adult pneumonia

885:- Quellung reaction is associated with

- 1: Capsular degeneration
- 2: Capsular delineation
- 3: Capsular absence

4: Lecithinase production

886:- HP body is seen is -

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: Chlamydia psittaci
- 3: Chlamydia pneumoniae
- 4: Mycoplasma hominis

887:- 3-year-old girl with a history of hydrocephalus, c/o severe headache and fever. The girl underwent a revision of a ventricular-peritoneal shunt 1 month ago, and the neurologist suspects an infection . Which of the following organisms would most likely be isolated from the shunt tubing?

- 1: Bacteroides fragilis
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 3: Escherichia coli
- 4: Staphylococcus epidermidis

888:- School of fish appearance is characteristic of -

- 1: Bordetella pertussis
- 2: Yersinia enterocolitica
- 3: Haemophilus ducreyi
- 4: Legionella

889:- MC cause of diarrhea in children of developing country' is -

- 1: EHEC
- 2: ETEC
- 3: EAEC

4: EIEC

890:- Which of the following streptococcal antigen cross-reacts with synol fluid

- 1: Carbohydrate (group A)
- 2: Cell wall protein
- 3: Capsular hyaluronic acid
- 4: Peptidoglycan

891:- Clostridium tetani is

- 1: Gram positive bacilli
- 2: Gram negative bacilli
- 3: Gram positive cocci
- 4: Gram negative cocci

892:- After giving treatment for Syphilis, the response to treatment can be best assessed by

-

- 1: FTA- ABS
- 2: VDRL
- 3: TPHA
- 4: Immobilization test

893:- Globi in leprosy consist of -

- 1: AFB + macrophages
- 2: neutrophils + AFB
- 3: Platelet plug
- 4: None of the above

894:- Which of the following is most useful to differentiate Micrococci from Staphylococci

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Hugh Leifson test
- 3: Oxidase test
- 4: All of the above

895:- Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease

- 1: Hepatitis B
- 2: Amoebiasis
- 3: Bacterial vaginosis
- 4: Yaws

896:- Toxigenicity of tetanus is done on

- 1: Rabbit
- 2: Horse
- 3: Mouse
- 4: Guinea Pig

897:- Drug induced pseudomembraneous colitis is caused by

- 1: Cl.perfringens
- 2: Cl.difficile
- 3: Cl.tetani
- 4: Fusobacterium

898:- An 18 year old male presented with acute onset descending paralysis of 3 days duration. There is also history of blurring of vision for the same duration. On examination, the patient has quadripareisis with areflexia. Both the pupils are non-reactive. The most probably diagnosis is

- 1: Poliomyelitis
- 2: Botulism
- 3: Diphtheria
- 4: Porphyria

899:- Friedlander's bacillus is the eponym of

- 1: Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis
- 2: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 3: Proteus vulgaris
- 4: Bacillus anthracis

900:- A healthy 45-year-old female had root canal treatment about 3 weeks ago. She now presents with a new heart murmur, fever, painful skin nodules, abdominal pain, and an abnormal liver function test. Which of the following organisms would mostly likely cause endocarditis and is implicated in dental caries or root canal infections?

- 1: a-Hemolytic streptococci
- 2: Bacteroides fragilis
- 3: Escherichia coli
- 4: Lactobacillus species

901:- A 32 years old male, who recently visited a sea coast presented with ulcer over the left leg. The probable cause is:

- 1: Pasteurella multocida
- 2: Micrococcus halophilus
- 3: Vibrio vulnificus

4: Neisseria gonorrhoea

902:- Staphylococcus aureus virulence is due to

- 1: Pathogenicity correlated with coagulase
- 2: Endotoxin
- 3: Hemolysis
- 4: Pigmented colonies

903:- Lecithinase test is seen in:

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium difficile

904:- The differentiating feature of Neisseria gonococcus from Neisseria meningitidis is

- 1: Lactose fermentation
- 2: Maltose fermentation
- 3: Mannitol fermentation
- 4: Sucrose fermentation

905:- Selective media for Pseudomonas -

- 1: EMJH medium
- 2: PALCAM agar
- 3: PLET medium
- 4: Cefrimide agar

906:- Which of the following is a dimorphic fungus? (Repeat)

- 1: Rhizopus
- 2: Sporothrix schenckii
- 3: Tinea versicolor
- 4: Microsporum

907:- Naegler's reaction is used for:

- 1: Cl. Tetani
- 2: Cl. Botulinum
- 3: Cl. Perfringens
- 4: Cl. Septicum

908:- Which of the following is catalase positive?

- 1: Staph epidermidis
- 2: Enterococcus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Pneumococcus

909:- Treatment of sexual partner is required for all except:

- 1: Gardnerella vaginalis
- 2: Mycoplasma genitalium
- 3: Trichomonas vaginalis
- 4: Chlamydia trachomatis

910:- All are non suppurative complications of Streptococcus pyogenes except:

- 1: Rheumatoid arthritis

- 2: Reactive arthritis
- 3: Rheumatic carditis
- 4: Rheumatic fever

911:- The type of Diphtheria with highest mortality is

- 1: Pharyngeal
- 2: Nasal
- 3: Laryngeal
- 4: Conjunctival

912:- Staphylococcus differs from streptococcus by -

- 1: Coagulase test
- 2: Catalase test
- 3: Phosphatase
- 4: Gram negative

913:- True regarding anthrax is all except

- 1: Caused by insect bite
- 2: Caused by rubbing of skin
- 3: Cutaneous type is rare nowadays
- 4: Pulmonary infection occurs by inhalation

914:- Quellung reaction is seen in -

- 1: Group B streptococcus
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Pneumococcus

4: Enterococcus

915:- Whitemore bacillus is

- 1: Haemophilus influenza
- 2: Burkholderia mallei
- 3: Burkholderia pseudomallei
- 4: Burkholderia cepaciae

916:- Which of the following property(ies) is/are seen in the members of family Enterobacteriaceae?

- 1: They are catalase-positive
- 2: They are oxidase-negative
- 3: They ferment glucose
- 4: All are true

917:- All of the following pairs are true except:

- 1: Kleb-Loeffler bacillus: Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 2: Koch Week bacillus: Hemophilus influenzae
- 3: Eaton's agent: Mycoplasma pneumonia
- 4: Battey bacillus: Mycobacterium intracellular

918:- Scrub typhus presents with -

- 1: Lymphadenopathy, rash & eschar
- 2: Lymphadenopathy & rash but no eschar
- 3: Rash & eschar but no lymphadenopathy
- 4: Lymphadenopathy but no rash & eschar

919:- A patient is kept on ceftriaxone and amikacin, ESBL Klebsiella infection is detected .
What will you do next?

- 1: Continue with same antibiotic but in higher dose
- 2: Change ceftriaxone and add ceftazidime
- 3: Sta imipenem in place of ceftriaxone
- 4: Remove Amikacin

920:- A 25-year old farmer presented with history of high grade fever for 7 days and altered sensorium for 2 days. On examination, He was comatosed and had conjunctival hemorrhage. Urgent investigations showed a hemoglobin of 11 gm/dl, serum bilirubin 8 mg/dl and urea 78 mg/dl. Peripheral blood smear was negative for malarial parasite. What is the most likely diagnosis -

- 1: Brucellosis
- 2: Weil's disease
- 3: Acute viral hepatitis
- 4: Q fever

921:- Nucleic acid is not found in -

- 1: Virus
- 2: bacteria
- 3: Fungus
- 4: Prions

922:- The following statements are true regarding Clostridium perfringens except

- 1: It is the commonest cause of gas gangrene
- 2: It is normally present in human faeces
- 3: The principal toxin of Clostridium perfringens is the alpha toxin

4: Gas gangrene producing strains of Clostridium Perfringes produce heat resistant spores

923-: The main causative organism of Gas gangrene is

- 1: Bacillus anthrax
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Clostridium defficile
- 4: Clostridium perfringens

924-: True about anthrax - rpt

- 1: Cause by Gram positive bacilli
- 2: Soil reservoir
- 3: Spore formation takes place
- 4: More common in carnivorous than herbivores

925-: Which of the following is the predominant flora of the mouth?

- 1: Streptococcus mutans
- 2: Lactobacillus
- 3: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 4: E.coli

926-: Mechanism of action of pertussis toxin is all except:

- 1: Act by ADP ribosylation of GI subunit
- 2: Increase in calcium
- 3: Act by decreasing GTP
- 4: B subunit having ADP ribosylating activity

927:- Mr. X complained of chills and fever following a louse bite. He had rashes all over the body and was delirious at the time of presentation to the hospital and subsequently went into the coma. A provisional diagnosis of vasculitis due to rickettsial infection was made. Which one of the following can be the causative agent?

- 1: Rickettsia typhi
- 2: Rickettsia rickettsiae
- 3: Rickettsia prowazekii
- 4: Rickettsia akarai

928:- A 23-year-old presented with painless penile ulcer and painless lymphadenopathy. What is the diagnosis

- 1: Chancroid
- 2: Donovanosis
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Herpes

929:- Conjugate vaccines are available for the prevention of invasive disease caused by all of the following except

- 1: Hemophilus influenzae
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Neisseria meningitidis group C
- 4: Neisseria meningitidis group B

930:- A patient presents with signs of pneumonia. The bacteria obtained from sputum was a Gram-positive coccus which showed alpha hemolysis on sheep agar. Which of the following test will help to confirm the diagnosis

- 1: Bile solubility
- 2: Coagulase test

3: Bacitracin test

4: CAMP test

931-: Pea-soup stool is characteristically seen in:

1: Cholera

2: Botulism

3: Typhoid

4: Polio

932-: A cystic fibrosis patient presented with an episode of pneumonia. On sputum culture, mucoid colonies of Pseudomonas were seen. What does this indicate?

1: It formed a biofilm on bronchial walls

2: It underwent a mutation

3: It is resistant to most of antibiotics

4: There is a mistake with the culture technique

933-: Toxic shock syndrome was first discovered in

1: Tampon users

2: Diabetic septicemia

3: Drug addicts

4: None

934-: Lymphangitis is caused by

1: Staphylococcus

2: Streptococcus

3: Pneumococcus

4: Neisseria

935:- A child comes with fever, cold, cough, membrane over tonsils, nasal swab is taken, culture should be done on which medium for earliest diagnosis

1: Loffler's serum slop

2: LJ media

3: Macconkey's Agar

4: Citrate media

936:- Following is the drug of choice for salmonella typhi acute infection

1: Chloramphenicol

2: Ciprofloxacin

3: Cefixime

4: Amoxicillin

937:- A 65-year-old diabetic man presents to the emergency room with a severe productive cough producing thick bloody sputum resembling a "currant-jelly" like appearance. Culture using MacConkey agar reveals pink colonies, with large mucoid colonies on routine laboratory media. Which of the following organisms is most likely responsible for this patient's pneumonia?

1: Enterobacter cloacae

2: Escherichia coli

3: Klebsiella pneumoniae

4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

938:- True about staphylococcus aureus -

1: Micro aerophilic

2: Produce lemon yellow colonies

3: Grows with 10% Nacl

4: All are true

939:- Most common type of anthrax is

1: Cutaneous

2: Gastrointestinal

3: Pulmonary

4: Pneumonic

940:- HAM test is based upon :

1: GPI Anchor Proteins

2: Complement

3: Spectrin protein

4: Mannose binding proteins

941:- Which of the following corynebacterium toxin is similar to that of diphtheria toxin

1: Corynebacterium auris

2: Corynebacterium jivelai

3: Corynebacterium ulcerans

4: Corynebacterium striatum

942:- Rice watery stools are Characteristic of

1: Staphylococcus

2: Vibrio cholera

3: E.coli

4: Shigella

943:- In an oil immersion field 1-10 tubercle bacilli were seen per 10 field. It indicates

- 1: +
- 2: ++
- 3: +++
- 4: Scanty

944:- Chlamydia does not cause:

- 1: Q. fever
- 2: Non gonococcal urethritis
- 3: Trachoma
- 4: Salpingitis

945:- Effective for common gram-negative anaerobes

- 1: Aztreonam
- 2: Doxycycline
- 3: Vancomycin
- 4: Tobramycin

946:- Which among the following organism can't be demonstrated by gram staining?

- 1: Borrelia
- 2: spirochetes
- 3: Strep.pneumoniae
- 4: Mycoplasma

947:- Risk of pneumococcal meningitis is seen in

- 1: Post splenectomy patient
- 2: Patient undergone neurosurgical intervention
- 3: Patient following cardiac surgery
- 4: Patient with hypoplasia of lung

948-: Blood culture is done for

- 1: Brucellosis
- 2: Typhoid
- 3: Leptospirosis
- 4: All

949-: Which organism causes toxin shock syndrome

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Escherichia coli
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Enterococcus

950-: All are capsulated EXCEPT:

- 1: Klebsiella pneumonia
- 2: Hemophilus influenza
- 3: Bacillus anthracis
- 4: Escherichia coli

951-: All are true about Botulinum toxin except?

- 1: Diplopia
- 2: Dysphagia

3: Increase DTR

4: Constipation

952:- A box of ham sandwiches with mayonnaise, prepared by a person with a boil on his neck, is left out of the refrigerator for the on-call interns. Three doctors become violently ill approximately 2 hours after eating the sandwiches. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

1: Clostridium perfringens toxin

2: Coagulase from *S. aureus* in the ham

3: Penicillinase given to inactivate penicillin in the pork

4: Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin

953:- A patient was suffering from hepatorenal syndrome. A urine sample was obtained from the patient and was examined under the microscope. Which of the following technique is being used to make the organism visible?

1: Dark field microscopy

2: Routine microscopy with negatively stained background

3: Phase contrast microscopy

4: Compound light microscopy

954:- A 3 yr old boy fell down and injured his leg while he was playing on ground. After a few days, there are crepitations felt from injured area, what could be the probable causative organism?

1: Corynebacterium Diphtheriae

2: Pseudomonas Aeruginosa

3: Clostridium Tetani

4: Clostridium Welchii

955:- Inclusion body present in psittacosis is called:

- 1: HP body
- 2: Miyagawa corpuscles
- 3: Levinthalcole Lillie
- 4: Henderson Peterson

956:- CAMP test is positive for-

- 1: Group A streptococcus
- 2: Group B streptococcus
- 3: Group C streptococcus
- 4: Group D streptococcus

957:- Which is not a derivative of midgut:

- 1: Appendix
- 2: Jejunum
- 3: Ascending colon
- 4: Descending colon

958:- Best selective media for Salmonella ?

- 1: Thiosulphate citrate bile salt agar(TCBS)
- 2: Wilson and Blair's brilliant-green bismuth sulphite agar medium
- 3: Sorbitol MaCconkey agar
- 4: All of the above

959:- Mechanism of action of diphtheria toxin -

- 1: ADP ribosylation
- 2: Activation of adenylyl cyclase

3: Activation of guanylyl cyclase

4: Inhibition

960:- Toxic shock syndrome is caused by:

1: Staphylococci

2: E. coli

3: Pneumococci

4: Meningococci

961:- Energy store of cell is:

1: Adenosine monophosphate

2: Adenosine diphosphate

3: Adenosine triphosphate

4: Adenosine quadri phosphate

962:- All the following species of Haemophilus show satellitism , except

1: H. influenzae

2: H.aegypticus

3: H.haemolyticus

4: H.ducreyi

963:- Which one of the following factors released by heating a suspension of sheep erythrocytes is required for the growth of Haemophilus Influenzae in chocolate agar?

1: Hemin

2: Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD)

3: Hemoglobin

4: Hemolysin

964-: Selective medium for Pseudomonas:

- 1: Skirrow's medium
- 2: Regan Lowe medium
- 3: Ceftrimide agar
- 4: Ashdown's medium

965-: A veterinary doctor had pyrexia of unknown origin. His blood culture in special laboratory media was positive for gram-negative sho bacilli which were oxidase positive. Which one of the following is the likely organism grown in culture

- 1: Pasteurella spp
- 2: Francisella spp
- 3: Baonella spp
- 4: Brucella spp

966-: Which of the following is not a commensal of body -

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 3: Candida albicans
- 4: Corynebacterium

967-: A child was admitted to the hospital with H. influenza meningitis. Cefotaxime is preferred over ampicillin because:

- 1: Cefotaxime is more bioavailable
- 2: Cefotaxime is more active against altered penicillin binding protein
- 3: Drug of choice is trimethoprim sulfamethoxazole but cannot be given

4: Cefotaxime is more active against beta-lactamase

968:- Gonococcus is

- 1: Extracellular gram positive
- 2: Intracytoplasmic gram positive
- 3: Intracytoplasmic gram negative
- 4: Intranuclear gram positive

969:- Blood culture is indicated in all, Except:

- 1: Enteric fever
- 2: Sub acute bacterial endocarditis
- 3: Septicemia
- 4: Malaria

970:- Which of the following is used as control in plasma sterilization:

- 1: B. Subtilis
- 2: B. Stearothermophilus
- 3: Cl. Tetani
- 4: Cl. Perfringens

971:- A couple, who did not know each other very well, dated and had sexual contact. Several weeks later, the man noticed a small, painless vesicle on his penis, which ruptured and then healed. Soon, his inguinal lymph nodes enlarged and discharged pus through multiple sinus tracts. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a venereal disease caused by serotype L1, L2, or L3 of Chlamydia trachomatis. The differential diagnosis should include which of the following?

- 1: Babesiosis
- 2: Chancroid

3: Mononucleosis

4: Psittacosis

972:- The antibiotic of choice for streptococcal pharyngitis is

1: Penicillin

2: Ampicillin

3: Erythromycin

4: Vancomycin

973:- The classic triad of brucellosis include all, except

1: Fever with profuse night sweats

2: Meningoencephalitis

3: Ahralgia

4: Hepatosplenomegaly

974:- Most common organism causing URT1 in adult-

1: H influenza

2: Stap aureus

3: Strepto pneumonia

4: Streptococcus pyogenes

975:- Primarily human pathogenic bacteria is/are

1: Salmonella typhi

2: S. paratyphi A

3: S. paratyphi B

4: All of the above

976:- Catalase negative beta-hemolytic Streptococci is

- 1: Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- 2: Streptococcus Pyogenes
- 3: Streptococcus Agalactiae
- 4: Enterococcus

977:- Clostridium tetani is:

- 1: Gram positive bacilli
- 2: Gram negative bacilli
- 3: Gram positive cocci
- 4: Gram negative cocci

978:- Which of the following causes Meliodosis ?

- 1: Burkholderia mallei
- 2: Burkholderia pseudomallei
- 3: Burkholderia cepacia
- 4: None

979:- Mitsuda reaction is read after:

- 1: 3 days
- 2: 3 hours
- 3: 3 weeks
- 4: 3 months

980:- False about gram-positive cocci is

- 1: Staphylococcus saprophyticus causes UTI in females
- 2: Most enterococci are sensitive to penicillin
- 3: Non pathogenic strains are coagulase negative
- 4: Neonatal meningitis causing streptococci hydrolyses hippurate

981:- Pediculus humanus can transmitt -

- 1: Sleeping sickness
- 2: Plague
- 3: Chaga's disease
- 4: Relapsing fever

982:- Toxicogenicity of Corynebacterium diphtheria is determined by

- 1: Elek's gel precipitation test
- 2: Aselole reaction
- 3: Nagler's reaction
- 4: All

983:- Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome is due to

- 1: Erythrogenic toxin
- 2: Enterotoxin F
- 3: Enteoxin C
- 4: None

984:- An experimental compound is discovered that prevents the activation of adenyl cyclase and the resulting increase in cyclic AMP. The toxic effects of which of the following bacteria might be prevented with the use of this experimental compound?

- 1: Vibrio cholerae

2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae

3: Pseudomonas

4: Listeria monocytogenes

985-: Culture medium for Corynebacterium diphtheria is

1: Loeffler's serum slope

2: McConkey's agar

3: Sabourauds agar

4: Lowenstein Jensen medium

986-: Malignant pustule is caused by

1: Pseudomonas

2: Streptococcus

3: Staphylococcus

4: Bacillus anthrax

987-: When a healthy adult acquires a bacterial infection, the immune system is effective against the microorganism by mounting an immune response. Phagocytosis is an important function of neutrophils and macrophages. However both of them have distinguished characteristics. The false statement regarding the above immune response is

1: Lysosomes of neutrophils and macrophages contain abundant proteolytic enzymes

2: After phagocytosis, neutrophil usually becomes inactivated and dies, while a macrophage can survive and function for a few months

3: Lysosomes of both neutrophils and macrophages contains large amount of lipases.

4: A single neutrophil can usually phagocytize up to 20 bacteria, while a single macrophage can phagocytize as many as 100 bacteria

988-: Pneumococcus can be differentiated from streptococcus by

- 1: Type of hemolysis
- 2: Gram staining
- 3: Growth characteristics
- 4: Bile solubility

989:- Culture medium for campylobacter Jej uni -

- 1: BYCE medium
- 2: Skirrow's medium
- 3: Thayer-Martin medium
- 4: TCBS medium

990:- Medusa head colonies on nutrient agar is seen in -

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Brucella
- 4: Anthrax

991:- The following are true regarding Lyme's Disease, except:-

- 1: It is transmitted by ixodid tick.
- 2: Erythema chronicum migrans may be a clinical feature
- 3: Borrelia recurrentis is the aetiological agent
- 4: Rodents act as natural hosts

992:- Tellurite stimulates growth of

- 1: E. coil
- 2: Cl. Tetani

3: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

4: *Salmonella*

993-: A patient complained to his dentist about a draining lesion in his mouth. A Gram's stain of the pus showed a few Gram-positive cocci, leukocytes, and many branched Gram-positive rods. The most likely cause of the disease is

1: *Actinomyces israelii*

2: *Actinomyces viscosus*

3: *C. diphtheriae*

4: *Propionibacterium acnes*

994-: The sputum specimen of a 70 year old male was cultured on a 5% sheep blood agar. The culture showed the presence of a-haemolytic colonies next day. The further processing of this organism is most likely to yield.

1: Gram positive cocci in short chains, catalase negative and bile resistant

2: Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble

3: Gram positive cocci in clusters, catalase positive and coagulase positive

4: Gram negative coccobacilli catalase positive and oxidase positive

995-: Which of the following is a dimorphic fungus?

1: *Rhizopus*

2: *Sporothrix schenckii*

3: *Tinea versicolor*

4: *Microsporium*

996-: A 4-year-old boy gives the history of bloody diarrhea and now hospitalized for oliguria and hypension. With which organism is he most likely infected?

1: *Clostridium perfringens*

- 2: Salmonella typhi
- 3: Enteroinvasive E. coli
- 4: Shiga toxin-producing E. coli

997:- Three months ago, a 53 year old woman had surgery and chemotherapy for breast cancer. Four weeks ago, she developed a cough occasionally productive of purulent sputum. About 2 weeks ago, she noted a slight but progressive weakness of her left arm and leg. On chest examination, rales were heard over the left upper back when the patient breathed deeply. Neurologic examination confirmed weakness of the left arm and leg. Chest radiography showed a left upper lobe infiltrate. Contrast enhanced computed tomography showed two lesions in the right hemisphere. Gram stain of a purulent sputum specimen showed branching Gram positive rods that were partially acid fast. Which of the following organisms is the cause of this patient's current illness?

- 1: Actinomyces israelii
- 2: Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum
- 3: Aspergillus fumigatus
- 4: Nocardia

998:- Battey bacillus is

- 1: Mycobacterium intracellulare
- 2: Mycobacterium leprae
- 3: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 4: Mycobacterium kansai

999:- The toxigenicity of C.diphtheriae is due to:

- 1: Beta phage
- 2: Lambda page
- 3: Gamma phage
- 4: Delta phage

1000:- All are true about cutaneous anthrax except

- 1: Extremely painful
- 2: The whole area is congested and edematous
- 3: Central crustation with black eschar
- 4: Satellite nodule around inguinal region

1001:- Mark the false statement regarding Borellia :

- 1: Barbour-Stoenner-kelly broth medium is used to isolate Borrelia miyaotoi
- 2: Preferred time to obtain a blood specimen is between the fever's onset and its peak
- 3: Gold standard for lab diagnosis is direct detection of spirochetes by microscopy of the blood
- 4: Lyme disease is a tick borne fever caused by Borrelia burgdorferi

1002:- The following is the etiological agent of Rocky mountain spotted fever:

- 1: Rickettsia rickettsii
- 2: Rochalimaea quintana
- 3: Rickettsia tsutsugamushi
- 4: Coxiella burnetii

1003:- Oval bulging terminal spores are seen in

- 1: Clostridium teium
- 2: Clostridium welchii
- 3: Clostridium perfringes
- 4: Clostridium histolyticum

1004-: Microorganism motile at 25degC but not motile at 37oC is:

- 1: Listeria monocytogenes
- 2: Campylobacter
- 3: Streptococcus agalactiae
- 4: E. coli

1005-: Pyoverdin is produced by :

- 1: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 2: Clostridium perfringenes
- 3: Bacillus stearothermophilus
- 4: Salmonella typhi

1006-: Staphylococcal food poisoning includes the following feature

- 1: Incubation period of 24 hrs
- 2: Requires immediate antibiotics
- 3: Common with dairy products
- 4: Heat labile enterotoxin

1007-: In the laboratory, the screening procedure used to differentiate Salmonella and Shigella from other Enterobacteriaceae includes testing for their inability to:

- 1: Ferment glucose
- 2: Ferment lactose
- 3: Produce cytochrome oxidase
- 4: Reduce nitrates

1008-: Gram Stain is a:

- 1: Simple stain
- 2: Differential stain
- 3: Negative stain
- 4: None

1009:- Which of the following pigment is only produced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*?

- 1: Pyoverdinin
- 2: Pyorubin
- 3: Pyocyanin
- 4: Pyomelanin

1010:- Rose spots are seen in -

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Chikungunya fever
- 3: Typhoid
- 4: Tuberculosis

1011:- A patient with AIDS returned from Haiti with acute diarrhea. The stool revealed an oval organism (8 to 9 μm in diameter) that was acid-fast and fluoresced blue under ultraviolet light. The most likely identification of this organism is

- 1: Cyclospora
- 2: Giardia
- 3: Cryptosporidium
- 4: Enterocytozoon

1012:- Bacillary angiomatosis caused by:

- 1: *Bartonella henselae*

2: Bartonella quintana

3: Bartonella bacilliformis

4: Coxiella burnetii

1013:- A 71 year old female presents with fever, chills, difficulty in breathing and productive cough. She also complains of left sided chest pain. Physical examination shows, increased VF, dullness to percussion, decreased bronchial sounds. Chest X-ray shows left lower lobe consolidation. Culture grows organisms that are catalase negative and shows positive Quellung reaction. Gram staining of organism is

1: Gram positive diplococcus

2: Gram negative diplococcus

3: Gram positive cocci in clusters

4: Gram negative rods

1014:- Regarding Proteus, which is true?

1: Musty odour

2: Most common infection caused is respiratory tract infection

3: PPA test positive

4: Esthiomene is a complication in females

1015:- Multi drug resistant tuberculosis is resistance to?

1: INH & Pyrizinamide

2: INH & Rifampicin

3: Rifampicin & Pyrizinamide

4: Resistance to all

1016:- A 41-year-old patient is diagnosed with infective endocarditis. Which of the following has good prognosis?

- 1: Prosthetic valve endocarditis
- 2: IV drug abuse
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Streptococcus viridans

1017-: True about chlamydia-

- 1: Extracellular bacteria
- 2: HeLa cells for isolation
- 3: Gram positive
- 4: Penicillin is drug of choice

1018-: Weil -felix reaction positive with OXK antigen in -

- 1: Trench fever
- 2: Scrub typhus
- 3: Endemic typhus
- 4: Epidemic typhus

1019-: Selective media for vibrio:

- 1: TCBS
- 2: Stuart
- 3: Skirrows
- 4: MYPA

1020-: A man, after skinning a dead animal, developed a pustule on his hand as shown. A smear prepared from the lesion showed the presence of Gram positive bacilli in long chains which were positive for McFadyean's reaction. The most likely aetiological agent is :

- 1: Clostridium tetani

2: *Listeria monocytogenes*

3: *Bacillus anthracis*

4: *Actinomyces* sp

1021-: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* is arranged in-

1: Bamboo stick pattern

2: Cuneiform pattern

3: Fish in stream pattern

4: Rail road track pattern

1022-: Bacteria showing antigenic variation-

1: *Yersinia*

2: *Bordetella*

3: *Brucella*

4: *Borrelia*

1023-: Catalase positive coagulase negative beta hemolytic bacteria is

1: *Streptococcus pyogenes*

2: *Staphylococcus aureus*

3: Coagulase negative staphylococcus

4: Enterococci

1024-: Which property was demonstrated by Griffith with experiments on mice using pneumococcus

1: Lysogenic conversion

2: Transduction

3: Transformation

4: Conjugation

1025-: A cook prepares sand witches for 10 people going for picnic. Eight out of them develop severe gastroenteritis within 4-6 hrs of consumption of the sand witches. It is likely that on investigations the cook is found to be the earner of:

1: Salmonella typhi.

2: Vibrio cholerae

3: Entamoeba histolytica

4: Staphylococcus aureus.

1026-: A diabetic patient developed cellulitis due to S. Aureus, which was found to be methicillin-resistant on the antibiotic sensitivity testing. All of the following antibiotics will be appropriate except -

1: Vancomycin

2: Imipenem

3: Teicoplanin

4: Linezolid

1027-: All of the following statements are true regarding Staphylococci except:

1: A majority of infections caused by coagulase-negative Staphylococci are due to Staphylococcus epidermidis

2: b-lactamase production in Staphylococci is under plasmid control

3: Expression of methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus increases when it is incubated at 37degC on blood agar

4: Methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus is independent of b-lactamase production

1028-: Targeted critical agents used in a bioterrorist event are except?

- 1: Junin virus
- 2: Ricinus communis
- 3: Bacillus cereus
- 4: Coxiella burnetii

1029-: A farmer presenting with fever off-and on for the past 4 years was diagnosed to be suffering from chronic brucellosis. All of the following serological tests would be helpful in the diagnosis at this state except:

- 1: Standard Agglutination test
- 2: 2 Mercapto-ethanol test
- 3: Complement fixation test
- 4: Coomb' s test

1030-: A wound specimen obtained from a person working with wool from a Caribbean island demonstrated a large gram-positive rod from a non- hemolytic colony with swirling projections on blood agar. The most likely method to demonstrate spores would be which of the following

- 1: Gram stain
- 2: Acid-fast stain
- 3: India ink stain
- 4: Malachite green stain

1031-: An outbreak of streptococcal pharyngitis has occurred in a remote village. In order to carry out the epidemiological investigations of the outbreak, it is necessary to perform the culture of the throat swab of the patients suffering from the disease. The transpo media of choice would be

- 1: Salt mannitol media
- 2: Pike's media
- 3: Stua's media

4: Cary blair media

1032:- Muscles of neck with dual nerve supply?

1: Sternohyoid

2: Digastric

3: Thyrohyoid

4: Stylohyoid

1033:- Most common cause of pyomyositis is?

1: Streptococcus pyogenes

2: Pseudomonas

3: Staphylococcus Aureus

4: E. Coli

1034:- MRS A do not show sensitivity to:

1: Aminoglycosides

2: Oxazolidinone

3: Lincosamide

4: Carbapenem

1035:- All of the following are true except.

1: E. coli is an aerobe and facultative anaerobes

2: Proteus forms uric acid stones

3: E. coli is motile by peritrichate flagella

4: Proteus causes deamination of phenylalanine to phenylpyruvic acid

1036:- Staphylococcus differs from streptococcus by

- 1: Coagulase test
- 2: Catalase test
- 3: Phosphatase
- 4: Gram negative

1037:- Out of 20 children that went to a party, 11 developed abdominal pain, diarrhea with nausea and vomiting around 6 hours after food intake. Most likely causative agent:

- 1: Rotavirus
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Clostridium perfringens

1038:- New York agar is used for -

- 1: Salmonella
- 2: Clostridia
- 3: Neisseria
- 4: Bacillus Anthracis

1039:- A farmer presenting with fever off and on for the past 4 years was diagnosed to be suffering from chronic Brucellosis. All of the following serological tests would be helpful in the diagnosis at this state except:

- 1: Standard agglutination test
- 2: 2-mercapto-ethanol test
- 3: Complement fixation test
- 4: Coomb's test

1040:- Which of the following bacteria act by increasing cAMP.

- 1: Vibrio cholera
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: E. coli heat stable toxin
- 4: Salmonella

1041:- Sulphur granules are seen in -

- 1: Sulphur poisoning
- 2: Actinomycosis
- 3: H₂SO₄ poisoning
- 4: Staphylococcal infection

1042:- Proteus mirabilis is associated with which renal calculi?

- 1: Uric acid
- 2: Struvite
- 3: Cysteine
- 4: Calcium Oxalate

1043:- True about following is?

- 1: 115 degree C at for 20 min
- 2: 121-degree C at for 15 min
- 3: 118-degree C at for 15 min
- 4: 124-degree C at for 15 min

1044:- Organism implicated in Cellulitis following animal bites is

- 1: Staph.aureus

2: Pseudomonas

3: Pasteurella

4: Klebsiella

1045:- The following are features of pneumococcus except

1: Bile insolubility

2: Optochin sensitivity

3: Gram positive cocci

4: Encapsulated

1046:- Diplococcus pneumoniae shows the following characters except

1: Capsule

2: Bile solubility test positive

3: Causes Meningitis

4: Not pathogenic to mice

1047:- Cellulitis is caused by all except

1: Streptococcus

2: Staphylococcus

3: Hemophilus influenza

4: Moraxella

1048:- The single most common cause of pyrexia of unknown origin is

1: Mycobacterium tuberculosis

2: Salmonella typhi

3: Brucella species

4: Salmonella paratyphi A

1049:- Malignant pustulosis is observed in:

- 1: Anthrax
- 2: Actinomycotic mycetoma
- 3: Plague
- 4: Cutaneous mucormycosis

1050:- Which of the following is known as battey bacillus?

- 1: Mycobacterium intercellulare
- 2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 3: Mycobacterium leprae
- 4: Mycobacterium kansasii

1051:- All of the following are true except-

- 1: E. coli is an aerobe and facultative anaerobes
- 2: Proteus forms uric acid stones
- 3: E. coli is motile by peritrichate flagella
- 4: Proteus causes deamination of phenylalanine to phenylpyruvic acid.

1052:- Catalase positive, beta-hemolytic staphylococcus:

- 1: S. aureus
- 2: S. epidermidis
- 3: S. saprophyticus
- 4: None

1053:- Which is the nerve supplying gamellus inferior muscle?

- 1: Nerve to obturator internus
- 2: Nerve to obturator externus
- 3: Nerve to quadratus femoris
- 4: Ventral rami to S1 and S2

1054:- Which of the following stains positive with modified AFB stain?

- 1: Bacillus anthrax
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 3: Cryptosporidium parvum
- 4: Actinomycetes

1055:- Most common cause of infection caused by intravascular catheter -

- 1: Ecoli
- 2: Coagulase negative staphylococci
- 3: Staph aureus
- 4: Pseudomonas

1056:- 73 yrs old Ramlal has intra-abdominal sepsis. The causative organism was found to be vancomycin, gentamycin and ampicillin resistant. It grows well in presence of 6.5% NaCl and arginine. Bile esculin hydrolysis is positive. Which of the following is this organism

- 1: Streptococcus agalactae
- 2: Enterococcus faecalis
- 3: Streptococcus bovis
- 4: Streptococcus pneumonia

1057:- Which of the following is not a group A bioterrorism agent

- 1: Small pox
- 2: Hemorrhagic fever
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Botulism

1058-: Milk ring test is done for:

- 1: Brucellosis
- 2: Bacteriodes
- 3: Tuberculosis
- 4: Salmonellosis

1059-: Causative organism of HUS is

- 1: ETEC
- 2: Shigella dysenteriae
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Pseudomonas

1060-: Sensitivity of urinary Antigen test of Legionella is?

- 1: 80%
- 2: 90%
- 3: 95%
- 4: 99%

1061-: Brucella abortus primarily affects -

- 1: Dog
- 2: Cattle

3: Swine

4: Goat

1062:- Which salmonella is anaerogenic :

1: S. typhi

2: S.paratyphi A

3: S. paratyphi B

4: All of the above

1063:- Following are complication of diphtheria except:

1: Polyneuritis

2: Myocarditis

3: Palatal paralysis

4: Veigo

1064:- Rocky mountain spotted fever is caused by -

1: Rickettsia rickettsii

2: Rochalimaea quintana

3: Rickettsia tsutsugamushi

4: Coxiella burnetii

1065:- Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome is caused by

1: Neisseria

2: Chlamydia

3: Hemophilus influenza type b

4: Listeria

1066:- Which of the following causes epidemic typhus

- 1: R. typhi
- 2: R. prowazekii
- 3: R. rickettsii
- 4: R. tsutsugamushi

1067:- Which organism grows in alkaline pH?

- 1: Vibrio
- 2: Klebsiella
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: E.coli

1068:- True statement about Streptococcus is:

- 1: Non-motile, non sporing cocci
- 2: Grows only in media containing blood or serum
- 3: Ferment sugar to produce acid but no gas
- 4: All of the above

1069:- E coli causing hemolytic uremic syndrome -

- 1: Enteropathogenic
- 2: Enterotoxigenic
- 3: Enteroinvasive
- 4: Enterohemorrhagic

1070:- Albert's stain is used for -

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 3: C. perffingens
- 4: C. tetani

1071:- H.Pyloric is Carcinogenic due to all Except

- 1: Cag A gene
- 2: Vac A gene
- 3: Elaboration of interleukin 8
- 4: Causes RNA splicing

1072:- Main cytokine involved in erythema nodosum leprosum reaction is

- 1: IL 2
- 2: Interferon gamma
- 3: Tumour necrosis factor alpha
- 4: Macrophage colony stimulating factor

1073:- Verocytotoxin has been in individual suffering from hemolytic uraemic syndrome in their:

- 1: Blood
- 2: Tissues
- 3: Faeces
- 4: Saliva

1074:- Red pigment producing bacteria is

- 1: Escherichia coli

- 2: Bordetella parapeussis
- 3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 4: Serratia marcescens

1075:- 'School of fish' appearance under microscope is seen in:

- 1: Cholera
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Diphtheria

1076:- Which of the following is not a biotype of diphtheria?

- 1: Gravis
- 2: Intermedius
- 3: Belfanti
- 4: Meningitides

1077:- Weil felix reaction is heterophile antibodies reaction due sharing of Rickettsial antigen with -

- 1: Shigella
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Chlamydia
- 4: Mycoplasma

1078:- Spores of Cl.botulinum in infant girl present as-

- 1: Flopy infant syndrome
- 2: Relapsing fever

3: Rocky. Mountain spotted fever

4: Toxic shock syndrome

1079:- Periplasmic space is seen in -

1: Gram positive bacteria

2: Gram negative bacteria

3: Acid fast bacteria

4: All

1080:- Draughtsman colonies are seen in

1: Staphylococcus

2: Salmonella

3: Pneumococcus

4: Corynebacterium

1081:- All are true regarding staphylococcal toxin except

1: Beta haemolysin shows hot cold phenomenon

2: Mainly endotoxin

3: Enterotoxin causes food poisoning

4: Exfoliative toxin causes Ritter's syndrome

1082:- Virulence or pathogenicity of pneumococcus depends upon

1: Capsular polysaccharide

2: Cell wall antigen

3: Flagellar antigen

4: Fimbrial antigen

1083:- True about Bacillus anthracis is?

- 1: Zoonotic disease
- 2: Man to man transmission possible
- 3: Agent for bioterrorism
- 4: Antibiotic has no role

1084:- Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by?

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium difficile
- 3: Clostridium tetani
- 4: Clostridium botulinum

1085:- In a syphilis patient, site which does not help in isolation of organism:-

- 1: Gumma
- 2: Primary chancre
- 3: Mucosal patch
- 4: Maculopapular rash

1086:- The best culture medium for primary isolation of H. influenzae is?

- 1: Chocolate agar
- 2: Fildes' agar
- 3: Levinthal's medium
- 4: Nutrient agar

1087:- The mechanism of action of EPEC is:

- 1: Adherence to enterocytes
- 2: Stimulates adenylcyclase
- 3: Produce secretory diarrhea
- 4: None of the above

1088:- An organism grown on agar shows green colored colonies; likely organism is:

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: E. coli
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Peptostreptococcus

1089:- Which laryngeal cartilage is elastic-

- 1: Epiglottis
- 2: Corniculate
- 3: Cuneiform
- 4: Thyroid

1090:- A 45-year-old man goes to his family doctor complaining of a constant, non-productive cough. The man also has severe chest pains which he says have bothered him for the past week. The man also says that this is unusual for him because it is summer and he usually gets his "colds" in the winter and not in July. When the physician examines the man's chest, he hears an abnormal or pathological sound upon auscultation. The man had pneumonia with consolidation in both lobes. No organism was isolated from his sputum on blood agar, but the physician gave him a shot of penicillin "just in case". As it turned out, the penicillin shot did nothing to relieve the man's distress. After 96 hours, a Gram-negative bacterium from the man's sputum did grow on buffered charcoal yeast extract. What disease did this man have?

- 1: Legionnaires' disease
- 2: Lobar pneumonia caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- 3: Lobar pneumonia caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

4: Psittacosis

1091:- Atypical pneumonia can be caused by the following microbial agents except?

- 1: Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- 2: Legionella pneumophila
- 3: Human Corona virus
- 4: Klebsiella pneumoniae

1092:- Antistreptolysin O test is diagnostic in

- 1: Acute rheumatic fever
- 2: SLE
- 3: SBE
- 4: Rheumatoid arthritis

1093:- Which of the following infection is mainly diagnosed by serological tests-

- 1: Actinomycosis
- 2: Q Fever
- 3: TB
- 4: Leprosy

1094:- There is an outbreak of watery diarrhea due to Shigella occurred in several day care centers in Pondicherry. Which Shigella sp. is most likely involved?

- 1: S. boydii
- 2: S. flexneri
- 3: S. sonnei
- 4: S. dysenteriae

1095:- Post-splenectomy patient is in need of ____ vaccination

- 1: Pneumococcal
- 2: Rota virus
- 3: BCG
- 4: MMR

1096:- Which of the following is not mechanism for resistance to MRSA -

- 1: Resistance is chromosomally mediated
- 2: Produced mainly by alteration in PBPs
- 3: MRSA resistance is absolutely beta-lactamase independent
- 4: Intrinsic resistance is absent

1097:- Hemorrhagic colitis is caused by which strain of E. coli-

- 1: Enteropathogenic
- 2: Enterotoxigenic
- 3: Enteroinvasive
- 4: Enterohemorrhagic

1098:- Which bacteria is known as Friedlanders bacillus?

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 3: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 4: Vibrio parahemolyticus

1099:- A child presented with fever and lymphadenopathy. Oral examination shows a grey membrane over right tonsil. Which of the following medium will be used for early diagnosis of pathogen?

- 1: Nutrient agar
- 2: Blood agar
- 3: Loeffler's serum slope
- 4: Lowenstein Jensen medium

1100:- Fever of unknown origin in a farmer who raises goats would most likely be caused by which of the following organisms?

- 1: Brucella melitensis
- 2: Clostridium novyi
- 3: T. pallidum
- 4: Histoplasma capsulatum

1101:- True statement about widal test in typhoid is:

- 1: Widal test is confirmative in endemic areas
- 2: Antibiotic treatment does not alter widal test results
- 3: Previous infection alters widal test
- 4: Widal test does not alter with prior vaccination

1102:- Drug of choice for the following is:

- 1: Chloroquine
- 2: Quinine
- 3: Clindamycin
- 4: Dapsone

1103:- Beta blockers are indicated for all of the following conditions except

- 1: Hypothyroidism
- 2: Alcohol withdrawal
- 3: Portal hypertension
- 4: Performance anxiety

1104:- Meningitis with rash is seen in

- 1: Neisseria meningitidis
- 2: Hemophilus influenzae
- 3: Streptococcus agalactae
- 4: Pneumococcus

1105:- Mycoplasma are intrinsically resistant to:

- 1: Aminoglycosides
- 2: Macrolides
- 3: Cephalosporins
- 4: Tetracyclines

1106:- The 23 valent pneumococci vaccine is recommended in all except

- 1: CSF leak
- 2: Chronic cardiac disease
- 3: Children less than 2 years
- 4: Nephrotic syndrome

1107:- Which of the following is the causative organism for angular conjunctivitis

- 1: Moraxella catarrhalis

2: Moraxella lacunata

3: Moraxella pseudogenus

4: Moraxella bovis

1108:- A 'Malignant pustule' is a term used for :

1: An infected malignant melanoma

2: A carbuncle

3: A rapidly spreading rodent ulcer.

4: Anthrax of the skin

1109:- Drug of choice for carriers of diphtheria is

1: Penicillin G

2: Septran

3: Tetracycline

4: Erythromycin

1110:- Staphylococcal pathogenicity is indicated by

1: Coagulase positivity

2: Hemolysis

3: Lipoteichoic acid

4: Endotoxin

1111:- VDRL reactive mother gave birth to an infant. All of the following would help in determining the risk of transmission to the infant except:

1: TPHA test on the serum sample of the mother

2: TPHA test on the serum sample of the infant

- 3: VDRL on the paired serum sample of the infant and mother
- 4: Time interval between the treatment of the mother and her delivery

1112:- Contaminant in home canned vegetables and smoked fish includes

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Bacillus cereus

1113:- Rapid examination of tubercle bacilli is possible with

- 1: Ziehl-Neelson stain
- 2: Kin young stain
- 3: Auramine-Rhodamine stain
- 4: Giemsa stain

1114:- Vibrio cholerae was discovered (1883) by

- 1: Ogston
- 2: Loeffler
- 3: Robert Koch
- 4: Leeuwenhoek

1115:- A male patient with symptoms of urethritis. Examination reveals only pus cells without any organism. Most likely cause is:

- 1: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 2: H. ducreyi
- 3: Treponema pallidum

4: M. tuberculi

1116:- Culture media used for isolation of Bordetella pertussis-

- 1: L-J medium
- 2: Chocolate media
- 3: Wilson blair medium
- 4: Bordet - Gengou medium

1117:- Most common symptom of tetanus is -

- 1: Tonic-clonic seizures
- 2: Hemplegia
- 3: Lock-jaw
- 4: Opisthotonus

1118:- A urine sample of a patient suspected to have urinary tract infection(UTI) was sent to the microbiology lab. On culture, the colony shows hemolysis on blood agar, on eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar the following is seen, a positive indole test, and a positive MUG test. The most likely etiologic organism is

- 1: Salmonella typhi
- 2: Proteus vulgaris
- 3: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 4: E.coli

1119:- Meliodosis is caused by -

- 1: Burkholderia mallei
- 2: Burkholderia pseudomallei
- 3: Burkholderia cepacia

4: Pseudomonas mallei

1120:- Bacteria surviving alkaline media

- 1: E.coli
- 2: Shigella
- 3: Vibrio
- 4: Salmonella

1121:- Shigella dysentery due to exotoxin is by:

- 1: S. dysenteriae
- 2: S. flexneri
- 3: S. sonnei
- 4: S. shigellae

1122:- An 11-year-old child presented with sore throat since 3 days, which medium is used to culture the throat swab

- 1: Blood agar
- 2: LJ medium
- 3: Stewa medium
- 4: Chocolate agar

1123:- Which of the following organisms is most likely to cause infection in this following case?

- 1: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 4: Escheriachia coli

1124:- A farmer who handles goats and sheeps is presenting with fever, muscle and joint pain, and rash. The most likely diagnosis is -

- 1: Brucellosis
- 2: Malaria
- 3: Glanders
- 4: Melioidosis

1125:- Virulence determinant implicated in pathogenesis of scarlet fever is

- 1: Hyaluronidase
- 2: M protein
- 3: Pyrogenic exotoxin
- 4: Streptokinase

1126:- A patient presented to the OPD with clinical features of pneumonia. Sputum examination of the patient revealed a gram positive cocci with alpha hemolysis on sheep agar. Which test will you do to confirm the diagnosis?

- 1: Coagulase test
- 2: Bacitracin sensitivity
- 3: CAMP test
- 4: Bile solubility

1127:- Gas gangrene is caused by -rpt question

- 1: Clostridium novyi
- 2: Clostridium septicum
- 3: Clostridium histolyticum
- 4: Clostridium perfringens

1128:- The following statements about meningococcal meningitis are true except

- 1: The source of infection is mainly clinical case
- 2: The disease is more common in dry and cold months of the year
- 3: Chemoprophylaxis of close contacts of cases is recommended
- 4: The vaccine is not effective in children below 2 yrs of age

1129:- Clostridium perfringens is cultured on both halves of this egg yolk agar. This test is used to detect-

- 1: Hyaluronidase
- 2: Theta toxin
- 3: Alpha toxin
- 4: Gas production

1130:- Which one of the following statements is true regarding pathogenicity of Mycobacteria species?

- 1: M. tuberculosis is more pathogenic than M. bovis to humans
- 2: M. kansasii can cause disease indistinguishable from tuberculosis
- 3: M. africanum infection is acquired from environmental source
- 4: M. marinum is responsible for tubercular lymphadenopathy

1131:- Most common organism responsible for gas gangrene is -

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium difficile
- 3: Clostridium tetani
- 4: Clostridium septicum

1132:- Streptococcus toxin which is responsible for connective tissue breakdown?

- 1: Hyaluronidase
- 2: Streptolysin O
- 3: Streptolysin S
- 4: Streptococcus pyogenic exotoxin

1133:- An outbreak of streptococcal pharyngitis has occurred in a remote village. In order to carry out the epidemiological investigations of the outbreak it is necessary to perform the culture of the throat swab of the patients suffering from the disease. The transport media of choice would be:

- 1: Salt mannitol media
- 2: Pike's media
- 3: Stuart's media
- 4: Cary Blair media

1134:- Lyme's disease is caused by:

- 1: Borrelia parkeri
- 2: Borellia burgdoferi
- 3: Borrelia recurrentis
- 4: Borrelia hermsi

1135:- Treponema pallidum was discovered by:

- 1: Hillary and Mehoni
- 2: Hoffman and Shauddin
- 3: Warren and Marshall
- 4: Yersin and Kitasato

1136:- Trachoma is one of the leading causes of blindness. Which of the following best typifies the disease?

- 1: It is caused by *C. trachomatis*
- 2: It is best treated with systemic cephalosporins and ophthalmic tetracycline
- 3: It affects 400 million people in the Pacific Rim
- 4: It is a form of chronic uveitis

1137:- Which toxin of streptococcus cause hemolysis

- 1: Streptolysin O
- 2: Streptolysin S
- 3: Streptodornanase
- 4: Hyaluronidase

1138:- Confirmatory test for syphilis:

- 1: VDRL
- 2: FTAABS
- 3: RPR
- 4: None

1139:- Arthropod vector involved in causing Scrub typhus is

- 1: Ticks
- 2: Human louse
- 3: Fleas
- 4: Mites

1140:- Anthrax bacilli differs from anthracoid bacilli by being

- 1: Non-capsulated
- 2: Strict aerobe
- 3: Non-motile
- 4: Haemolytic colonies on blood agar

1141:- The leather term is used for

- 1: Anthrax
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Diphtheria
- 4: Neisseria

1142:- A 22 years old lady complains of sore throat for 3 days along with fever and headache. On examination, she was severely dehydrated, her BP was found to be 90/50 mm Hg and on the distal aspect of the cuff, small red spots were noted. What could be the most probable etiological agent responsible for causing these symptoms?

- 1: Brucella abortus
- 2: Chlamydia trachomatis
- 3: Brucella suis
- 4: Neisseria meningitidis

1143:- Toxin production by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* is due to

- 1: Chromosomal mutation
- 2: Presence of plasmid
- 3: Lysogenic conversion
- 4: Transformation

1144:- A young boy had a flea bite while working in a wheat grain godown. After 5 days he developed fever and had axillary lymphadenopathy. A smear was sent to the laboratory to

perform a specific staining. Which one of the following staining method would help in the identification of the suspected pathogen:

- 1: Albe staining
- 2: Zeihl Neelson staining
- 3: Mc Fadyean staining
- 4: Wayson staining

1145:- Acute emphysematous cholecystitis is caused by - rpt

- 1: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 2: Staph. Aureus
- 3: Clostridium perfringes
- 4: Strep. Pyocynacae

1146:- A 35 years old patient complains of abdominal cramps along with profuse diarrhea. The treating physician wants to process the stool culture for isolation of Campylobacter jejuni. Which of the method of choice for stool culture?

- 1: Culture on TCBS medium and incubated at 37degC under aerobic conditions
- 2: Culture on Skirrow medium and incubated at 42degC under microaerobic conditions
- 3: Culture on MacConkey medium and incubated at 42degC under aerobic conditions
- 4: Culture on Wilson and Blair medium and incubated at 37degC under microaerobic conditions

1147:- An 11-day-old neonate has been brought to his paediatrician because the infant has developed a sharp cough. Physical examination also reveals a mild conjunctivitis with some pus; a chest film confirms pneumonia. No organisms are seen on Gram stain of the pus. What is the most likely causative agent?

- 1: An obligate intracellular organism unable to make its own ATP
- 2: A diplococcus that has a high potential to cause blindness as well as the pneumonia
- 3: An organism that has no peptidoglycan or other cell-wall polymer

4: An obligate intracellular organism infective vascular endothelium

1148:- Food poisoning with shortest incubation period is caused by -

- 1: Salmonella
- 2: Cl perfringes
- 3: V cholera
- 4: Bacillus cereus

1149:- Positive Shick's test indicates that the person is

- 1: Immune to diphtheria
- 2: Hypersensitive to diphtheria
- 3: Susceptible to diphtheria
- 4: Carrier of diphtheria

1150:- Albe&s stain is used for

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 3: Clostridium Perfringes
- 4: Clostridium Tetani

1151:- Which of the following is known as Preisz Nocard bacillus

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 2: Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
- 3: Influenza bacillus
- 4: Salmonella

1152:- Catalase positive, beta-hemolytic Staphylococcus is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 3: Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- 4: None

1153:- All are true about Shigella except:

- 1: Large dose is required for infection
- 2: Associated with hemolytic uremic Syndrome
- 3: Causes bloody diarrhea with mucus
- 4: Gut pathology is due to toxin.

1154:- Which of these is true of E. Coli

- 1: The L.T (labile toxin) in ETEC acts cAMP
- 2: In type causing UTI the organism attaches pili
- 3: The S.T (stable-toxin) of ETEC is responsible for causing hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS)
- 4: EIEC invasiveness is under plasmid control

1155:- Young female with 3 days fever presents with headache, BP 90/60 mmHg, Heart rate of 114/min, and pin point spots developed distal to BP cuff. Most likely organism is:

- 1: Brucella abortus
- 2: Brucella suis
- 3: N. meningitidis
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

1156:- Selective media for N. gonorrhoeael

- 1: Thayer martin media
- 2: Smith Noguchi media
- 3: Proskaur and Bech media
- 4: Bordet gongue media

1157-: Lepra bacilli are best cultured in

- 1: Armadillos
- 2: Mouse foot pad
- 3: Guinea pigs
- 4: Rabbit testes

1158-: Urease breath test is used for which organism:

- 1: Haemophilus influenza
- 2: Campylobacter jejuni
- 3: Helicobacter pylori
- 4: Ureoplasma urealyticum

1159-: A 40-year-old male, who was in good health earlier, begins experiencing a chronic cough. Over the following 6 weeks, the cough gradually worsens and becomes productive. He is also coughing up blood, and notes weight loss, fever, and night sweats. A sputum sample is positive for acid-fast bacilli. Which of the following pathogenic mechanisms can be primarily attributed to the etiologic agent involved in this disease?

- 1: Cell-mediated hypersensitivity
- 2: Clogging of alveoli by large numbers of acid-fast mycobacteria
- 3: Humoral immunity
- 4: Specific cell adhesion sites

1160-: Most common staphylococcal phage strain causing hospital infection

1: 80/81

2: 79/80

3: 3A/3C

4: 69/70

1161:- Treatment of choice of meningococcal infection is

1: Tetracycline

2: Clindamycin

3: Gentamycin

4: Cephalosporin

1162:- A man, after skinning a dead animal, developed a pustule on his hand. A smear prepared from the lesion showed the presence of gram-positive bacilli in long chains which were positive for McFadyean's reaction. The most likely etiological agent is:

1: Clostridium tetani

2: Listeria monocytogenes

3: Bacillus anthracis

4: Actinomyces species

1163:- Salmonella is associated with which of the following parasitic infection

1: Schistosoma hematobium

2: Paragonimus

3: Taenia solium

4: Hymenolepis nana

1164:- Which of the following is not gram-positive?

1: Listeria

2: Moraxella

3: Nocardia

4: Actinomycetes

1165-: Streptokinase is produced from

1: S.equisimilis

2: S.bovis

3: S.pyogenes

4: S.canis

1166-: Erythema chronicum migrans as seen in the illustration is caused by:

1: Borrelia japonica

2: Borrelia burgdorferi

3: Borrelia andersoni

4: Borrelia recurrentis

1167-: Best confirmatory serological test for syphilis is?

1: VDRL

2: TPPA

3: TPHA

4: FTA-ABS

1168-: Streptococcus agalactiae belongs to the group:

1: A

2: B

3: C

4: D

1169:- Which of the following is true about the antigen titre in Widal test?

- 1: O-antigen titre remains positive for several months & reaction to it is rapid.
- 2: H-antigen titre remains positive for several months & reaction to it is rapid
- 3: Both remain positive for several months & reaction to both is rapid
- 4: None

1170:- Bipolar staining is seen in-

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Yersinia pestis
- 3: Proteus vulgaris
- 4: Klebsiella pneumonia

1171:- Nonmotile among the Burkholderia is

- 1: B. mallei
- 2: B. pseudomallei
- 3: B. cepaciae
- 4: B. bovis

1172:- A 55yrs man presents to the OPD with low grade fever, cough since 5 days, he says that there is increased production of sputum. He is a known case of chronic bronchitis , diabetes. All of the following are used by the causative organism to cause the disease except?

- 1: Pili
- 2: Outer membrane protein
- 3: Lipooligosaccharide

4: Capsular polysaccharide

1173:- Which is the most common cause of liver abscess in adults?

1: Streptococcus pyogenes

2: Staph. aureus

3: E. coli

4: Proteus

1174:- Soft chancre is a feature of-

1: Syphilis

2: H. Ducreyi

3: Gonococcus

4: LGV

1175:- Streptococcal pneumoniae pneumonia present at -

1: < 5 years

2: 5 -15 years

3: 20 - 25 years

4: 30 - 40 years

1176:- Drugs of choice for MRSA in skin-soft tissue infections and serious infections are:

1: Vancomycin, Teicoplanin

2: Clindamycin, Vancomycin

3: Vancomycin, Linezolid

4: Dicloxacillin, Vancomycin

1177-: Confirmatory tests for *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* is

- 1: Serological tests
- 2: Isolation in selective media
- 3: Test for toxin
- 4: None of the above

1178-: β -lactamase resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus* is due to:

- 1: Transduction
- 2: Conjugation
- 3: Mutation
- 4: Transformation

1179-: In reference to *Mycoplasma*, the following are true except

- 1: They are inhibited by penicillins
- 2: They can reproduce in cell free media
- 3: They have an affinity for mammalian cell membranes
- 4: They can pass through filters of 450 nm pore size

1180-: McFadyean reaction is seen in:

- 1: *Yersinia pestis*
- 2: *Clostridium perfringens*
- 3: *Bacillus anthrax*
- 4: *Staphylococcus aureus*

1181-: A 21-year-old college student complained of malaise, low-grade fever, and a harsh cough, but not of muscle aches and pains. An x-ray revealed a diffuse interstitial pneumonia in the left lobes of the lung. The WBC count was normal. The student has been ill for a week.

The following laboratory data were available within 2 days: cold agglutinins--negative; complement fixation (*M. pneumoniae*)--1:64; viral culture--pending, but negative to date; bacterial culture of sputum on blood agar and MacConkey's agar--normal oral flora. In order to confirm the diagnosis, which of the following procedures could be ordered to achieve a specific and sensitive diagnosis?

- 1: Culture of the sputum on charcoal yeast extract
- 2: A repeat cold agglutinin test
- 3: A DNA probe to the 16S ribosomal RNA of an organism lacking a cell wall
- 4: A repeat CF test in 5 days

1182-: Acute intravascular hemolysis can be caused by infection due to all of the following organisms except

- 1: *Clostridium tetani*
- 2: *Baonella bacilliformis*
- 3: *Plasmodium falciparum*
- 4: *Babesia microti*

1183-: In pneumonic plague, transmission occurs from human to human by

- 1: Rat flea bite
- 2: Rat bite
- 3: Respiratory droplets
- 4: Discharge from wounds

1184-: Differentiation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* is by:

- 1: Glucose fermentation
- 2: Maltose fermentation
- 3: V.P. reaction
- 4: Indole test

1185:- Pneumococcus producing mucoid colonies most often is type

- 1: I
- 2: II
- 3: III
- 4: IV

1186:- Vector for plague is-

- 1: Pediculus humanus
- 2: Xenopsylla cheopis
- 3: Ixodid daminii
- 4: Haemaphysalis spinigera

1187:- A 5-year-old child presents to the OPD with acute onset of high fever, abdominal cramps, and malaise. The child passes small amounts of bloody mucopurulent stools with increasing tenesmus, and cramps. Most likely cause is

- 1: Rota virus
- 2: Vibrio cholerae
- 3: Shigella dysenteriae
- 4: Entamoeba histolytica

1188:- A lady presented with fever and rashes, she returned from the USA gives a history of exposure to ticks. Most probable diagnosis is

- 1: Epidemic typhus
- 2: Scrub typhus
- 3: Rocky mountain fever
- 4: Oraya fever

1189:- Investigation of choice for neurosyphilis

- 1: FTA-ABS
- 2: RPR
- 3: VDRL
- 4: TPI

1190:- Fildes' technique is used for-

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Mycoplasma pneumonia
- 4: Yersinia pestis

1191:- Beta phage is seen in -

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Peptostreptococci

1192:- Aerogenic Shigella:

- 1: Shigella flexneri Type 6
- 2: Shigella dysenteriae Type 1
- 3: Shigella sonnei
- 4: Shigella boydii Type 4

1193:- Post-splenectomy patient is in need of _____' vaccination -

- 1: Pneumococcal
- 2: Rota virus
- 3: BOG
- 4: MMR

1194:- Regarding ETEC, true is

- 1: Invades submucosa
- 2: Most common in children of developing countries
- 3: Fomite borne and person to person
- 4: Not a common cause of traveller's diarrhoea

1195:- True statement regarding diphtheria is

- 1: It can be diagnosed by demonstration of antibodies by ELISA
- 2: Immunisation prevents carrier state
- 3: Treatment of contacts is not indicated
- 4: Iron has critical value in the production of toxin

1196:- Condition which does not cause metabolic acidosis:

- 1: Renal failure
- 2: Ureterosigmoidostomy
- 3: Pancreatic or biliary fistula
- 4: Pyloric stenosis

1197:- Naegler's reaction is due to which toxin of *Cl perfringens* -

- 1: Alpha toxin
- 2: Epsilon toxin

3: Kappa toxin

4: Delta toxin

1198:- All are true about FTA-ABS in Syphilis, except:

1: FTA - ABS becomes negative after treatment

2: Present in secondary syphilis

3: It is a specific test

4: May be positive in Lyme's disease

1199:- Lymphangitis is caused by :

1: Staphylococcus

2: Streptococci

3: Pneumococci

4: Neisseria

1200:- Traveller's diarrhoea is caused by:

1: Shigella

2: E.Coli

3: E. histolytica

4: Giardiasis

1201:- All of the following statements are true regarding Q fever except:

1: It is a zoonotic disease

2: Human disease is characterized by an interstitial pneumonia

3: No rash is seen

4: Weil-Felix reactions is very useful for diagnosis

1202:- Catalase test is used to differentiate -

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus from staphylococcus epidermidis
- 2: Staphylococci from streptococci
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes from other streptococci
- 4: None of the above

1203:- Patient with diarrhea and arthritis showing fever, abdominal cramps, nausea, and vomiting with finger swelling. Which of the following organism is responsible?

- 1: Campylobacter
- 2: Shigella
- 3: Yersinia
- 4: E coli.

1204:- True about exotoxin -

- 1: Non-antigenic
- 2: Enzymatic
- 3: Non-protein
- 4: Heat stable

1205:- A pregnant woman who underwent syphilis testing showed positive results for VDRL but negative for specific treponemal tests. Interpret the results

- 1: Positive for syphilis
- 2: Biological false positive
- 3: False negative
- 4: Positive for non pathogenic Treponema

1206-: Organism which has specific affinity for growing around prosthesis -

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Enterococcus faecalis

1207-: . A 60-year-old man is diagnosed to be suffering from Legionnaires' disease after attending a conference. How did he acquire it?

- 1: From a chronic carrier of the disease
- 2: From inhalation of aerosol in the air-conditioned room at the conference
- 3: Following a mosquito bite at the conference
- 4: By sharing a towel with a fellow colleague in the conference

1208-: Chlamydia is a:

- 1: Bacteria
- 2: Virus
- 3: Protozoa
- 4: Fungi

1209-: A 29-year-old bird collector presents to the local clinic with what he describes as flu-like symptoms. He doesn't look ill, and has a slight fever, headache, and a dry hacking cough. He denies the production of sputum or hemoptysis. There are no crackles heard on auscultation, and a radiograph shows small streaks of infiltrate. It is determined that he has pneumonia. What is the most likely organism causing his disease

- 1: Chlamydia pneumoniae
- 2: Haemophilus influenzae
- 3: Chlamydia psittaci
- 4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

1210:- Acid fastness of tubercle bacilli is

- 1: Presence of mycolic acid
- 2: Integrity of cell wall
- 3: Both of the above
- 4: None of the above

1211:- Most common cause of lung abscess ?

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Oral anaerobes
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Tuberculosis

1212:- A 45 years female complains of lower abdominal pain and vaginal discharge. On examination there is cervicitis along with a mucopurulent cervical discharge. The gram smear of the discharge shows presence of abundant pus cells but no bacteria. The best approach to isolate the possible causative agent would be:

- 1: Culture on chocolate agar supplemented with Haemin
- 2: Culture on McCoy cells
- 3: Culture on a bilayer human blood agar
- 4: Culture on vero cell lines

1213:- Which of the following organism causes Gastrointestinal enteritis necroticans?

- 1: Clostridium difficile
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Campylobacter jejuni

1214-: A microbiologist wants to develop a vaccine for prevention of attachment of diarrheagenic E. coli to the specific receptors in the GI tract. All of the following would be appropriate vaccine candidates except:

- 1: CFA 1
- 2: P-PILI
- 3: CS-2
- 4: K88

1215-: A rugby player hit his head on the post whilst involved in a tackle. He was unconscious for 5 min but regained full consciousness and sat on the sideline until the end of the game. He was then noted to be drowsy and over the past 30 min became confused and no longer obeyed commands. Most likely diagnosis is:

- 1: Extradural hematoma
- 2: Subdural hematoma
- 3: Subarachnoid hematoma
- 4: Cerebral edema

1216-: True statement regarding non-coagulase staphylococci is

- 1: They are non-pathogenic
- 2: They commonly infect indwelling prosthesis
- 3: They may cause scarlet fever
- 4: They are separated by gram staining

1217-: Symptoms of C. botulinum food poisoning include double vision, inability to speak, and respiratory paralysis. These symptoms are consistent with

- 1: Invasion of the gut epithelium by C. botulinum
- 2: Secretion of an enterotoxin

3: Endotoxin shock

4: Ingestion of a neurotoxin

1218:- Most dreadful complication of Meningococci infection?

1: Water can perineum

2: Fitz Hugh Cuis syndrome

3: Polyarthritis

4: Water House Friderichsen syndrome

1219:- Meningococcal (*Neisseria meningitidis*) infection is predisposed by deficiency of -

1: Late complement

2: Early complement

3: C1 esterase

4: All of the above

1220:- *Leptospira* is a

1: Virus

2: Fungus

3: Spirochete

4: Rickettsiae

1221:- A man with chills, fever, and headache is thought to have "atypical" pneumonia. History reveals that he raises chickens, and that approximately 2 weeks ago he lost a large number of them to an undiagnosed disease. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this man's condition?

1: Anthrax

2: Leptospirosis

3: Ornithosis

4: Relapsing fever

1222:- Chancroid is caused by?

1: Treponema pallidum

2: Leishmania donovani

3: Hemophilus ducreyi

4: Donovanias granulomatis

1223:- A man who has a penile chancre appears in a hospital's emergency service. The VDRL test is negative. The most appropriate course of action for the physician in charge would be to

1: Send the patient home untreated

2: Repeat the VDRL test in 10 days

3: Perform dark-field microscopy for treponemes

4: Swab the chancre and culture on Thayer-Martin agar

1224:- Which of the following is the mechanism of action of tetanospasmin -

1: Inhibition of release of GABA and glycine

2: Inhibition of Ach release from synapse

3: Inhibition of protein synthesis

4: Activation of adenylyl cyclase

1225:- A boy with skin ulcer on leg, culture reveals beta hemolysis. Cultures from school children with sore throat some days back also revealed beta hemolysis. What is the similarity between both:

1: Mec A gene is related to it

2: M protein is same

3: C carbohydrate antigen is same

4: Strains causing both are same

1226:- Which of the following is not a Zoonosis -

1: Leptospirosis

2: Rabies

3: Hydatid disease

4: Amoebiasis

1227:- Streptococcal TSS is due to

1: Erythrogenic toxin

2: Enterotoxin F

3: Enterotoxin C

4: None

1228:- Which of the following is known as Panton-Valentine toxin

1: Leucocidin of Staphylococcus aureus

2: Alpha toxin of Clostridium perferingens

3: DNAase of Staphylococcus pyogenes

4: None of the above

1229:- Verocytotoxin has been isolated in individual suffering from Hemolytic uraemic syndrome in their

1: Blood

2: Tissues

3: Feces

4: Saliva

1230:- A patient complains to his dentist about a draining lesion in his mouth. A Gram stain of the pus shows a few gram-positive cocci, leukocytes, and many-branched gram-positive rods. Branched yellow sulfur granules are observed by a microscope. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the disease?

- 1: Actinomyces israelii
- 2: Actinomyces viscosus
- 3: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 4: Propionibacterium acnes

1231:- True about methicillin-resistance Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is

- 1: Isoxazolyl penicillin is highly effective
- 2: All MRSA are multidrug resistance
- 3: Vancomycin is effective
- 4: MRSA are more virulent than sensitive strains

1232:- All of the following organisms cause gas gangrene EXCEPT:

- 1: Clostridium Difficile
- 2: Clostridium Welchi
- 3: Clostridium Septicum
- 4: Clostridium Perfringens

1233:- Most halophilic vibrio -

- 1: Vcholerae
- 2: Vvulnificus
- 3: Valginolvticus

4: Vparahemolyticus

1234-: About HUS all are true except:

- 1: Not commonly caused by verocytogenic E coli in Asia
- 2: Causes mild to severe Coombs positive hemolytic anemia
- 3: Recurrences rare
- 4: Transient thrombocytopenia

1235-: Diphtheria toxin acts by:

- 1: Inhibiting acetyl choline release
- 2: Inhibiting glucose transport
- 3: Increasing levels of cyclic AMP
- 4: Inhibiting protein synthesis

1236-: Corynebacterium diphtheria is

- 1: Gram-positive cocci
- 2: Gram-positive bacilli
- 3: Gram-negative cocci
- 4: Gram-negative bacilli

1237-: Shigellosis is best diagnosed by -

- 1: Stool examination
- 2: Stool culture
- 3: Sigmoidoscopy
- 4: Enzyme

1238:- Which among the following organism is found as a commensal on skin?

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Strept pyogenes
- 3: Clostridium
- 4: Borrelia

1239:- A 45 year old veterinary surgeon presented with a black eschar on the left hand. There was extensive swelling around the ulcer but it was not painful. There were few vesicular lesions surrounding the ulcer. He presented a history of injury to the hand while handling animals. What would be the presumptive diagnosis on the basis of history and culture smear of fluid from the vesicles?

- 1: Actinomycetoma
- 2: Clostridium infection
- 3: Cutaneous anthrax
- 4: Extrapulmonary nocardiosis

1240:- Botulinum affects all except

- 1: Neuromuscular junction
- 2: Preganglionic junction
- 3: Post ganglionic nerves
- 4: CNS

1241:- Burkholderia cepacia is intrinsically resistant to:

- 1: Doxycycline
- 2: TMP-SMX
- 3: Polymyxin B
- 4: Meropenem

1242-: Klebsiella oxytoca is:

- 1: Gram variable
- 2: Indole positive
- 3: Methyl red negative
- 4: No drug resistance reported

1243-: The most important source of infection for meningococci is

- 1: Case
- 2: Subclinical case
- 3: Carriers
- 4: Latent case

1244-: The "string of pearl" colonies on nutrient agar is produced by

- 1: Klebsiella
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Bacillus anthracis
- 4: Salmonella

1245-: Miyagawa granulocarpus bodies are seen in:

- 1: Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- 2: Chlamydia pneumonia
- 3: Mycoplasma
- 4: Chlamydia trachomatis

1246-: In which of the following organism the capsule does not act as a virulence factor?

- 1: H. influenzae

2: Strept pneumoniae

3: N. meningitidis

4: Bordetella pertussis

1247:- All are important causes of UTI except-

1: E coli

2: Proteus

3: Klebsiella

4: Streptococcus viridans

1248:- Which of the following is gram positive bacillus-

1: Staphylococcus

2: Streptococcus

3: Listeria

4: Meningococci

1249:- Which of the following Corynebacterium toxin is similar to that of diphtheria toxin?

1: C. auris

2: C. jivekai

3: C. ulcerans

4: C.mimicum

1250:- A person has received complete immunization against tetanus 10 years ago. Now he presents with a clean wound without any lacerations from an injury sustained 2.5 hours ago. He should now be given

1: Full course of tetanus toxoid

2: Single dose of tetanus toxoid

3: Human tet globulin

4: Human tet globulin and single dose of toxoid

1251:- Non-toxigenic *C. diphtheriae* changes to toxigenic *C. diphtheriae* with the help of bacteriophage, by which method this conversion occur?

1: Transformation

2: Transduction

3: Conjugation

4: Recombinant technology

1252:- L-form is seen in -

1: Rickettsia

2: Chlamydia

3: Mycoplasma

4: *H. pylori*

1253:- Eschar is formed in which of the following organism

1: *Baonella henselae*

2: *Bordetella peussis*

3: *Bacillus anthracis*

4: *Escherichia coli*

1254:- Which is the drug to treat NARST (Nalidixic acid resistant *S.typhi*)?

1: Chloramphenicol

2: Azithromycin

3: Ciprofloxacin

4: Septran

1255:- Oxidase test helps in identification of each bacterium except one:

- 1: Brucella
- 2: Vibrio
- 3: Neisseria
- 4: E. coli

1256:- Shigellosis is best diagnosed by:-

- 1: Stool examination & culture
- 2: Serology
- 3: Sigmoidoscopy
- 4: Enzyme

1257:- Infective dose of salmonella typhi -

- 1: 10 bacilli
- 2: 1000 bacilli
- 3: 10³ - 10⁶ bacilli
- 4: 10¹⁰ - 10¹² bacilli

1258:- Food poisoning after 1-5 hours of consumption of ice cream, causative organism is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Bacillus cereus
- 3: Salmonella
- 4: Vibrio parahemolyticus

1259:- A 2-year-old child was admitted to the hospital with acute meningitis. The Gram stain revealed Gram-positive short rods, and the mother indicated that the child had received "all" of the meningitis vaccinations. What is the most likely cause of the disease?

- 1: N. meningitidis, group A
- 2: N. meningitidis, group C
- 3: Listeria
- 4: S. pneumoniae

1260:- Painless ulcer along with painless lymphadenopathy is characteristic of which STD -

- 1: Syphilis
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: LGV
- 4: Donovanosis

1261:- Selective medium for Gonococci is

- 1: Thayer - main medium
- 2: LJ medium
- 3: DCA medium
- 4: Macconkey's medium

1262:- Which of the following is true regarding anthrax?

- 1: McFadyean reaction shows capsule
- 2: Humans are usually resistant to infection
- 3: Less than 100 spores can cause pulmonary infection
- 4: Gram stain shows organism with bulging spores

1263:- A 30 years old patient with CSF leak is presenting with neck rigidity, fever and seizures. What could be the probable infective agent -

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: N. meningitidis
- 3: Listeria monocytogenes
- 4: Ecoli

1264:- Incubation period of gas gangrene is

- 1: 1-3 days
- 2: 4-6 days
- 3: 7-10 days
- 4: 10-15 days

1265:- This IMViC pattern of biochemical reactions is indicative of which bacteria

- 1: E.coli and Klebsiella
- 2: E.coli and Enterobacter
- 3: Enterobacter and Klebsiella
- 4: Klebsiella and Shigella

1266:- Treatment for streptococcal necrotizing fasciitis is

- 1: Surgical debridement
- 2: Penicillin
- 3: Clindamycin
- 4: Metronidazole

1267:- . A 55-year-old man who is being treated for adenocarcinoma of the lung is admitted to a hospital because of a temperature of 38.9degC (102degF), chest pain, and a dry cough.

Sputum is collected. Gram's stain of the sputum is unremarkable and culture reveals many small Gram-negative rods able to grow only on a charcoal yeast extract agar. This organism most likely is

- 1: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 2: Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- 3: Legionella pneumophila
- 4: Chlamydia trachomatis

1268:- Most common cause of UTI in young females is?

- 1: Staph saprophyticus
- 2: E.coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Proteus

1269:- Staphylococcal food poisoning includes the following feature-

- 1: Incubation period of 24 hrs
- 2: Requires immediate antibiotics
- 3: Common with dairy Products
- 4: Heat labile enterotoxin

1270:- Which of the following can cause acute diarrhea through inflammatory changes in intestine induced by cytokine release?

- 1: V. cholerae
- 2: EHEC
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: All of the above

1271:- Standard test for syphilis

- 1: VDRL
- 2: FTA-Abs
- 3: TPI
- 4: TPHA

1272:- Taxonomically chlamydia is a?

- 1: Bacteria
- 2: Virus
- 3: Fungus
- 4: Nematode

1273:- Ritter&s disease is caused by

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

1274:- Infective endocarditis after tooth extraction is probably due to -

- 1: Streptococcus viridans
- 2: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Staphylococcus aureus

1275:- A single, 30-year-old woman presents to her physician with vaginitis. She complains of a slightly increased, malodorous discharge that is gray-white in color, thin, and

homogenous. Clue cells are discovered when the discharge is examined microscopically. Which of the following organisms is the most likely cause of her infection?

- 1: Candida albicans
- 2: Trichomonas vaginalis
- 3: Escherichia coli
- 4: Gardnerella vaginalis

1276:- All the following cause community acquired pneumonia EXCEPT:

- 1: Staphylococci
- 2: Mycoplasma
- 3: Chlamydia pneumonia
- 4: Streptococci

1277:- String of pearl appearance is seen in:-

- 1: Clostridium
- 2: Bacillus anthracis
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Staph. aureus

1278:- Bacteria that can grow even in the presence of antiseptic-

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: E. coli
- 4: Pseudomonas

1279:- All are true about Neisseria gonorrhoeae except

- 1: Gram positive cocci
- 2: Cause stricture of urethra
- 3: Involves seminal vesicles and spreads to epididymis
- 4: Drug of choice is ceftriaxone

1280:- MYPA agar is used for?

- 1: B. anthrax
- 2: B. cereus
- 3: Campylobacter
- 4: S.aureus

1281:- Streptococcus is classified based on

- 1: M protein
- 2: Cultural characteristics
- 3: Bile solubility
- 4: Cell wall carbohydrate

1282:- Characteristic of anaerobic bacteria is?

- 1: Foul smelling discharge
- 2: Fail to grow in aerobic media
- 3: Gas in tissue
- 4: All of these

1283:- Causative agent of syphilis-

- 1: Treponema pertunae
- 2: Treponema endemicum

3: Treponema corateum

4: Treponema pallidum

1284-: Causative organism of late prosthetic valve endocarditis is :

1: Streptococcus viridans

2: Proteus mirabilis

3: Beta haemolytic streptococci

4: Staphylococci

1285-: A sputum sample was brought to the laboratory for analysis. Gram stain revealed the following: rare epithelial cells, 8 to 10 polymorphonuclear leukocytes per high-power field, and pleomorphic Gram-negative rods. As the laboratory consultant, which of the following interpretations should you make?

1: The sputum specimen is too contaminated by saliva to be useful

2: The appearance of the sputum is suggestive of Haemophilus pneumonia

3: The patient has pneumococcal pneumonia

4: There is no evidence of an inflammatory response

1286-: KLB is another name for

1: Corynebacterium diphtheria

2: Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriae

3: Corynebacterium tetani

4: Anthrax

1287-: Modified Thayer-martin medium is used for -

1: Gonococcus

2: Legionella

3: Helicobacter

4: Campylobacter

1288:- Streptococcus pyogenes can be checked by which drug disk

1: Bacitracin

2: Polymycin

3: Optochin

4: None of the above

1289:- Cholera toxin binds to which receptors in intestine-

1: Sphingosine through A subunit

2: Sphingosine through B subunit

3: GM1 gangliosides through A subunit

4: GM1 gangliosides through B subunit

1290:- Heimlich manoeuvre is indicated for:

1: Near drowning

2: Wet drowning

3: Choking

4: Gagging

1291:- Blue-green pus in burns patients is indicative of ----- cellulitis

1: Pseudomonas

2: Staphylococcus

3: Klebsiella

4: E.coli

1292:- A child has a respiratory infection with a membrane over Peritonsillar area. A swab was taken from the local area. The appropriate media for culture is

- 1: LJ media
- 2: Blood tellurite media
- 3: Cary media
- 4: Loeffler serum slope

1293:- Characteristic of Bacillus cereus food poisoning is:

- 1: Presence of fever
- 2: Presence of abdominal pain
- 3: Absence of vomiting
- 4: Absence of diarrhoea

1294:- Tuberculin test is positive if induration is -

- 1: > 2mm
- 2: > 5mm
- 3: > 7mm
- 4: > 10mm

1295:- Culture medium used for leptospira for laboratory diagnosis -

- 1: Skirrows medium
- 2: EMJH medium
- 3: BYCEagar
- 4: Pike's medium

1296:- Causative organism of Weil disease is:

- 1: Leptospira interrogans
- 2: Leptospira biflexa
- 3: Leptospira wolhachii
- 4: Leptospira inadai

1297:- Streptococcus pneumonia produces which type of hemolysis -

- 1: Alpha
- 2: Beta
- 3: Gamma
- 4: Any of the above

1298:- Mechanism of action of tetanospasmin is

- 1: Inhibition of GABA release
- 2: Inhibition cAMP
- 3: Inactivation of Ach receptors
- 4: Activation of cAMP

1299:- In carriers, staphylococci are found in the following sites except

- 1: Throat
- 2: Nose
- 3: Skin
- 4: Anal canal

1300:- Corynebacterium diphtheria produce black or grey colonies on the following agar

- 1: Mac-conkey agar

- 2: Potassium tellurite agar
- 3: Thayer main medium
- 4: Tinsdale agar

1301:- A veterinary doctor had fever for 15 days. His blood culture in special laboratory media was positive for Gram-negative sho bacilli which were oxidase positive. Which one of the following is the likely organism grown in culture?

- 1: Pasteurella spp.
- 2: Francisella spp.
- 3: Baonella spp.
- 4: Brucella spp.

1302:- Which of the following biochemical test is ideal for identification of Neisseria gonorrhoea?

- 1: Sucrose fermentation test
- 2: Oxidase test
- 3: Penicillin resistant test
- 4: Coagulase test

1303:- Atypical pneumonia is caused by -

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Stre pneumonia
- 3: P carinii
- 4: H influenzae

1304:- Inclusion body in psittacosis is called as

- 1: HP body

2: Miyagawa corpuscles

3: Negri bodies

4: Levinthal cole lillie bodies

1305:- Enterohemorrhagic, enterotoxigenic and enteroin- vasive are types of:

1: E. coli

2: Klebsiella

3: Shigella

4: Streptococcus pneumoniae

1306:- Most common cause of meningitis in alcoholics is

1: Klebsiella

2: Staphylococcus

3: Pneumococcus

4: Haemophilus

1307:- There has been an outbreak of food born salmonella gastroenteritis in the community and the stool samples have been received in the laboratory. Which is the enrichment medium of choice?

1: Cary Blair medium

2: VR medium

3: Selenite "F" medium

4: Thioglycollate medium

1308:- A patient is suffering from pneumonia. Laboratory study shows acid-fast filamentous bacterium. The causative organism is -

1: M. tuberculosis

- 2: Actinomyces
- 3: Nocardia
- 4: Mycobacterium Avium intracellulare

1309:- Botulism is a disease of

- 1: Neural transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium clostridium botulinum
- 2: Muscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium clostridium botulinum
- 3: Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium clostridium botulinum
- 4: Non neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium clostridium botulinum

1310:- All of the following statement are true regarding Q fever except:

- 1: It is a zoonotic disease
- 2: Human disease is characterized by an interstitial pneumonia
- 3: No rash is seen
- 4: Weil Felix reactions is very useful for diagnosis

1311:- Treponema pallidum crosses placenta

- 1: After 36 weeks
- 2: After 28 weeks
- 3: After 2nd trimester
- 4: At any stage of pregnancy

1312:- Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome is seen in -

- 1: Pneumococci
- 2: N.Meningitidis

3: Pseudomonas

4: Yersinia

1313:- Culture of Lepra bacillus is done on -

1: L J medium

2: Robertson's cooked meat medium

3: Foot pad of mice

4: Sabraud's agar

1314:- All of the following statements about Botulism are true except

1: Botulism is caused by endotoxin

2: Honey ingestion causes infant botulism

3: Constipation is seen

4: Detection of antitoxin in the serum can aid in diagnosis

1315:- Classification of shigella is on the basis of fermentation of

1: Lactose

2: Sucrose

3: Mannitol

4: Glucose

1316:- Streptolysin O functionally and structurally related to

1: Tetanolysin

2: Pneumolysin

3: Streptolysin S

4: Clostridium perfringes O toxin

1317:- After splenectomy, most common infection is

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Escherichia coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Streptococcus

1318:- Which of the following statements is false regarding botulism?

- 1: Infant botulism is caused by ingestion of preformed toxin
- 2: Cl. botulinum A, B, E and F cause human disease
- 3: The gene for botulinum toxin is encoded by a bacteriophage
- 4: Clostridium baratii may cause botulism

1319:- Common source of staphylococcus in hospital is

- 1: IV fluids
- 2: Infected wounds
- 3: Hands of hospital personnel
- 4: Bed linen

1320:- Which of the following is most resistant to gonococcal infection

- 1: Prostate
- 2: Epididymis
- 3: Testis
- 4: Urethra

1321:- Thayer-Main medium is used for culture of

- 1: Mycobacteria
- 2: Neisseria
- 3: Moraxella
- 4: Salmonella

1322-: Drum stick is characteristic of:

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Neisseria meningitides
- 4: Strep Pneumoniae

1323-: Griffith typing is done for

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Meningococcus
- 4: Gonococcus

1324-: Xavier and Yogender stay in the same hostel of same university, Xavier develops infection due to group B meningococcus. After few days , Yogender develops infection due to Group - C meningococcus. All the following are true statement except:

- 1: Educate students about meningococcal trans-mission and take preventive measures
- 2: No Chemoprophylaxis available against both group B and group C
- 3: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Xavier
- 4: Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Yogendra

1325-: 200 people attended a party and some of them had diarrhea after 24 hours. They ate oyster, hamburger, ice cream, and potato salad. What's the likely cause? 40 ill from 50 who

consumed oyster 50 ill from 135 who consumed hamburger 60 ill from 140 who consumed salad 49 ill from 115 who consumed ice cream

- 1: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- 2: *Salmonella enteritidis*
- 3: *Yersinia enterocolitica*
- 4: *Staph, aureus*

1326-: Elek's gel precipitation test is for

- 1: *Gonococcus*
- 2: Diphtheria
- 3: *Hemophilus influenza*
- 4: Anthrax

1327-: Six days after receiving several flea bites in a rat-infested shed, a homeless 24-year-old-man develops fever, chills, and a rash that spreads from his abdomen to cover his extremities. He is seen at the hospital emergency department, where blood is drawn for analysis. Eight days later, the public health department reports the presence of antibody to one of the rickettsial group antigens. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Endemic typhus
- 2: Epidemic typhus
- 3: Q fever
- 4: Rocky Mountain spotted fever

1328-: *Brucella melitensis* is commonly found in which animal?

- 1: Pig
- 2: Dog
- 3: Cattle
- 4: Goat

1329:- Widal test is -

- 1: Slide flocculation test
- 2: Immunodiffusion
- 3: Tube precipitation
- 4: Tube agglutination

1330:- Medusa head appearance is a feature of

- 1: *Bacillus subtilis*
- 2: *Bacillus stearothermophilus*
- 3: *Bacillus cereus*
- 4: *Bacillus anthracis*

1331:- A patient with a burning epigastric pain is admitted to the hospital, and a gastric biopsy is performed. The tissue is cultured on chocolate agar incubated in a microaerophilic environment at 98.6degF (37degC) for 5 to 7 days. On fifth day of incubation, colonies appear on the plate and curved, gram-negative, oxidase-positive rods are observed. Which of the following is the most likely identity of this organism?

- 1: *Campylobacter fetus*
- 2: *Campylobacter jejuni*
- 3: *Haemophilus influenzae*
- 4: *Helicobacter pylori*

1332:- The tick-borne hemorrhagic fever found in Karnataka state is

- 1: Japanese encephalitis
- 2: Kyasanur forest disease
- 3: Epidemic nephrosonephritis
- 4: Lassa fever

1333:- All of the following are true about Lymes disease except:

- 1: Borellia bourgdoferi replicates locally and invades locally
- 2: Infection progresses inspite of good humoral immunity
- 3: Polymorphonuclear lymphocytosis in CSF suggest meningeal involvement
- 4: IgA intrathecally confirms meningitis

1334:- Most common strain of E.coli giving rise to traveller's diarrhea is -

- 1: Entero-invasive E.coli (EICE)
- 2: Entero-pathogenic E.coli (EPE)
- 3: Entero-toxigenic E.coli (ETEC)
- 4: Entero-aggregative E.coli (EAEC)

1335:- The commonest focus of scrofuloderma is

- 1: Lung
- 2: Lymph nodes
- 3: Larynx
- 4: Skin

1336:- A 28-year-old menstruating woman appeared in the emergency room with the following signs and symptoms: fever, 104degF (40degC); WBC, 16,000/ uL; blood pressure, 90/65 mmHg; a scarlatiniform rash on her trunk, palms, and soles; extreme fatigue; vomiting; and diarrhea.The patient described in the case above most likely has

- 1: Scalded skin syndrome
- 2: Toxic shock syndrome
- 3: Chickenpox
- 4: Staphylococcal food poisoning

1337:- A 9-year-old child is brought to the emergency room with the chief complaint of enlarged, painful axillary lymph nodes. The resident physician also notes a small, inflamed, dime-sized lesion surrounding what appears to be a small scratch on the forearm. The lymph node is aspirated and some pus is sent to the laboratory for examination. A Wahin-Starry silver impregnation stain reveals many highly pleomorphic, rod-shaped bacteria. The most likely cause of this infection is

- 1: *Y. pestis*
- 2: *Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*
- 3: *B. canis*
- 4: *Baonella henselae*

1338:- Organism causing IV biofilm?

- 1: *Staph epidermis*
- 2: *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- 3: Meningococci
- 4: *Mycobacterium*

1339:- Most common cause of traveller's diarrhea is:

- 1: EHEC
- 2: ETEC
- 3: EPEC
- 4: EIEC

1340:- At least 15 species of *Mycoplasma* are of human origin, and five are of primary importance. Which of the following organisms normally inhabits the female genital tract and is strongly associated with salpingitis and ovarian abscesses?

- 1: *Mycoplasma fermentans*
- 2: *Mycoplasma hominis*

3: Mycoplasma pneumoniae

4: Mycoplasma orale

1341:- A hospital has reported an outbreak of MRSA infection. On investigation, it was found that staff nurses and doctors had nasal carriage of MRSA. Which of the following drug helps in removal of colonization of bacteria?

1: Oral vancomycin

2: Inj cephalosporin

3: Topical bacitracin

4: Inhaled colistin

1342:- Rickettsial organisms infect humans worldwide, although geographic locations may be limited for some species and possibly produce some challenges in medical diagnosis. All are obligate intracellular parasites, except *C. burnetii*, and transmitted by an insect vector. Typhus, spotted fever, and scrub typhus share which of the following manifestations of disease?

1: Arthritis

2: Common vector

3: Fever and rash

4: Short incubation period (<48 hours)

1343:- Gonococcus does not involve

1: Epididymis

2: Testis

3: Prostate

4: Anterior urethra

1344:- 11 Year old child presented with sore throat since 3 days, which medium is used to culture the throat swab -

- 1: Blood agar
- 2: L. J. medium
- 3: Stewart medium
- 4: Chocolate agar

1345:- Bacilli Calmette Guerin contains the avirulent strains of

- 1: Human tubercle bacilli
- 2: An tubercle bacilli
- 3: Bovine tubercle bacilli
- 4: Atypical mycobacteria

1346:- Virulence of gonococci is due to

- 1: Pili
- 2: Endotoxin
- 3: Exotoxin
- 4: None

1347:- Bodies in chromoblastomycosis -

- 1: Asteroid bodies
- 2: Sclerotic bodies
- 3: Torres bodies
- 4: Guameri bodies

1348:- Daisy head colonies are seen with

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Corynebacterium diphtheriae

3: Staphylococcus pyogenes

4: Anthrax

1349:- In 'C Reactive Protein', the letter 'C' is short form for ?

1: Cellular

2: Cytoplasmic

3: Capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcus

4: Concanavalin A

1350:- Multidrug-resistant *S. typhi*) are resistant to all except-

1: Chloramphenicol

2: Ampicillin

3: Ciprofloxacin

4: Septran

1351:- The subarachnoid space inflammation of bacterial meningitis, which is caused by a gram-negative bacterium, is induced by which one component of the bacteria?

1: Matrix protein

2: Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)

3: Pili

4: Inner membrane

1352:- Fournier gangrene is caused by:

1: *Cl. Welchii*

2: *Proteus*

3: *Streptococcus*

4: Mixed infection

1353:- Causative agent of Q-fever -

- 1: Rickettsia rickettsii
- 2: Rochalimaea quintana
- 3: Rickettsia tsutsugamushi
- 4: Coxiella burnetii

1354:- Which of the following is true regarding anthrax

- 1: M' Fadyean reaction shows capsule
- 2: Human are usually resistant to infection
- 3: Less than 100 spores can cause pulmonary infection
- 4: Gram stain shows organism with bulging spores

1355:- A 31-year-old school-teacher returns from foreign travel and experiences a sudden (1-2 days) onset of abdominal pain, fever, and watery diarrhea, caused by a heat-labile exotoxin that affects both the gut and the CNS. This infection is caused by an etiologic agent commonly acquired through which of the following routes?

- 1: GI tract
- 2: Genital tract
- 3: Nasal tract
- 4: Respiratory tract

1356:- Medusa head colony is seen in?

- 1: Bordetella pertussis
- 2: Bacillus anthracis
- 3: Bartonellahenselae

4: Bacteroides species

1357:- Swimming pool granuloma is caused by -

1: M fortuitum

2: M kansasii

3: M marinum

4: M leprosy

1358:- Which of the following is a dead end infection?

1: Tetanus

2: Vibrio

3: Staphylococcus

4: Hemophilus

1359:- Which organism has a special predilection towards placenta?

1: Neisseria meningitides

2: Haemophilus influenzae

3: Moraxella catarrhalis

4: Brucella

1360:- Type of growth of streptococcus pyogenes on blood agar -

1: Alpha hemolytic

2: Beta hemolytic

3: Gamma hemolytic

4: Non-hemolytic

1361:- Most common organism responsible for pseudo membranous colitis is -

- 1: Clostridium difficile
- 2: Clostridium botulism
- 3: Clostridium histolyticum
- 4: Clostridium butyricum

1362:- Which of the following species of clostridium species does not break carbohydrate and protein -

- 1: Sporogenes
- 2: Septicum
- 3: Cochlearium
- 4: Novyi

1363:- A 22 year old college going adult has H/o sexual exposure with commercial sex worker, now presenting with painful genital lesions and lymphadenopathy in right inguinal region. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Syphilis
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: LGV
- 4: Gonorrhoea

1364:- True about scrub typhus-

- 1: No eschar
- 2: Transmitted by bite of mites
- 3: Caused by R typhi
- 4: No transovarial transmission

1365-: Bacteria which grow in acidic media

- 1: Vibrio cholerae
- 2: Lactobacillus
- 3: Natronobacterium
- 4: Bacillus firmus

1366-: Type of E.coli associated with the Hemolytic uremic syndrome?

- 1: EHEC
- 2: EAEC
- 3: EPEC
- 4: EIEC

1367-: An army jawan posted in a remote forest area had fever and headache. His fever was 104degF and pulse was 70 per min. He had an erythematous lesion of about 1 cm on the leg surrounded by small vesicles, along with generalized lymphadenopathy at the time of presentation to the referral hospital. His blood sample was collected to perform serology for the diagnosis of Rickettsial disease. Which one of the following results in Weil felix reaction will be diagnostic in this clinical setting?

- 1: High OX-2
- 2: High OX-19
- 3: High OX-K
- 4: High OX-19 and OX-2

1368-: The most common organism causing meningitis is -

- 1: Staphylococcus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Mycoplasma
- 4: Pneumococcus

1369:- LJ media is used for -

- 1: Bacillus anthracis
- 2: M. tuberculosis
- 3: Leptospira
- 4: Legionella

1370:- Which is the common feature of spirillary rat bite fever

- 1: Lymphadenopathy
- 2: Endocarditis
- 3: Hepatosplenomegaly
- 4: Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia

1371:- Lancefield group of streptococci is based on

- 1: M proteins
- 2: Carbohydrate (C) antigen on the cell wall
- 3: Bile solubility
- 4: Sugar fermentation

1372:- A child presents with infective skin lesion of the leg. Culture showed hemolytic colonies which were gram + ve cocci in chains. The test to confirm the organism is

- 1: Optochin sensitivity
- 2: Bile solubility
- 3: Catalase positive
- 4: Bacitracin sensitivity

1373:- Which of the following statements about pneumococcus is false

- 1: Capsule aid in virulence
- 2: Commonest cause of otitis media
- 3: Causes mild form of meningitis
- 4: Respiratory tract of carriers is the most impoatnt source of infection

1374:- A 65 years old man presenting with complains of chest pain, fever and cough with sputum. On examination of sputum, pus cells with the gram-positive organisms seen. How will you differentiate this from other gram-positive cocci?

- 1: Bacitracin
- 2: Optochin sensitivity
- 3: Bile solubility
- 4: Coagulase positive

1375:- Cholera patient having stool output 1000-1500 mL/day is known as:

- 1: Cholera mitis
- 2: Cholera dumdum
- 3: Cholera magna
- 4: Cholera gravis

1376:- Novobiocin susceptible Staphylococcus is

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Staphylococcus epidermidis
- 3: Staphylococcus hemolyticus
- 4: Staphylococcus saprophyticus

1377-: A clinically depressed farmer complains of extreme weakness, a daily rise and fall in fever, and night sweats. Small gram-negative rods are isolated from blood cultures after a 2-week incubation period. Which of the following organisms is the most likely etiologic agent?

- 1: Brucella melitensis
- 2: Campylobacter jejuni
- 3: Francisella tularensis
- 4: Salmonella enteritidis

1378-: Most important serotype of E coli causing hemolytic uremic syndrome -

- 1: O 157: H7 of EHEC
- 2: O 107 :H7of EIEC
- 3: O 157: H7 of ETEC
- 4: O 109: H7 of EAEC

1379-: True statement regarding Pneumococcus is

- 1: Virulence is due to polysaccharide capsule
- 2: Capsule is protein in nature
- 3: Antibodies againts capsule are not protective
- 4: Resistance to antibiotics has not yet been repoed

1380-: Neisseria is morphologically -

- 1: Grame negative bacilli
- 2: Gram positive bacilli
- 3: Gram negative cocci
- 4: Gram positive cocci

1381-: Where do gonococci initially infect

- 1: Vagina
- 2: Cervix
- 3: Uterus
- 4: Fallopian tubes

1382:- An outbreak occurs in a community where the water supply is contaminated. Multiple patients experience nausea and vomiting as well as profuse diarrhea with abdominal cramps; stools are described as "rice water." Curved, gram-negative rods are isolated on a sulfate-citrate-bile- sucrose agar. In the treatment of patients who have cholera, the use of a drug that inhibits adenyl cyclase would be expected to have which of the following characteristics?

- 1: Block the action of cholera toxin
- 2: Eradicate the organism
- 3: Increase fluid secretion
- 4: Kill the patient immediately

1383:- An unimmunized, 2-year-old boy presents with drooling from the mouth, elevated temperature, and enlarged tonsils. During attempts at intubation, no gray-white membrane is observed but the epiglottis appears "beefy" red and edematous. Which of the following is the most likely organism?

- 1: Haemophilus haemolyticus
- 2: Haemophilus influenzae
- 3: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 4: Mycoplasma pneumoniae

1384:- A 36-year-old man presents to his primary care physician's office complaining of fever and headache. On examination, he has leucopenia, increased liver enzymes, and inclusion bodies are seen in his monocytes. History reveals that he is outdoorsman and that he remembers removing a tick from his leg. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- 1: Ehrlichiosis

- 2: Lyme disease
- 3: Q fever
- 4: Rocky Mountain spotted fever

1385-: All are true regarding staphylococcal toxin except -

- 1: Beta haemolysin shows hot cold phenomenon
- 2: Mainly endotoxin
- 3: Enterotoxin causes food poisoning
- 4: Exfoliative toxin causes Ritters disease

1386-: True about Mycoplasma:

- 1: CO₂ is important for growth
- 2: Does not cause hemolysis
- 3: May be commensal in throat
- 4: Acid fast bacillus

1387-: Diene method is used for

- 1: Mycoplasma
- 2: Chlamydia
- 3: Plague
- 4: Diphtheria

1388-: The mechanism of action of the exotoxin produced by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* can be characterized by which of the following?

- 1: Acting as a superantigen that binds to MHC class II protein and the T-cell receptor
- 2: Blocking the release of acetylcholine causing anticholinergic symptoms

3: Blocking the release of glycine

4: Inhibits protein synthesis EF-2 adenosine diphosphate (ADP) ribosylation.

1389:- Phage typing can be done for -

1: Salmonella

2: Streptococcus

3: Shigella

4: Pseudomonas

1390:- Which organism cannot be cultured in cell-free media

1: Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis

2: Klebsiella ozaenae

3: Treponema pallidum

4: Sporothrix schenckii

1391:- Which of the following factor is mainly responsible for virulence in Streptococcus

1: Carbohydrate

2: Streptokinase

3: Streptodornase

4: M protein

1392:- Most common organism responsible for, pseudomembranous colitis is:

1: Clostridium difficile

2: Clostridium botulism

3: Clostridium histolyticum

4: Clostridium butyricum

1393:- The replicative E. coli can multiply and produce daughter cells in?

- 1: 20 minutes
- 2: 24 hours
- 3: 20 days
- 4: 4 weeks

1394:- Organism showing marked resistance to multidrug therapy is

- 1: Haemophilus ducreyi
- 2: Calymmobacterium granulomatosis
- 3: Gonococci
- 4: Treponema pallidum

1395:- All of the following shows antigen virulence factor EXCEPT

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 2: Inflarial parasites
- 3: Borrelia species
- 4: Malarial parasites

1396:- Inclusion bodies present in LGV:

- 1: Levinthal-Cole-Lillie (LCL)bodies
- 2: Halberstaedter-Prowazek (HP) bodies
- 3: Miyagawa's granulocorpuscles
- 4: Henderson - Peterson (HP) Bodies

1397:- Naegler's reaction is given by -

- 1: Clostridium bifermentans
- 2: Cl perfringens
- 3: Cl sordelli
- 4: All of the above

1398:- A 20 year old male had pain abdomen and mild fever followed by gastroenteritis. The stool examination showed presence of pus cells and RBCs on microscopy. The etiological agent responsible is most likely to be:-

- 1: Enteroinvasive E.coli
- 2: Enterotoxigenic E.coli.
- 3: Enteropathogenic E.coli.
- 4: Enteroaggregative E. coli.

1399:- What is the staining technique used here

- 1: Grams stain
- 2: Methylene blue stain
- 3: Albe s stain
- 4: Acid fast stain

1400:- Rapid urea breath test is positive in?

- 1: H pylori
- 2: Klebsella
- 3: Proteus
- 4: Ureoplasma

1401:- Which of the following bacteria shows this test positive?

- 1: E coli

2: Klebsiella

3: Proteus mirabilis

4: Proteus Edwardsiella

1402:- Pseudo-hemoptysis is seen mostly with ?

1: Streptococcus

2: E. coli

3: Serratia Marcescens

4: R.S.V

1403:- Which of the following contains single flagella?

1: Treponema Pallidum

2: Escherichia Coli

3: Vibrio cholera

4: Heliobacter Pylori

1404:- A chronic alcoholic is presenting with clinical features of meningitis. Most likely organism which will grow on CSF culture -

1: Streptococcus pneumoniae

2: N. meningitidis

3: Listeria monocytogenes

4: E coli

1405:- Epidemic typhus is transmitted by -

1: Mite

2: Louse

3: Flea

4: Tick

1406:- *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* can be grown within 6-8 hour on

1: Potassiu, tellurite media with iron

2: McConkey's agar

3: Dorset egg medium

4: Loeffler's serum slope

1407:- Glanders disease is caused by-

1: *Burkholderia mallei*

2: Diphtheria

3: Mumps

4: *Burkholderia pseudomallei*

1408:- Best rapid diagnostic test for etiology of acute pyogenic meningitis is?

1: Pro calcitonin

2: Limulus test

3: Latex agglutination

4: Counterimmunoelectrophoresis

1409:- Most of the cases of *Listeria* are due to serovar -

1: 2

2: 4a

3: 4b

4: 6

1410:- Most common organism responsible for pseudomembranous colitis is

- 1: Clostridium difficile
- 2: Clostridium botulism
- 3: Clostridium histolyticum
- 4: Clostridium butyricum

1411:- Sereny test is positive for

- 1: ETEC
- 2: EPEC
- 3: EIEC
- 4: EAEC

1412:- One of the following infection is caused by anaerobic gram-positive cocci

- 1: Puerperal infection
- 2: Food poisoning
- 3: Endocarditis
- 4: Septicemia

1413:- Group A streptococci is best diagnosed by -

- 1: Optochin sensitivity
- 2: Bacitracin sensitivity
- 3: Catalase negative
- 4: Bile solubility

1414:- The factor which promotes virulence of M.tuberculosis -

- 1: Wax D
- 2: Cord factor
- 3: Muramyl dipeptide
- 4: Mycolic acid

1415:- A person presents with pneumonia. His sputum was sent for culture. The bacterium obtained was gram positive cocci in chains and alpha haemolytic colonies on sheep agar. Which of the following will help in confirming the diagnosis?

- 1: Novobiocin
- 2: Optochin
- 3: Bacitracin
- 4: Oxacillin

1416:- Most common cause of traveller's diarrhea is -

- 1: Enteropathogenic E. Coli
- 2: Enterotoxigenic E. Coli
- 3: Salmonella typhi
- 4: Shigella dysenteriae

1417:- Northern blot technique is used in the detection of: (D. REPEAT JIPMER 2011)

- 1: DNA
- 2: RNA
- 3: Plasmid
- 4: Prion

1418:- Ekiri syndrome is seen in infection with -

- 1: Salmonella

- 2: E.coli
- 3: Shigella
- 4: Pseudomonas

1419:- 2.Shangai fever is a mild febrile illness caused by which of the following organisms?

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: Burkholderia
- 3: Acinetobacter
- 4: Stenotrophomonas

1420:- A 55-year-old female patient presents with duodenal ulcer. The most sensitive test to detect Helicobacter pylori is

- 1: Urea breath test
- 2: culture
- 3: Histology
- 4: Serology

1421:- Saccharolytic species of Clostridia is

- 1: Clostridium tetani
- 2: Clostridium cochlearum
- 3: Clostridium septicum
- 4: None

1422:- An enterococcus (E. faecium) was isolated from a urine specimen (100,000 cfu/mL). Treatment of the patient with ampicillin and gentamicin failed. The most clinically appropriate action is

- 1: Do no further clinical workup

- 2: Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection
- 3: Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
- 4: Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug

1423-: A 20 year old male had pain in abdomen and mild fever followed by gastroenteritis. The stool examination showed presence of pus cells and RBCs on microscopy. The etiological agent responsible is most likely to be:

- 1: Enteroinvasive E. coli.
- 2: Enterotoxigenic E. coli.
- 3: Enteropathogenic E. coli.
- 4: Enetroaggregative E. coli.

1424-: Incubation period of diphtheria:

- 1: 2-3 days
- 2: 5-7 days
- 3: 14-15 days
- 4: 21 days

1425-: Temporary carrier of typhoid is infective for: -

- 1: < 3 weeks
- 2: 3 weeks-3 months
- 3: 3 months- 1 year
- 4: >1 year

1426-: True about diphtheria are all except:

- 1: Incubation period-2 to 5 days
- 2: Chemoprophylaxis is done with rifampicin

3: Previously immunized asymptomatic household contacts should receive booster dose

4: Child with diphtheria is given antitoxin

1427-: Which of the following is the medium used for *Vibrio cholerae*?

1: Thayer - Main medium

2: TCBS medium

3: Scirrow's medium

4: Loeffler's medium

1428-: The following test is not used for diagnosis of leprosy:

1: Lepromin test

2: Split skin smear

3: Fine needle aspiration cytology

4: Skin biopsy

1429-: Erythema chronicum migrans is caused by?

1: *Borrelia japonica*

2: *Borrelia andersonii*

3: *Borrelia burgdorferi*

4: *Borrelia recurrentis*

1430-: Group A streptococcus causes all except

1: Scarlet fever

2: Erysipelas

3: Impetigo

4: Epidermolysis bullae

1431:- Most common age group affected by streptococcus pyogenes -

- 1: < 5 years
- 2: 5 -15 years
- 3: 20 - 25 years
- 4: 30 - 40 years

1432:- Which of the following statement is true about Bacteroides

- 1: It is gram positive bacilli
- 2: It is strictly aerobic
- 3: It may cause peritonitis
- 4: Presence in stool culture indicates need for treatment

1433:- A 25 year old heterosexual male from Chandigarh came with history of dysuria and noted some pus like drainage in his underwear and at the top of his penis. He gave a history of being sexually active with five or six partners in the past 6 months. His physical examination showed yellow urethral discharge and tenderness at the tip of the penis. Gram staining of discharge showing Gram negative cocci. On the basis of Gram staining what is the probable cause of infection?

- 1: Mycoplasma hominis
- 2: Ureaplasma urealyticum
- 3: Gonococci
- 4: Chlamydia trachomatis

1434:- The capsule of Streptococcus pyogenes is made up of

- 1: Hyaluronic acid
- 2: Polysaccharide

- 3: Polypeptide
- 4: Glycopeptides

1435:- Eiken test is which type of reaction used for E. coli?

- 1: Precipitation
- 2: Agglutination
- 3: Toxin antitoxin assay
- 4: CFT

1436:- All Clostridia cause myonecrosis except-

- 1: C septicum
- 2: C difficile
- 3: C novyi
- 4: C welchii

1437:- A microbiologist working with Mycobacteria notes following colonies grow on LowensteinJensen media. Which mycobacteria is he working with?

- 1: Mycobacterium bovis
- 2: Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 3: Mycobacterium avium intracellulare
- 4: Mycobacterium kansasii

1438:- Most common cause of Traveller's diarrhoea :

- 1: Enterotoxigenic E. coli
- 2: Enterohemorrhagia E. coli
- 3: Enteropathogenic E. coli

4: Enteroinvasive E. coli

1439:- Nakayama strain is used for which vaccine?

- 1: Typhoid
- 2: Chicken pox
- 3: Japanese encephalitis
- 4: Yellow fever

1440:- Method of bacterial gene transfer where viruses play role:

- 1: Transduction
- 2: Conjugation
- 3: Translation
- 4: Transformation

1441:- Murine typhus is transmitted by?

- 1: Mite
- 2: Tick
- 3: Rat
- 4: Flea

1442:- True about VDRL test:

- 1: Non-specific
- 2: Slide flocculation test
- 3: Best followed for drug therapy
- 4: All

1443:- Regarding *Campylobacter jejuni* which is not true?

- 1: Most common cause of Campylobacteriosis
- 2: Poultry is the cause of the disease
- 3: Human is the only reservoir
- 4: Causes Guillian Barre syndrome

1444:- Tetanus affects primarily

- 1: Presynaptic terminal of spinal cord
- 2: Postsynaptic terminal of spinal cord
- 3: Neuromuscular junction
- 4: Muscle fibres

1445:- Drumstick appearance is seen in:

- 1: *Cl. Tetani*
- 2: *Cl. Tetanomorphum*
- 3: *Cl. Sphenoids*
- 4: All

1446:- Transfer of drug resistance in staphylococcus is by

- 1: Transduction
- 2: Transformation
- 3: Conjugation
- 4: Transfection

1447:- There has been much speculation on the pathogenesis of group B streptococcal disease in the neonate. One of the most likely pathogenic mechanisms is

- 1: Complement C5a, a potent chemoattractant, activates PMNs
- 2: The streptococci are resistant to penicillin
- 3: The alternative complement pathway is activated
- 4: In the absence of specific antibody, opsonization, phagocyte recognition, and killing do not proceed normally

1448:- A 50-year-old male presented with fever and chills along with chest pain during cough. His sputum specimen was cultured on blood agar, showed the presence of a-hemolytic colonies the next day. The further processing of this organism is most likely to yield

- 1: Gram- negative coccobacilli, catalase positive and oxidase positive
- 2: Gram- positive cocci in clusters, catalase positive and coagulase positive
- 3: Gram- positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
- 4: Gram- positive cocci in short chains, catalase negative and bile resistant

1449:- Friedlander's bacillus is -

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 3: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 4: Vibrio parahaemolyticus

1450:- A 2-year-old boy who missed several scheduled immunizations presents to the emergency room with a high fever, irritability, and a stiff neck. Fluid from a spinal tap reveals 20,000 white blood cells per milliliter with 85% polymorphonuclear cells. Gram stain evaluation of the fluid reveals small pleomorphic gram-negative rods that grow on chocolate agar. If an inhibitor is designed to block its major virulence, which of the following would be the most likely major virulence factor?

- 1: Capsule formation
- 2: Endotoxin assembly
- 3: Exotoxin liberator

4: Flagella synthesis

1451:- A malignant pustule is a term used for:-

- 1: An infected malignant melanoma
- 2: A carbuncle
- 3: A rapidly spreading rodent ulcer
- 4: Anthrax of skin

1452:- Lepra bacilli are mainly transmitted by

- 1: Skin contact
- 2: Droplets
- 3: Stool
- 4: Urine

1453:- About *V. cholerae* all statements are true except:

- 1: Nonhalophilic
- 2: Cannot grow in ordinary media
- 3: Can survive outside the intestine
- 4: Man is the only reservoir of cholera

1454:- All are true about *Bacillus* except:

- 1: Mc Fadyean's reaction is used in presumptive diagnosis of anthrax infection
- 2: Medusa head appearance of colonies in gelatin stab culture
- 3: PLET is the selective medium
- 4: Ascoli's thermoprecipitation test is used for laboratory diagnosis

1455:- All are true about Shigella except:-

- 1: Large dose is required for infection
- 2: Associated with hemolytic uremic Syndrome
- 3: Causes bloody diarrhea with mucus
- 4: Gut pathology is due to toxin

1456:- All of the following causes meningitis in the elderly except

- 1: Streptobacillus moniliformis
- 2: Pneumococci
- 3: Gram negative bacteria
- 4: Listeria

1457:- Legionella causes -

- 1: Pontiac fever
- 2: Myocarditis
- 3: Diarrhea
- 4: All of the above

1458:- Phospholipid used to investigate syphilis by the regain test is

- 1: Cardiolipin
- 2: Plasminogen
- 3: Palmi lecithin
- 4: Serine

1459:- Pontiac fever is caused by?

- 1: Legionella

2: Mycoplasma

3: Rickettsia

4: Salmonella

1460:- Medusahead appearance on agar plates is characteristic of

1: Hemophilus

2: Pneumococcus

3: Bacillus

4: Yersinia

1461:- Neisseria gonorrhoea causes

1: Urethritis

2: Salpingitis

3: Cervicitis

4: Vaginitis

1462:- Tularemia belongs to which category of bioterrorism agents -

1: A

2: B

3: C

4: D

1463:- A patient with a peptic ulcer was admitted to the hospital and a gastric biopsy was performed. The tissue was cultured on chocolate agar incubated in a microaerophilic environment at 37degC for 5 to 7 days. At 5 days of incubation, colonies appeared on the plate and were curved, Gram-negative rods, oxidase-positive. The most likely identity of this organism is

1: Campylobacter jejuni

- 2: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- 3: *Haemophilus influenzae*
- 4: *Helicobacter pylori*

1464:- A patient of RHD developed infective endocarditis after dental extraction. Most likely organism causing this is :

- 1: *Streptococcus viridans*
- 2: *Streptococcus Pneumoniae*
- 3: *Streptococcus Pyogenes*
- 4: *Staphylococcus aureus*

1465:- Blood in stool is seen in all except -

- 1: *Vibrio cholera*
- 2: *Entamoeba*
- 3: *Campylobacter*
- 4: *Shigella*

1466:- An outbreak of staphylococcal infection involving umbilical cords of seven newborn babies was reported in the nursery. Bacteriological survey reveals that two nurses have a large number of *Staphylococcus aureus* in the nasopharynx. What test should be performed to determine whether these nurses may have been responsible for the outbreak?

- 1: Bacteriophage typing
- 2: Coagulase testing
- 3: Nasopharyngeal culture on mannitol salt agar
- 4: Protein A typing

1467:- Cholera is caused by-

- 1: *V.cholerae O1*

2: V.cholerae O1 and O139

3: V. cholerae O139

4: NAG vibrios

1468:- True about protein A of staph aureus:

1: Causes opsonization

2: Binds to Fc portion of IgG

3: Stimulate phagocytosis

4: T-cell mitogen

1469:- Watery diarrhea in children is caused by

1: ETEC

2: EPEC

3: EIEC

4: EAEC

1470:- Chancroid is caused by

1: H. ducreyi

2: Chlamydia

3: Mycoplasma

4: Viruses

1471:- Synergohymenotropic toxins of Staphylococcus consists of

1: alpha toxin

2: leucocidin

3: beta toxin

4: delta toxin

1472:- An outbreak of gastroenteritis occurred in a youth group camp. Water at the camp, which was not chlorinated or filtered, was obtained from a spring on the premises. The farmland near the camp was grazed by cattle and sheep. Run-off from the pasture entered the camp spring. The isolated microorganism required an atmosphere containing reduced oxygen and increased carbon dioxide for its growth. In most cases, the gastroenteritis was self-limiting. Those requiring antibiotic treatment responded to erythromycin. Which is the most likely causative agent?

- 1: Campylobacter jejuni
- 2: Enteroinvasive Escherichia coli (EIEC)
- 3: Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EPEC)
- 4: Vibrio cholerae

1473:- True about El T or vibrio -

- 1: More SAR
- 2: VP reaction (+)ve
- 3: Low carrier rate
- 4: More severe

1474:- A 25-year-old girl had splenomegaly, leucopenia, fever, and died in a few days. Longitudinal ulcers were found in intestine. What should be the probable diagnosis

- 1: Tuberculosis
- 2: Hemorrhagic fever
- 3: Amoebiasis
- 4: Enteric fever

1475:- All statements are true except,

- 1: EAEC is associated with persistent diarrhea

- 2: EHEC can cause HUS
- 3: EIEC produce disease similar to salmonellosis
- 4: ETEC is a common cause of traveler's diarrhea

1476:- True about protein A of staph aureus -

- 1: Causes opsonization
- 2: Binds to Fc portion of IgG
- 3: Stimulate phagocytosis
- 4: T-cell mitogen

1477:- Toxic shock syndrome in Staphylococcus infection is due to

- 1: Superantigen
- 2: Alpha-hemolysis
- 3: Coagulase
- 4: Protein A

1478:- All are true about cutaneous anthrax except:

- 1: Extremely painful lesions
- 2: The whole area is congested and edematous
- 3: Central crustation with black eschar
- 4: Satellite nodule around inguinal region

1479:- Which is the most common causative agent of gas gangrene?

- 1: Cl. histolyticum
- 2: Cl. novyi
- 3: Cl. septicum

4: *Cl. perfringens*

1480:- All of the following are true regarding typhoid EXCEPT

- 1: Urinary carriers are more dangerous
- 2: Vi ab is used for detecting carrier
- 3: Vi is seen in normal population
- 4: Urine earner is associated with anomalies.

1481:- 2 out of 3 family members had dinner at a local restaurant and within 48 hours, experienced double vision ,difficulty in swallowing ,speaking and breathing problems. These symptoms are consistent with which of the following?

- 1: Activation of cyclic AMP
- 2: Endotoxin shock
- 3: Ingestion of a neurotoxin
- 4: Invasion of the gut epithelium by an organism

1482:- *E. coli* causes disease by a variety of different methods. Which one of the following *E. coli* types is characterized by the presence of LT (heat-labile) and ST (heat-stable) proteins?

- 1: Enteroinvasive (EIEC)
- 2: Enterotoxigenic (ETEC)
- 3: Enterohemorrhagic (EHEC)
- 4: Enteropathogenic (EPEC)

1483:- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* is

- 1: Resistant to iodine solution
- 2: Transmitted the air-conditioning system
- 3: Causes deeper infections

4: Pulse field gel electrophoresis is useful in the investigation of an outbreak

1484-: Sartorius muscle takes origin from:

- 1: Pectinate line
- 2: Anterior superior iliac spine
- 3: Body of the ilium
- 4: Ischial tuberosity

1485-: Internal carotid artery crosses -

- 1: Sigmoid sinus
- 2: Straight sinus
- 3: Cavernous sinus
- 4: Sagittal sinus

1486-: Cryptococcus neoformans is visualized by?

- 1: India ink preparation
- 2: Giemsa stain
- 3: Grams stain
- 4: Acid fast stain

1487-: Darting motility which occur in V.cholerae, also found in: (PGI Dec 2008)

- 1: Shigella
- 2: Campylobacter jejuni
- 3: Pneumococcus
- 4: Bacillus anthrax

1488:- True about corynebacterium diphtheria is all except

- 1: Diphtheriae invasion is not seen
- 2: Elek's test is done for toxigenicity
- 3: Metachromatic granules are seen
- 4: Toxigenicity is mediated by chromosomal change

1489:- Lysogenic conversion is seen in:

- 1: C. diphtheriae
- 2: Salmonella
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: E.coli

1490:- Clinical diphtheria is caused by: (PGI June 2009)

- 1: Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- 2: Corynebacterium parvum
- 3: C. Ulcerans
- 4: Streptococcus pyogens

1491:- Botulism is a disease of -

- 1: Neural transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 2: Muscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Non neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum

1492:- A 16-year-old boy had a flea bite while working in a wheat grain godown. After 4 days he developed fever and had axillary lymphadenopathy. The stain used for smear preparation is

- 1: Albe staining
- 2: Ziehl Neelson staining
- 3: McFadyean's staining
- 4: Wayson staining

1493:- Shiga toxin acts by-

- 1: Producing cAMP
- 2: Producing cGMP
- 3: Leakage of enterocytes
- 4: Inhibition of protein synthesis

1494:- A seven year old boy presented to the OPD with complaints of pain and discharge from left ear. On examination the patient was febrile with neck rigidity and positive Kernig's sign. Gram positive cocci were visualised in the gram stained specimen of the discharge. Most likely pathogen is?

- 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Haemophilus influenzae
- 4: Staphylococcus epidermidis

1495:- Clostridium difficile, as the causative agent in antibiotic associated diarrhea, can best be detected using which of the following gold standard laboratory tests

- 1: Pseudomembranous visualization
- 2: Tissue culture toxin detection assay
- 3: Rapid fatty acid detection assays

4: Gas-liquid chromatography

1496:- Which of the following are the special laboratory conditions needed to recover *C. jejuni*

- 1: 37degC (98.6degF) anaerobic on blood agar plates
- 2: 37degC (98.6degF) aerobic on blood agar plates
- 3: 42degC (107.6degF) microaerophilic on Skirrow medium
- 4: 42degC (107.6degF) aerobic on Skirrow medium

1497:- TCBS agar is for?

- 1: *Leptospira*
- 2: *Vibrio*
- 3: *Legionella*
- 4: *Bacteroides*

1498:- *Clostridium difficile* can be spread through all EXCEPT-

- 1: Oral - fecal route
- 2: Direct
- 3: Hand to hand contact
- 4: Needles

1499:- A 7year old boy presented to the OPD with complaints of pain and discharge from left ear. On examination the patient was febrile with neck rigidity and positive Kernig's sign. Gram positive cocci were visualised in the gram stained specimen of the discharge. Most likely pathogen is?

- 1: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- 2: *Staphylococcus aureus*
- 3: *Haemophilus influenzae*

4: Staphylococcus epidermidis

1500:- Which is caused by Rickettsia:

- 1: Weil's disease
- 2: Rocky mountain spotted fever
- 3: Scrub typhus
- 4: Lymes disease

1501:- Not true about streptococcus pyogenes -

- 1: Gram positive
- 2: Bacitracin sensitive
- 3: Catalase positive
- 4: Not soluble in bile

1502:- True about tetanus is

- 1: Gram negative spore forming organism
- 2: Produces tetanolysin and tetanospasmin
- 3: Trismus and neck stiffness are early signs
- 4: Generalized tonic-clonic seizure occurs on hyperstimulation

1503:- Clinical significance of Vi antigen of S typhi is -

- 1: Helps in diagnosis
- 2: Highly immunogenic
- 3: Most important antigen for widal test
- 4: Antibody against Vi-antigen is used for diagnosis of carrier

1504:- Which is not a part of HACEK ?

- 1: Hemophilus Aphrophilus
- 2: Acinetobacter Boumani
- 3: Cardiobacterium Hominis
- 4: Kingella Kingae

1505:- A malignant pustule is

- 1: Anthrax ulcer
- 2: Proliferating rodent ulcer
- 3: Malignant melanoma
- 4: Marjolin's ulcer

1506:- Pontiac fever is caused by

- 1: Legionella micdadei
- 2: Legionella pneumophila
- 3: Legionella adelaidensis
- 4: Legionella anisa

1507:- What is the main constituent of pneumococcal capsule

- 1: Polypeptide
- 2: Lipid
- 3: Polysaccharide
- 4: lipoarabinomannan

1508:- Vi Phage typing is done for-

- 1: Salmonella

2: Streptococcus

3: Shigella

4: Pseudomonas

1509-: Bisected pearls appearance on culture medium is seen in -

1: Brucella

2: Bordetella

3: Haemophilus ducreyi

4: Pseudomonas

1510-: Toxin of staphylococcus is

1: Hemolysin

2: Leucocidin

3: Enterotoxin

4: All

1511-: Tetanus toxin act by

1: Blocking gamma motor neurons

2: Blocking muscle end plate receptor

3: Blocking Ach release

4: Presynaptic blocking

1512-: All are true about brucella except -

1: B. abortus is capnophilic

2: Transmission by aerosol can occur occasionally

3: Paesturisation destroys it

4: 2ME is used to detect IgA

1513:- Traveler's diarrhea is caused due to

- 1: Enterotoxigenic E. coli
- 2: Enterohemorrhagic E. coli
- 3: Enteropathogenic E. coli
- 4: Enteroinvasive E. coli

1514:- All of the following cause hemolytic uremic syndrome except

- 1: Shigella
- 2: Campylobacter
- 3: EHEC
- 4: Vibrio cholera

1515:- A hyperemic edema of the larynx and epiglottis that rapidly leads to respiratory obstruction in young children is most likely to be caused by

- 1: K. pneumoniae
- 2: M. pneumoniae
- 3: Neisseria meningitidis
- 4: H. influenzae

1516:- Streptococcus pyogenes is

- 1: Gram positive cocci
- 2: Gram negative cocci
- 3: Gram positive bacilli
- 4: Gram negative bacilli

1517:- Which of the following best describes route of spread of Legionella pneumophila outbreak?

- 1: Consumption of contaminated water with protozoa of Legionella
- 2: Breathing aerosols of environmental wafer sources such as air conditioning units
- 3: Consumption of contaminated meat and meat products
- 4: Close contact with carriers of Legionella

1518:- A 30-year-old woman presented with 3 days H/O mucopurulent cervical discharge. On gram stain of the discharge, numerous pus cells were seen but no organism was seen. Investigation of choice for diagnosis of this infection?

- 1: Saline mount
- 2: Culture in Thayer main media
- 3: Nucleic acid amplification test
- 4: Serum antibody testing using IF

1519:- Vibrio parahemolyticus is seen in undercooked:

- 1: Crab
- 2: Shellfish
- 3: Prawn
- 4: Fish

1520:- A 50 year old male presents to the OPD with complaints of fever with chills, headache, abdominal pain, and diarrhoea. He gives history of consuming raw refrigerated vegetables 24 hours back. What is the most likely etiologic organism?

- 1: Staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Vibrio cholerae
- 3: Listeria monocytogenes

4: Bacillus cereus

1521:- Nocardia infection is associated most commonly with:

1: Liver abscess

2: Lung abscess

3: Brain abscess

4: Subcutaneous abscess

1522:- Medusa head colonies are seen in

1: Bacillus anthracis

2: Bacillus cereus

3: C. parvum

4: C. difficile

1523:- Difference between staphylococcus aureus and staphylococcus saprophyticus -

1: Catalase positivity

2: Coagulase positivity

3: Novobiocin susceptibility

4: Oxidase positivity

1524:- Specific test for diagnosis of rickettsial infection -

1: Weil - felix reaction

2: Agglutination of rickettsial suspension

3: Paul bunnell test

4: Rose waaler test

1525:- Neisseria vaccine (MCV-4 and MPSV-4) strains are not protective against:

- 1: A
- 2: B
- 3: C
- 4: W135

1526:- Anchovy Sauce pus/chocolate brown pus is the clinical feature of:

- 1: Amoebic liver abscess
- 2: Pyogenic liver abscess
- 3: Peritoneal abscess
- 4: Hydatid liver

1527:- Nocardia can be differentiated from other Actinomyces by

- 1: ZN staining
- 2: Fontana stain
- 3: Gram staining
- 4: Oxygen requirement

1528:- Enterobacteriaceae includes all except

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: Klebsiella
- 3: salmonella
- 4: Proteus

1529:- Staphylococcus aureus causes

- 1: Erythrasma

- 2: Chancroid
- 3: Acne vulgaris
- 4: Bullous impetigo

1530:- A person presents with pneumonia. His sputum was sent for culture. The bacteria obtained were gram-positive cocci in pairs and alpha hemolytic colonies on sheep agar. Which of the following will help in confirming the diagnosis

- 1: Novobiocin
- 2: Optochin
- 3: Bacitracin
- 4: Oxacillin

1531:- The most common agent causing osteomyelitis in sickle cell disease patients?

- 1: Salmonella enteritidis
- 2: E.coli
- 3: Klebsiella
- 4: Enterococcus

1532:- The organism that most commonly causes infective endocarditis is

- 1: Streptococcus mitis
- 2: Streptococcus viridians
- 3: Staphylococcus aureus
- 4: Staphylococcus pyogens

1533:- Daisy head appearance of colonies of Corynebacterium diphtheria on blood tellurite agar is shown by

- 1: Gravis biotype

2: Intermedius biotype

3: Mitis biotype

4: None of the above

1534:- Activation of A1 subunit of cholera toxin causes increased activity of:

1: Adenylate cyclase

2: Guanylate cyclase

3: cGMP

4: Na K ATPase

1535:- Which of the following has drum stick appearance?

1: *C. bifermentans*

2: *C. perfringens*

3: *C. tetani*

4: *C. difficile*

1536:- In Trachoma, Halberstaeder-Prowazek (HP) bodies can be demonstrated in conjunctival discharge by staining with:

1: Gram stain

2: Carbol fuchsin

3: Giemsa stain

4: Fontana stain

1537:- Lepromin test is seen on:

1: 3rd day

2: 7th day

3: 2nd week

4: 4th week

1538:- Escherichia coli gives pink color with

1: Chocolate agar

2: LJ medium

3: MacConkey's medium

4: Saline broth

1539:- Which amongst the following biological agents has the highest potential for use as a vector in bioterrorism

1: Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)

2: Small pox (*variola major*)

3: Botulism (*Cl. Botulinum*)

4: Brucellosis (*Brucella sp*)

1540:- Staphylococcus secretes all except

1: Lipase

2: Cellulose

3: Coagulase

4: Lecithinase

1541:- Culture medium used for corynebacterium diphtheriae-

1: Loefflers serum slope

2: Tetrathionate broth

3: Selenite 'F' broth

4: Chocolate agar

1542:- Urease positive organism -

- 1: Proteus
- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Vibrio cholera
- 4: Pseudomonas

1543:- Acute Infective Endocarditis with abscess formation is most common associated with -

- 1: Listeria
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Enterococcus

1544:- Classification of staphylococcus is based on -

- 1: Catalase test
- 2: Coagulase test
- 3: Mannitol fermentation
- 4: Optochin sensitivity

1545:- Bacillus anthracis is unique to other bacteria. It is the only bacteria to possess which of the following

- 1: A polypeptide capsule
- 2: A polysaccharide capsule
- 3: An exotoxin
- 4: An endotoxin

1546:- A person was bitten by an infected louse and developed a disease. What is the probable diagnosis

- 1: Scrub typhus
- 2: Epidemic typhus
- 3: Endemic typhus
- 4: Indian tick typhus

1547:- Movement of *Listeria monocytogenes* inside of host cells is caused by:

- 1: Inducing host cell actin polymerization
- 2: The formation of pili (fimbriae) on the listeriae surface
- 3: Pseudopod formation
- 4: The motion of listeriae flagella

1548:- Tabes dorsalis is seen in:

- 1: Primary syphilis
- 2: Secondary syphilis
- 3: Tertiary syphilis
- 4: Latent syphilis

1549:- Streptococcus cell wall resembles

- 1: Cardiac valves
- 2: Myocardium
- 3: Synovial fluid
- 4: Intima of vessels

1550:- Ideal dose of Diphtheria antitoxin given for treatment is:

- 1: 10,000 to 1,00,000 units
- 2: 20,000 to 1,00,000 units
- 3: 10,000 to 2,00,000 units
- 4: 20,000 to 2,00,000 units

1551:- All of the following statements about Glanders are false except

- 1: It is an acute illness which presents with mild upper respiratory tract symptoms, usually self limited
- 2: Glanders is caused by Brucella
- 3: Human infection cannot be acquired from infected animals
- 4: Belongs to class B bioterrorism agents according to CDC

1552:- Most important step in cholera control -

- 1: Chemoprophylaxis
- 2: Vaccination
- 3: Early treatment
- 4: Water sanitation

1553:- Which one of the following is a rickettsial disease

- 1: Weils disease
- 2: Rocky mountain fever
- 3: Relapsing fever
- 4: Pontiac fever

1554:- Which of the following is not mechanism for resistance to MRSA?

- 1: Resistance is chromosomally mediated
- 2: Produced mainly by alteration in PBPs
- 3: MRSA resistance is absolutely beta-lactamase independent
- 4: Intrinsic resistance is known

1555:- Reservoir of plague is -

- 1: Domestic rat
- 2: Wild rat
- 3: Rat flea
- 4: Man

1556:- Which is the principal virulence factor in *C. tetani*?

- 1: Tetanolysin
- 2: Tetanospasmin
- 3: Tetanotactin
- 4: Immobility factor

1557:- In a patient with urethral syndrome, urine microscopy shows full of polymorph, but no bacteria. The most appropriate culture medium is__

- 1: PPLO broth
- 2: McCoy cells
- 3: Robeson's cooked meat
- 4: Thayer main agar

1558:- Persistent diarrhoea is due to:

- 1: EAEC

2: EPEC

3: EIEC

4: ETEC

1559:- Most common cause of artificial heart valve infection-

1: Staphylococcus aureus

2: Streptococcus mutans

3: Staph epidermidis

4: Pneumococcus

1560:- Most important element in treatment of diphtheria is

1: Antitoxin

2: Tetracycline

3: Erythromycin

4: Penicillin

1561:- After splenectomy, most common infection -

1: Pneumococcal

2: E. coli

3: Klebsiella

4: Streptococcus

1562:- A 21-year-old college student complained of malaise, low-grade fever, and a harsh cough, but not of muscle aches and pains. An x-ray revealed a diffuse interstitial pneumonia in the left lobes of the lung. The WBC count was normal. The student has been ill for a week. Based on the information given, the most likely diagnosis is

1: Mycoplasma pneumonia

- 2: Pneumococcal pneumonia
- 3: Staphylococcal pneumonia
- 4: Influenza

1563:- Botulism is a disease of: -

- 1: Neural transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 2: Muscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 3: Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Non neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum

1564:- Which serum is used for testing streptococcal pyrogenic toxin-

- 1: Convalescent human serum
- 2: Serum from patient of acute scarlet fever
- 3: Horse serum
- 4: None of the above

1565:- Staphylococcus can cause

- 1: Pharyngitis
- 2: Tuberculosis
- 3: Migraine
- 4: Dermatitis

1566:- Yersinia enterocolitica, formerly a Pasteurella, has more than 50 sero-types that can be isolated from rodents, sheep, cattle, swine, dogs, and cats and water contaminated by them, and is best described by which of the following?

1: Commonly inhabits the canine respiratory tract and is an occasional pathogen for humans; strongly urease-positive

2: Gram-negative bipolar stained bacilli that cause diarrhea by means of a heat-stable enterotoxin, with abdominal pain that may be mistaken for appendicitis

3: Pits agar, grows both in carbon dioxide and under anaerobic conditions, and is part of the normal oral cavity flora

4: Typically infects cattle, requires 5% to 10% carbon dioxide for growth, and is inhibited by the dye thionine

1567-: Toxic shock syndrome caused by Staphylococcus is due to:

1: Hemolysins

2: Super antigens

3: Coagulase

4: Hyaiuronidase

1568-: Streptococcal Toxic shock syndrome is due to the following virulence factor :

1: M protein

2: Pyrogenic exotoxin

3: Streptolysin O.

4: Carbohydrate cell wall.

1569-: Which of the following organisms causes fastest food poisoning:

1: Staph. Aureus

2: Clostridium Perfringins

3: Bacillus Cereus

4: Vibrio cholerae

1570-: Polyribosyl ribitol phosphate PRP antigen is present in the capsule of H. influenzae

- 1: Serotype a
- 2: Serotype b
- 3: Serotype c
- 4: Serotype d

1571:- The following are true for Bordetella pertussis except:

- 1: It is a strict human Pathogen
- 2: It can be cultured from the patient during catarrhal stage
- 3: It leads to invasion of the respiratory mucosa
- 4: Infection can be prevented by a acellular vaccine

1572:- On blood agar target appearance of Cl. perfringens is due to which toxin -

- 1: Lecithinase
- 2: Phospholipase
- 3: a-toxin
- 4: All of the above

1573:- Nocardia is stained by:

- 1: Acid fast stain
- 2: Kram's stain
- 3: Alcian blue
- 4: Mucin stain

1574:- Brazilian purpuric fever is caused by?

- 1: Haemophilus haemolyticus
- 2: Haemophilus aphrophilus

- 3: Haemophilus aegyptius
- 4: Haemophilus parainfluenzae

1575-: All are transmitted by milk except

- 1: Tuberculosis
- 2: Brucellosis
- 3: Q Fever
- 4: Leishmaniasis

1576-: A 20 years old male patient presents to the STD clinic with a genital ulcer. The gram stain of the smear from ulcer shows gram negative coccobacilli. The most appropriate media for culture would be:

- 1: Thayer Main Medium
- 2: Blood agar with X & V factors
- 3: Chocolate agar with IsoVitaleX
- 4: Teilurite blood agar

1577-: Pneumococcal vaccine is prepared from

- 1: Cell surface antigen
- 2: Capsular polysaccharide
- 3: exotoxin
- 4: M protein

1578-: True about actinomycetes is:

- 1: Include *A. israelii*, *Nocardia* & *Streptomyces* are a group of organisms characterized as Gram-positive rods
- 2: Mycetomas can form as a result of traumatic injury, mainly in people working in farms and forests.

- 3: Organisms form filamentous or hyphae-like structures
- 4: All of the above

1579-: A 12-year-old girl begins to limp while playing soccer. She has pain in her right leg and upper right thigh. Her temperature is 102degF. X-ray of the femur reveals that the periosteum is eroded. Assuming that this case is managed as an infectious disease, which of the following is the most likely etiologic agent?

- 1: *Listeria monocytogenes*
- 2: *Salmonella enteritidis*
- 3: *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
- 4: *Staphylococcus aureus*

1580-: A 2-year-old infant is brought to the emergency room with hemolytic uremic syndrome and thrombocytopenia. Which one of the following bacteria would most likely be isolated from a stool specimen?

- 1: *Shigella*
- 2: *Salmonella*
- 3: *Aeromonas*
- 4: *E. coli* 0157/H7

1581-: All of the following statements about *Staphylococcus aureus* are true, Except

- 1: Most common source of infection is cross infection from infected people
- 2: About 30% of general population is healthy nasal carriers
- 3: Epidermolysin and TSS toxin are superantigens
- 4: Methicillin resistance is chromosomally mediated

1582-: Choose the right combination:

- 1: Gram staining - Gram negative bacilli

2: Gram staining - Mycobacterium tuberculosis

3: Z N staining - Mycobacterium tuberculosis

4: Z N staining - Gram negative bacilli

1583-: A patient of RHD developed infective endocarditis after dental extraction. Most likely organism causing this is

1: Streptococcus viridans

2: Streptococcus pneumoniae

3: Streptococcus pyogenes

4: Staphylococcus aureus

1584-: A group of elementary school-age children meet for a birthday party, and in the next few days, about half of them experience a mild upper respiratory illness, with sore throat and runny nose. One family gets laboratory work done and finds that Chlamydia pneumoniae (TWAR) is involved. Which of the following procedures would be best if the laboratory wanted to isolate this bacterium?

1: Cold agglutinin test

2: Culture of respiratory secretions in HeLa cells after centrifugation of the inoculated tubes

3: Culture of respiratory secretions on monkey kidney cells

4: Detection of specific antigen in urine

1585-: Most common cause of diarrhea in children of developing countries is:

1: EHEC

2: ETEC

3: EAEC

4: EIEC

1586:- Bioterrorism group A agent

- 1: Q fever
- 2: Typhus fever
- 3: Brucella
- 4: Antrax

1587:- The best site to obtain a swab in asymptomatic gonorrhoea is

- 1: Endocervix
- 2: Urethra
- 3: Lateral vaginal wall
- 4: Posterior fornix

1588:- How does staph aureus become resistant to methicillin:

- 1: Heat shock protein
- 2: Protein A
- 3: Transpeptidase
- 4: Protein C

1589:- Which of the following is not an AB 5 toxin-

- 1: Cholera toxin
- 2: Pertussis toxin
- 3: Shiga toxin
- 4: Heat labile toxin

1590:- A patient is hospitalized after an automobile accident. The wounds become infected, and the patient is treated with tobramycin, carbenicillin, and clindamycin. Five days after antibiotic therapy was initiated, the patient develops severe diarrhoea and

pseudomembranous enterocolitis. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea and the more serious pseudomembranous enterocolitis can be caused by which of the following organisms?

- 1: Bacteroides fragilis
- 2: Clostridium difficile
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium sordellii

1591:- Acute endocarditis with abscess is most commonly associated with?

- 1: Listeria
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Enterococcus

1592:- In a completely and adequately immunized child against Diphtheria, the throat swab was collected. It showed the presence of Corynebacterium diphtheriae like organisms on Albe staining. These organisms can have one of the following properties on further laboratory processing

- 1: It can grow on Potassium tellurite medium
- 2: Positive Elek's gel precipitation test
- 3: It can be pathogenic to experimental guinea pigs
- 4: It can produce cytotoxicity in tissue cultures

1593:- Which is the most important element in treatment of diphtheria?

- 1: Antitoxin
- 2: Tetracycline
- 3: Erythromycin
- 4: Penicillin

1594:- Ehrlich phenomenon seen in:

- 1: Proteus
- 2: Mycobacterium TB
- 3: Corynebacterium
- 4: Staphylococcus

1595:- The mechanism of action of EPEC is:-

- 1: Adherence to enterocytes
- 2: Stimulates adenylcyclase
- 3: Increase cGMP
- 4: Inhibit release of acetylcholine from peripheral nerves

1596:- Genetic information transferred by phage is called -

- 1: Transformation
- 2: Lysogenic conversion
- 3: Transduction
- 4: Transcription

1597:- Streptococcus and pneumococcus are differentiated by - rpt question

- 1: Bile salt solubility
- 2: Growth characteristic
- 3: Gram staining
- 4: Inulin fermentation

1598:- Dorset egg medium is used for cultivation of

- 1: Staphylococcus

2: Streptococcus

3: Gonococcus

4: M TB

1599-: A young man, home on leave from the military, went camping in the woods to detect deer movement for future hunting. Ten days later, he developed fever, malaise, and myalgia. Leukopenia and thrombocytopenia were observed, as well as several tick bites. Which of the following statements best describes human monocytic ehrlichiosis (HME)?

1: Clinical diagnosis is based on the presence of erythema migrans (EM)

2: Diagnosis is usually made serologically but morulae may be seen in the cytoplasm of monocytes

3: It is a fatal disease transmitted by the bite of a dog

4: Symptoms include vomiting and paralysis

1600-: A patient presented with interstitial pneumonia, denied being bitten by insects. Of the following rickettsial diseases, which could have been caused without an insect bite?

1: Scrub typhus

2: Rickettsial pox

3: Brill-Zinsser disease

4: Q fever

1601-: Conjugate vaccines are available for the prevention of invasive disease caused by all of the following except - rpt

1: H influenzae

2: Strep pneumoniae

3: N. Meningitidis (group C)

4: N. Meningitidis (group B)

1602:- True about vibrio vulnificus -

- 1: Causes diarrhea commonly
- 2: Halophilic
- 3: Drug of choice is penicillin
- 4: Produces shiga toxin

1603:- Most common cause of gas gangrene -

- 1: Cl welchii
- 2: Clsepticum
- 3: Clnovy
- 4: Clhistolyticum

1604:- Regarding yaws, all are true except:

- 1: Caused by T. pertenue
- 2: Sexually transmitted
- 3: Cross reactive antibodies with syphilis
- 4: Drug of choice is penicillin

1605:- H. Influenzae grows on all of the media except

- 1: Chocolate agar
- 2: Fields agar
- 3: Nutrient agar
- 4: Blood agar with S aureus streak line

1606:- A farmer rearing sheep, presented with complaints of fever and weakness for the last one month. There is generalised lymphadenopathy. There was also associated

hepatomegaly. Biopsy of liver showed non-caseating granuloma. There are most likely due to infection with:

- 1: Yersinia pestis
- 2: Brucella canis
- 3: Francisella tularensis
- 4: Brucella melitensis

1607:- Two of 3 family members have dinner at a local restaurant and, within 48 hours, start experiencing double vision, difficulty in swallowing and speaking, and breathing problems. These symptoms are consistent with which of the following?

- 1: Activation of cyclic AMP
- 2: Endotoxin shock
- 3: Ingestion of a neurotoxin
- 4: Invasion of the gut epithelium by an organism

1608:- Which of the following is coagulase-negative staphylococcus?

- 1: Staph. aureus
- 2: Staph. epidermidis
- 3: Staph. Intermedius
- 4: Staph. Hyicus

1609:- A diabetic patient developed cellulite is due to S. aureus, which was found to be methicillin resistant on the antibiotic sensitivity testing. All of the following antibiotics will be appropriate except:

- 1: Vancomycin
- 2: Imipenem
- 3: Teicoplanin
- 4: Linezolid

1610:- Which is the most common complication of this Rash?

- 1: Otitis media
- 2: Bronchopneumonia
- 3: Secondary skin infections
- 4: Reye syndrome

1611:- "Genital elephantiasis" is caused by

- 1: Lymphogranuloma venereum
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Rickettsia

1612:- Swimming pool conjunctivitis is caused by -

- 1: Pseudomonas
- 2: Coxsackievirus
- 3: Chlamydia
- 4: Mycoplasma

1613:- "Water can perineum" is caused by:

- 1: E. coli
- 2: Enterococcus faecalis
- 3: Neisseria-gonorrhoeae
- 4: Treponema pallidum

1614:- Friedlanders bacillus also known as:

- 1: E. coli Pattern
- 2: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 3: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 4: Vibrio parahemolyticus

1615:- Collection of urine sample of a patient of TB/kidney is done :

- 1: 24 hrs urine
- 2: 12 hrs urine
- 3: in early morning
- 4: Anytime

1616:- Which of the following grows in cell culture media

- 1: Chlamydia
- 2: Ureoplasma urealyticum
- 3: Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 4: Trophyrema whippeli

1617:- A person after 6 hours of consuming rice pudding in restaurant develops vomiting. True statement regarding food poisoning is

- 1: Caused by staphylococcus aureus
- 2: Preformed toxin
- 3: Caused by vibrio parahaemolyticus
- 4: Heat labile toxin

1618:- Mycoplasmas differ from chlamydiae in that they are

- 1: Susceptible to penicillin

- 2: Able to grow on artificial cell-free media
- 3: Able to cause urinary tract infection
- 4: Able to stain well with Gram's stain

1619:- Coccobacillus grown in BYCE medium is

- 1: Legionella
- 2: Streptobacillus
- 3: Gardenella
- 4: Neisseria

1620:- Streptococcus pneumoniae, true is:

- 1: Vaccine is made from capsular polysaccharide
- 2: Vaccine is routinely given to Indian children
- 3: Catalase and oxidase positive
- 4: Bile insoluble and optochin sensitive

1621:- Non-motile Clostridia is

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium novyi
- 3: Clostridium botulism
- 4: Clostridium difficile

1622:- Trench fever is caused by -

- 1: Bartonella Quintana
- 2: Coxiella burnetii
- 3: Rickettsia akari

4: Rickettsia conori

1623:- The most common mechanism of drug resistance in staphylococci is

- 1: Conjugation
- 2: Plasmids
- 3: Transduction
- 4: Translation

1624:- "Citron bodies" and boat or leaf-shaped pleomorphic organism in an exudate is

- 1: Clostridium welchii
- 2: Clostridium edematiens
- 3: Clostridium septicum
- 4: Clostridium tetani

1625:- Which of the following is false about Botulism?

- 1: It is a type food poisoning
- 2: Botulinum toxin is a potent neurotoxin
- 3: It is an infection and not intoxication
- 4: The causative organism is Clostridium botulinum

1626:- Which type of pulmonary TB is most likely to give sputum positive -

- 1: Fibronodular
- 2: Pleural effusion
- 3: Cavitary
- 4: None

1627-: Treatment of choice of thoracic actinomycosis is:

- 1: Amphotericin B
- 2: Cotrimoxazole
- 3: Penicillin
- 4: Itraconazole

1628-: The most common organism causing food poisoning in canned food is

- 1: S typhi
- 2: V cholerae
- 3: H pylori
- 4: C botulinum

1629-: Staph aureus causes -

- 1: Erythrasma
- 2: Chancroid
- 3: Acne vulgaris
- 4: Bullous impetigo

1630-: Which is the largest pathogenic bacillus ?

- 1: Bacillus cereus
- 2: Bacillus subtilis
- 3: Bacillus megaterium
- 4: Bacillus anthracis

1631-: Tap water scotochromogen is

- 1: Mycobacterium chelonae

- 2: Mycobacterium marinum
- 3: Mycobacterium kanasaii
- 4: Mycobacterium gordonae

1632:- Bacitracin sensitivity is used to differentiate -

- 1: Group A streptococcus from staphylococcus
- 2: Group A streptococcus from other Beta hemolytic streptococci
- 3: Group A streptococcus from Gamma hemolytic streptococci.
- 4: Group A streptococcus from Alpha hemolytic streptococci

1633:- Leptospirosis is transmitted by -

- 1: Rat
- 2: Cat
- 3: Dog
- 4: Fish

1634:- The sputum specimen of a 70 year old male was cultured on a 5% blood agar. The culture showed the presence of a-hemolytic colonies next day. The further processing of this organism is most likely to yield:-

- 1: Gram-positive cocci in short chains, catalase negative and bile resistant
- 2: Gram-positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
- 3: Gram-positive cocci in clusters, catalase positive and coagulase positive
- 4: Gram-negative coccobacilli, catalase positive and oxidase positive

1635:- All are associated with endocarditis except:

- 1: Staph aureus
- 2: Enterococcus

3: HACEK group

4: ESKAPE group

1636:- Which of the following specimens should never be refrigerated

1: H.influenzae

2: P.aeruginosa

3: Moraxella catarrhalis

4: Escherichia coli

1637:- A man, after skinning a dead animal, developed a pustule on his hand. A smear is prepared from the lesion showed the presence of Gram-positive bacilli in long chains which were positive for McFadyean's reaction. The most likely aetiological agent is

1: Clostridium tetani

2: Listeria monocytogenes

3: Bacillus anthracis

4: Actinomyces species

1638:- Skin lesion in meningococcal meningitis is due to

1: Exotoxin

2: Endotoxin

3: Allergic reaction

4: Direct vascular Damage

1639:- Incubation period of gonorrhoea is

1: Less than 24 hrs

2: 1 to 2 days

3: 2 to 15 days

4: 12 to 25 days

1640:- Following are true with respect to genus Neisseria Except

- 1: Gram negative
- 2: Anaerobic
- 3: Non-sporulating
- 4: Oxidase positive cocci

1641:- C. trachomatis is a well-known cause of venereal disease. This organism is also implicated in which of the following?

- 1: Classic trachoma infection
- 2: Sexually transmitted cardiac disease in adults
- 3: Perinatal retinitis
- 4: Middle-ear infection in young children

1642:- Ehrlich phenomenon is seen in

- 1: Myobacterium Tuberculosis
- 2: Proteus
- 3: Staphylococcus
- 4: Corynebacterium

1643:- A neonate following BCG vaccination developed a side effect. Which of the following side effect would the neonate most likely develop after vaccination?

- 1: Fever
- 2: Ulceration
- 3: Osteomyelitis
- 4: Regional lymphadenitis

1644:- Sal monella infection is most commonly caused by-

- 1: Infected water
- 2: Infected vegetable
- 3: Aerosol infection
- 4: Through skin

1645:- CSF in meningococcal meningitis shows

- 1: Gram positive Diplococci in pus cells
- 2: Gram negative Diplococci in pus cells
- 3: Gram negative bacilli
- 4: Gram positive bacilli

1646:- Which of the following organisms is visualized by gram staining:

- 1: Treponema
- 2: Borrelia
- 3: Mycoplasma
- 4: Mycobacterium

1647:- Characteristic of Bacillus cereus food poisoning is

- 1: Presence of fever
- 2: Presence of pain in abdomen
- 3: Absence of vomiting
- 4: Absence of diarrhoea

1648:- Reservoir of tetanus bacilli is

- 1: Human
- 2: Soil
- 3: Water
- 4: Hospital waste

1649:- A patient developed hemorrhagic blisters at the bite site following dog bite. Which is the most likely causative organism?

- 1: Pseudomonas spp.
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Capnocytophaga canimorsus
- 4: Pasteurella spp.

1650:- Culture media for Legionella

- 1: BCYE agar
- 2: Macconkey agar
- 3: PLET medium
- 4: Baird Parker medium

1651:- In a patient of orbital cellulitis, microorganism on culture show greenish colonies and optochin sensitivity. The most likely organism is:

- 1: Strep, viridans
- 2: Staphylococcus
- 3: Pseudomonas
- 4: Pneumococcus

1652:- Most common cause of epidural abscess -

- 1: Staphylococcus

- 2: Streptococcus
- 3: Gram negative bacilli
- 4: Microaerophilic anaerobic streptococci

1653:- Malignant pustule is seen in -

- 1: Cutaneous anthrax
- 2: Carbuncle
- 3: Ulcerating melanoma
- 4: Infected rodent ulcer

1654:- Polysaccharide capsular resistance to phagocytosis is seen in

- 1: Neisseria meningitidis
- 2: Klebsiella pneumoniae
- 3: Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 4: Yeast

1655:- Which of the following is not a pathogenic mycobacteria -

- 1: M. kansasii
- 2: M. scrofulaceum
- 3: M. chelonae
- 4: M. smegmatis

1656:- A 10-year old child presented with severe sore throat and a grey pseudomembrane over pharynx and tonsils. The organism causing this infection is most likely:

- 1: A gram positive bacillus
- 2: A gram negative bacillus

3: A catalase-positive gram positive coccus that grows in clusters

4: A single-stranded positive sense RNA virus

1657-: A man with chills, fever, and headache is thought to have "atypical" pneumonia. History reveals that he raises chickens and that approximately 3 weeks ago he lost many them to an undiagnosed disease. The most likely diagnosis of this man's condition is

1: Anthrax

2: Q fever

3: Relapsing fever

4: Psittacosis

1658-: Tetanus is caused by

1: Clostridium perfringens

2: Clostridium tetani

3: Staphylococcus aureus

4: Bacillus cereus

1659-: Frisch bacillus affects most commonly -

1: Mouth

2: Nose

3: Eye

4: Ear

1660-: Treponema pallidum was discovered by -

1: Robert Koch

2: Twort

3: Schaudinn and Hoffman

4: E Herman

1661:- Botulism is most commonly due to

- 1: Egg
- 2: Milk
- 3: Meat
- 4: Pulses

1662:- Swarming is seen in:

- 1: Clostridium perfringens
- 2: Clostridium tetani
- 3: Clostridium botulinum
- 4: Clostridium difficile

1663:- Refrigerated blood stored up to 48 hours before transfusion can destroy which of the following

- 1: HIV
- 2: Hepatitis B
- 3: Treponema pallidum
- 4: Plasmodium vivax

1664:- Which of the following is a new drug available to treat multi drug resistant tuberculosis?

- 1: Bedaquiline
- 2: Rifampicin
- 3: Linezolid
- 4: Cefepime

1665:- Streptococcus causing rheumatic heart disease is

- 1: Streptococcus milleri
- 2: Streptococcus mutans
- 3: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 4: Streptococcus equisimilis

1666:- Diphtheria antibody titer considered optimally protective is

- 1: >0.1 IU/ml
- 2: >0.01 IU/ml
- 3: >0.05 IU/ml
- 4: 0.5 IU/ml

1667:- Botulism causes:

- 1: Descending flaccid paralysis
- 2: Descending spastic paralysis
- 3: Ascending paralysis
- 4: Ascending spastic paralysis

1668:- Multi drug resistant tuberculosis is defined as resistance to?

- 1: INH and Pyrizinamide
- 2: INH and Rifampicin
- 3: Rifampicin and Pyrizinamide
- 4: Resistance to all first line drugs

1669:- Appendicitis-like syndrome is caused by

- 1: *Y. pestis*
- 2: *Y. pseudotuberculosis*
- 3: *Pasturella septica*
- 4: *Brucella abois*

1670:- A patient presents with fever, cough with sputum and weight loss. He has a history of not completing treatment for tuberculosis thrice in the past. XDR-TB is suspected. How is XDR-Tb defined?

- 1: Resistant to INH + Rifampicin + Amikacin
- 2: Resistant to INH + Amikacin + Ofloxacin + Ethambutol
- 3: Resistant to INH + Rifampicin + Amikacin + Ofloxacin
- 4: Resistant to Rifampicin + Amikacin+ Ofloxacin

1671:- Which of the following is not true about *Diplococcus pneumoniae*

- 1: Bile solubility
- 2: Optochin resistance
- 3: Causes Meningitis
- 4: Possess Capsule

1672:- Treatment of latent TB infection in Tuberculin positive, HIV positive patients:

- 1: INH biweekly for 9 month
- 2: 2(HRZ)3 + 4(HR)3
- 3: Rifampicin biweekly for 6 months
- 4: Pyrazinamide daily for 6 months

1673:- Incubation period of staphylococcal food poisoning is:

- 1: 4-6 hrs

2: 6-12 hrs

3: 12-18 hrs

4: 18-24 hrs

1674:- Which of the following organism is identified by interferon

1: Staphylococcus

2: Leptospira

3: Campylobacter

4: Tuberculosis

1675:- BCG vaccine in HIV (+) newborn is:

1: Contraindicated

2: Double dilution

3: Half dilution

4: Dose double

1676:- Atypical pneumonia is caused by all except

1: Mycoplasma

2: Adeno virus

3: Chlamydia

4: Hemophilus

1677:- Vi antigen is present in all except-

1: S.typhi

2: S.paratyphi A

3: S.paratyphi C

4: S.dublin

1678:- Toxin production by Corynebacterium diphtheria is due to ?

- 1: Chromosomal mutation
- 2: Presence of plasmid
- 3: Lysogenic conversion
- 4: Transformation

1679:- Pigbel is caused by:

- 1: Echinococcus
- 2: T. saginata
- 3: Clostridium perfringens
- 4: Clostridium tetani

1680:- Bull's neck is characteristically seen in:

- 1: Hamaoma of Lung
- 2: Diphtheria
- 3: Glaucoma
- 4: Hepatic Candidiasis

1681:- A VDRL reactive mother gave birth to an infant. All of the following would help in determining the risk of transmission to the infant, Except

- 1: TPHA test on the serum sample of the mother
- 2: TPHA test on the serum sample of the infant
- 3: VDRL on the paired serum sample of the infant and mother
- 4: Time interval between the treatment of the mother and her delivery

1682:- Which of the following is not capsulated -

- 1: Pneumococcus
- 2: Cryptococcus
- 3: Meningococcus
- 4: Proteus

1683:- Dental caries is caused by

- 1: Streptococcus pyogenes
- 2: Streptococcus mutans
- 3: Enterococcus
- 4: Hemophilus Influenzae

1684:- Thermophile bacteria grow at -

- 1: 20deg C
- 2: 20-40deg C
- 3: 40-60deg C
- 4: 60-80deg C

1685:- Virulence factor of the group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus is

- 1: Protein M
- 2: Protein T
- 3: Protein R
- 4: Lipotechoic acid

1686:- Generation time of E-coli is

- 1: 20 days
- 2: 20 minutes
- 3: 20 hours
- 4: 20 second

1687:- A 33-year-old man presents at OPD complaining of fever and headache. On examination, he had leukopenia and increased liver enzymes, and inclusion bodies were seen in his monocytes. History revealed that he went on camping and remembered removing a tick from his leg. Which of the following diseases is most likely causing the symptoms described?

- 1: Lyme disease
- 2: Ehrlichiosis
- 3: Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- 4: Q fever

1688:- A patient was hospitalized after an automobile accident. The wounds became infected and the patient was treated with tobramycin, carbenicillin, and clindamycin. Five days after antibiotic therapy was initiated, the patient developed severe diarrhea and pseudomembranous enterocolitis. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea and the more serious pseudomembranous enterocolitis can be caused by

- 1: Clostridium sordellii
- 2: Clostridium perfringens
- 3: Clostridium difficile
- 4: S. aureus

1689:- Gas gangrene is due to

- 1: Alpha toxin
- 2: Theta toxin
- 3: Beta toxin

4: Delta toxin

1690:- Causes of community-acquired native valve endocarditis are

- 1: Streptococcus viridians
- 2: Staphylococcus aureus
- 3: Diphtheroids
- 4: Staphylococcus epidermidis

1691:- The predominant colonic bacteria are -

- 1: Largely aerobic
- 2: Largely anaerobic
- 3: E. coli
- 4: Staphylococci

1692:- Chlamydia Trachomatis, false is

- 1: Elementary body is metabolically active
- 2: It is biphasic
- 3: Reticulate body divides by binary fission
- 4: Inside the cell it evades phagolysosome

1693:- Which of the following is/are feature of streptococcus agalactiae rather than staphylococcus aureus?

- 1: Catalase positive
- 2: Bacitracin resistant
- 3: Coagulase negative
- 4: a hemolysis

1694:- Which of the following is responsible for green color on antibiotic disk sensitivity testing?

1: Pyoverdinin and pyocyanin

2: Pneumolysin

3: Optochin

4: Alpha hemolysin

Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	3	Clostridium perfringens
2	1	Salmonella typhimurium
3	3	CSF examination
4	3	Polymerase chain reaction
5	3	Mmarinum
6	1	FTA-ABS
7	1	Ampicillin
8	1	Previous or present sensitivity to tubercle proteins
9	3	Treponema pallidum
10	1	Streptococcus viridans
11	1	E.coli
12	3	Inhalation
13	1	Carbon paicles
14	2	Tetanospasmin
15	2	Lymph nodes
16	3	Mycobacteria
17	2	Shigella
18	2	Group B
19	4	Cl. Sporogenes
20	3	Frie's test
21	4	Toxin is a complex of two fractions
22	2	Rickettsia conorii

23	2	Serotype B
24	1	Tampons in toxic shock syndrome
25	3	Infective endocarditis
26	1	Biofilm formation
27	1	Inhibition of GABA release
28	4	It is a strict anaerobe
29	3	Shigella dysenteriae type I
30	4	1-2 days
31	3	Chocolate agar with isovitale X
32	3	Lymph nodes
33	2	Catalase test
34	1	Mycobacterium Gordonae
35	1	C. tetani
36	3	Urease production
37	2	Toluidine blue, malachite green, glacial acetic
38	2	Gram negative diplococci
39	3	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
40	4	Buffered glycerol saline
41	1	Cellulitis
42	3	Given at birth
43	1	Pseudomonas
44	2	ZN stain
45	1	Staphylococcus aureus
46	4	Clostridium difficile
47	4	Laryngopharynx

48	2	Vagal stimulation
49	3	T. Peenu
50	4	Blood culture
51	3	Legionella are communicable from infected patients to others
52	2	Ceftazidime
53	2	Possess a capsule
54	2	Leptospirosis
55	1	Endocervix
56	4	image_question
57	1	Diagnosed cases under treatment
58	2	B.pertussis
59	2	It is also known as hot tub folliculitis .
60	1	Facultative anaerobe
61	2	The alternative for treatment of MRSA is vancomycin, an expensive and potentially toxic antibiotic
62	1	Pseudomembranous colitis
63	4	The virulence of pneumococci is dependent only on the production of the capsular polysaccharide
64	1	Protein M
65	1	Group specific antigen of Legionella serogroup- 1 (LP 1)
66	1	Toxin is phage mediated
67	2	Modified Oxidase test
68	2	IgG
69	4	Neisseria meningitides
70	3	All children in developing countries have immunity by

		five years of age
71	1	Sorbitol containing agar
72	3	M. Ulcerans
73	3	Capsular hyaluronic acid
74	2	There is no man to man transmission
75	1	Vibrio cholerae O1
76	1	Yersinia Pestis
77	4	Travellers diarrhea
78	2	Streptococcus pneumoniae
79	1	Staphylococcus
80	1	Shigella flexneri
81	3	Resistance is primarily mediated/transmitted plasmids
82	2	Sporogenes
83	4	D
84	4	All of the above
85	4	Helicobacter pylori
86	2	Streptococcus
87	4	Toxin is necessary for local wound infection
88	2	Imipenem
89	2	Pyrogenic exotoxin
90	1	EPEC
91	2	Uncommon in undeveloping Asian countries
92	3	Not susceptible to gamma phage
93	2	In acute glomerulonephritis the titre is low
94	2	Possess a capsule

95	3	In early morning
96	2	Enzyme immunoassay
97	4	All
98	2	Endotoxin
99	4	Resistance to polymyxin B
100	4	Nitrate Reduction
101	4	Mycoplasma
102	4	Montoux is always positive
103	1	Group C causes no human infection
104	2	Cholera toxin
105	1	OX K
106	1	Cellulitis
107	2	Factor X
108	1	Capsular swelling
109	2	Conjugation
110	3	Gangliosides + adenylyl cyclase
111	1	Typhoid
112	1	Prevotella
113	2	Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
114	3	Neisseria meningitidis
115	3	Gastric leiomyoma
116	4	Fried rice
117	2	Salmonella
118	4	All of the above

119	3	Hyaluronidase
120	1	Brucella melitensis
121	4	Bacterial paicles
122	2	Enterotoxin B
123	2	Genitourinary tract
124	1	Pyrogenic toxin
125	2	Nose
126	3	Salmonella typhi
127	1	Brucellosis
128	1	Mycoplasma
129	4	Causes endogenous infections
130	1	Causes only localized infection
131	1	VDRL test
132	1	1-2 days
133	2	Meningitis
134	2	Is transmitted by bites of fleas
135	1	Coagulase test
136	2	Nucleic acid amplification
137	3	Staphylococcus aureus
138	1	Post splenectomy Patient
139	1	Staphylococci
140	4	FTA-ABS
141	4	Multi-flagellated bacteria
142	4	Infection within 30 days after discharge
143	1	0.01 IU/ml

144	3	Lysogenic for b-prophage
145	2	Albert
146	2	Staphylococcus
147	2	Ehrlichia
148	1	Listera monocytogenes
149	4	All
150	3	Methylene blue
151	2	C. parvum
152	2	Cutaneous
153	3	Ampicillin
154	3	Faucial
155	1	Group 'A' b-hemolytic streptococcus
156	2	Pencillin
157	3	Bacillus
158	4	It is an exotoxin
159	4	Resistant to bacitracin
160	4	Bacillary angiomatosis
161	1	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
162	1	Bacillus anthracis
163	4	Salmonella food poisoning
164	3	a-actinin
165	1	Pneumonic form of anthrax
166	4	Bacillus anthracis
167	2	More common in winters and dry weather
168	1	With chronic infection urease breath test become

		negative
169	1	S. Aureus
170	1	A single dose of 2.4 million units of benzathine penicillin IM is the treatment
171	4	Syphilis
172	3	Staphylococcus aureus
173	2	Ceftriaxone
174	4	MGIT
175	1	Klebsiella spp.
176	2	Nocardia asteroides
177	3	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
178	2	Brucella
179	1	Lancefield classification
180	2	Acinetobacter
181	1	Bacillus cereus
182	3	ETEC
183	4	Malignant pustule
184	1	C. jeikeium and C. urealyticum
185	2	Coxiella burnettii
186	1	Alpha
187	4	Produces a potent urease
188	2	Dark field microscopy of ulcer discharge
189	1	Infection by needle
190	2	Skirrow's medium
191	1	Prolonged antibiotic therapy

192	2	Clostridium perfringens
193	1	Adhesive propepy
194	2	Pulmonary infection
195	3	B. henselae
196	2	Strep pyogenes
197	2	M. ulcerans
198	4	Erythromycin
199	4	Toxigenicity is mediated by chromosomal change
200	1	Lung
201	4	Tetanospasmin
202	1	Diphtheria
203	1	Grows in 6.5% Nacl solution
204	3	Epidemic typhus
205	1	Detection of H. pylori antigen in stool
206	2	Ovaries
207	1	Schaudin and Hoffman
208	1	Staphylococcus aureus
209	4	Clostridium botulinum food poisoning
210	4	Neurotoxic
211	1	R. prowazekii & R. typhi
212	4	Respiratory tract
213	3	Blocking Ach release at synapse & NMJ
214	2	Rickettsia rickettsii
215	4	Streptococcus pneumoniae
216	4	Klebsiella

217	2	EMJH medium
218	2	Fimbriae
219	1	Pneumococcus
220	1	Is coagulase positive
221	1	PLET medium
222	2	Q fever
223	2	R.prowazeki
224	2	Cell wall
225	1	Treponema pertenuae
226	1	H. Influenza
227	3	S.pneumonia
228	2	Polysaccharide
229	1	Corynebacterium
230	4	Imipenem
231	1	Q fever
232	4	Presence of Hemophilus influenza type B component increases its immunogenicity
233	1	Oxidase test
234	2	E.coli
235	2	Enterococcus faecalis
236	1	Tryptophan
237	2	Diarrhoea
238	1	Clostridium
239	1	Lymphadenopathy
240	1	Cl.perfringens

241	2	Inhalation of infected particles or aerosols from the suspected animal urine and feces
242	2	Streptococcus
243	1	Enteroinvasive E. Coli.
244	2	Capsular polysaccharide
245	3	Corynebacterium
246	3	> 25 neutrophils and <10 squamous epithelial cells
247	4	Liver
248	2	Rickettsia conorii
249	1	Listeria are facultative intracellular pathogens
250	4	Pregnancy
251	4	Epidermolytic toxin
252	2	Pyrogenic exotoxin
253	4	AFS
254	4	Quantiferon gold
255	1	Syphilis
256	2	Nocardia asteroides
257	3	A Gram-negative rod, fusiform-shaped, that is associated with periodontal disease but may cause sepsis
258	2	Bacillus cereus
259	4	Vancomycin
260	2	CT scan abdomen
261	3	Staph aureus from staph epidermids
262	2	Deficiency of late complements
263	1	Nasopharynx

264	3	Staph intermedius
265	1	Mycoplasma
266	3	Complement deficiency
267	1	Transduction
268	3	ETA and ETB
269	1	Tube agglutination
270	3	FTA-ABS
271	3	Post transplantation
272	2	Catalase test
273	1	Descending flaccid paralysis
274	3	Diarrhoea
275	4	Antibiotic use
276	2	Toxin production is dependent upon critical concentration of iron
277	2	Enterococcus faecalis
278	1	Albert's
279	1	Staph, aureus
280	3	Corynebacterium
281	4	Can be given with other vaccines like Hepatitis B & Yellow fever
282	3	Naegleria fowleri
283	2	Streptococcus mutans
284	1	Atypical mycobacteria infection
285	1	Lancefield classification
286	3	Bacteroides
287	3	Most patients present with symptoms of dysuria

288	2	Neutrophils
289	3	Nasopharyngeal swab
290	2	10-100
291	4	Erysipelothrix
292	1	Infant botulism is caused by ingestion of preformed toxin
293	2	Shigella flexneri
294	3	Slide flocculation
295	4	Gonorrhoea
296	1	The causative agent is C. trachomatis
297	2	Lateral plantar nerve
298	4	Ciprofloxacin
299	1	ETEC
300	1	Rifampin
301	2	Streptococcus mutans
302	1	Milk ring test
303	3	Organism cannot be cultured
304	4	Bordet Gengou medium
305	3	Listeria
306	2	Streptokinase & Streptodornase
307	1	E coli O157/H7
308	1	VDRL
309	1	Staphylococcus epidermidis
310	4	V. Cholerae
311	1	Group A beta hemolytic streptococci

312	1	Haemophilus ducreyi
313	2	Clostridium welchii
314	4	Typically infects cattle, requires 5% to 10% carbon dioxide for growth, and is inhibited by the dye thionine
315	4	CNS
316	2	Streptococcus pyogenes
317	1	Hemophilus
318	3	Bubonic plague
319	1	Clostridium perfringens
320	2	Vancomycin
321	3	Enterohemorrhagic E coli
322	1	Acute pyelonephritis
323	3	Blood in stools is a common feature
324	3	Pasteurella multocida
325	1	Staphylococcus aureus
326	2	In the absence of a specific antibody, opsonization, phagocyte recognition, and killing do not proceed normally
327	3	E.coli
328	3	Rickettsiae
329	3	Usually read after 48-72 hours
330	3	Pasteurella multocida
331	2	Lecithinase
332	4	None of the above
333	1	Staphylococci
334	4	Suggest to the laboratory that low colony counts may reflect infection; follow up with culture

335	1	Humans are the only reservoirs.
336	1	Exfoliative toxin of staphylococcus
337	4	Lysogenic phase causes disease
338	2	VDRL titer < 1:32
339	4	Thayer - main medium
340	1	Endothelial injury
341	2	LGV
342	2	Elek gel is a precipitation test
343	1	H. aegypticus
344	2	Urease test
345	1	2 -6 days
346	1	Nisseria
347	1	Phenyl-pyruvic acid reaction
348	2	Staphylococcus epidermidis
349	1	Frisch bacillus
350	4	Microscopic agglutination test
351	2	Chancroid
352	2	Carbohydrate C antigen of cell wall
353	2	Venkatraman Ramakrishna medium
354	4	A
355	3	MRSA resistance is absolutely beta lactamase dependent
356	2	It has drum stick appearance
357	3	Tetanospasmin
358	3	Typhoid

359	3	Clostridium septicum
360	2	Anthrax toxin
361	4	M. marinum
362	2	Pseudomonas
363	3	B. henslae
364	3	Streptococcus pneumoniae
365	4	Pyrogenic toxin A is plasmid mediated
366	1	Overactivates adenylate cyclase (cAMP) by permanently activating Gs
367	4	Depending on M protein the cutaneous pathogenic bacteria can be differentiated from the pharyngeal culture bacteria
368	2	Chlamydia trachomatis
369	1	E. Coil
370	4	Antibiotic use
371	1	Legionella
372	3	Vancomycin
373	2	Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
374	2	Lowenstein-Jensen medium
375	3	Clostridium difficile
376	2	Kinyoun's
377	1	Lyme disease
378	3	Inhibition of acetylcholine release
379	4	23
380	4	All of the above
381	3	Coccygeal nerve

382	4	Modified New York city agar medium
383	2	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC)
384	1	Triquetral
385	2	C perfringens
386	4	Vibrio cholera
387	3	Verocytotoxin producing E. coli
388	3	Coxiella burnetii
389	3	Schaudinn and Hoffman
390	1	Staph, saprophyticus
391	4	Inhibiting protein synthesis
392	3	Nasopharynx
393	3	Peripheral neuritis
394	2	Hugh and Leifson's oxidation-fermentation test
395	1	Nasopharyngeal swab
396	4	Chlamydia
397	3	Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of xavier
398	1	Bacillus anthrax
399	4	Fluoroquinolones plus INH plus rifampicin plus amikacin
400	1	Skin
401	2	Positive test means that person is immune to diphtheria
402	1	Donovanosis
403	1	Chlamydia trachomatis
404	3	ElToris associated with more carriers
405	2	ETEC

406	2	Scrub typhus
407	1	Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome
408	3	M.Ulcerans
409	1	Bacitracin
410	4	Pulsed gel field electrophoresis is used for typing
411	4	Epidermolytic toxin
412	1	Listeria monocytogenes
413	3	Staphylococcus saprophyticus
414	4	Brucellosis (Brucella sp)
415	3	Optochin
416	2	2nd week
417	3	Pneumococcus
418	3	Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
419	3	Maltose fermentation
420	4	Pneumococcus
421	3	20,000 to 1,00,000 units
422	4	C2
423	3	Vaccine prophylaxis of contacts of Xavier
424	1	Coagulase
425	1	Corynebacterium minutissimum
426	1	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
427	1	It is caused by Burkholderia mallei
428	2	Botulism
429	1	Leptospira
430	2	Neisseria meningitidis

431	2	Perform a dark-field examination of the lesion
432	4	OX O
433	1	Tetanus
434	4	Haemophilus influenzae
435	2	H. influenza
436	4	Rocky mountain spotted fever
437	3	Pudendal nerve
438	1	Streptococcus pneumoniae
439	4	It provides life-long immunity
440	4	All the above
441	2	Deficiency of late complements
442	3	Staphylococcus aureus
443	3	Scrub typhus
444	2	Coxiella burnetti
445	3	Pneumococcus
446	1	Intra peritoneal inoculation in mice
447	3	BCYE is selective medium
448	4	All of the above
449	1	R. rickettsia
450	1	Blood culture
451	1	S. aureus
452	3	Streptococcus pneumoniae
453	3	Group 'B' causes neonatal meningitis
454	2	Super antigen
455	3	Common cause of hepatitis

456	1	Necrotizing enterocolitis
457	4	Tropicamide
458	1	Superantigenic toxin
459	1	Throat Swab Culture
460	4	All are true
461	3	Rickettsiae
462	4	Brucella
463	3	Bacitracin sensitivity
464	1	Leptospira
465	1	Leptospirosis
466	1	Mycobacterium ulcerans
467	1	Leptospira
468	3	Enterococcus
469	1	80/81
470	4	Transduction
471	2	Clostridium difficile
472	4	Epidemic typhus
473	1	A majority of infections caused by coagulase-negatively Staphylococci are due to Staphylococcus epidermis
474	3	Clostridium botulinum
475	4	Helicobacter pylori
476	3	Nasopharynx
477	1	Virulence is due to polysaccharide capsule
478	4	Pneumonia
479	1	Pneumococcus

480	4	Optochin
481	3	Gastric leiomyoma
482	3	Legionella
483	3	Staphylococcus saprophyticus
484	1	Klebsiella pneumoniae
485	3	Brucella melitensis
486	3	Chlamydia
487	2	5-days fever
488	3	H.ducreyi
489	1	Urease
490	1	Staph epidermidis
491	4	Borrelia recurrentis
492	2	Laryngeal
493	2	S. pyogenes
494	4	C.diphtheriae
495	1	RNA - DNA - RNA
496	3	Loeffler's serum slope
497	3	Snake
498	2	Toxin production is dependent upon critical concentration of iron
499	3	Bacillus anthrax
500	2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
501	2	Escherichia coli
502	1	Lancefield classification
503	1	Culture the spinal fluid in chocolate agar, and identify the organism by growth factors

504	4	EHEC - HUS
505	2	Erythromycin
506	1	Glucose
507	2	To delay development of resistance
508	3	It is due to production of phospholipase A
509	1	Organisms
510	2	Motile by peritrichate flagella
511	4	All strains are highly sensitive to penicillin
512	3	Respiratory tract
513	2	Neomycin enema
514	1	Enterococcus faecalis
515	2	Cardiovascular system involvement is early presentation
516	1	Cervicofacial
517	2	Cell mediated
518	1	Vi Ag
519	1	S. typhi
520	1	Coxallia burnetti
521	4	Nocardia
522	1	Klebsiella granulomatis
523	1	Corynebacterium diphtheria
524	3	Treponema pallidum
525	2	Home canned food
526	3	Staphylococcus saprophyticus
527	2	Antigenicity of cell wall carbohydrate

528	4	All
529	2	Largely anaerobic
530	4	Lactose fermentation
531	3	Normal flora in human
532	4	Cord factor
533	3	Proteus
534	2	Capsular polysaccharide
535	2	Neil Mooser reaction - Chlamydia
536	2	Pulmonary anthrax
537	3	Foot pad of mice
538	1	Listeria
539	3	Haemosiderin
540	1	Yersinia pestis
541	3	Cricothyroid
542	2	Forgotten tampons
543	3	Coagulase
544	3	Vancomycin
545	3	Non-motile
546	1	Enterococcus faecalis
547	3	Clostridium septicum
548	4	Tellurite medium
549	1	A foul-smelling discharge
550	1	Leishmania
551	4	Toxoid x 1, TIG, antibiotics
552	2	Gallbladder

553	4	Thayer Martin Media
554	1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
555	2	The serotyping is based on bacterial outer membrane protein
556	3	Bacitracin sensitivity
557	2	Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar
558	3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
559	4	Culture media is MYPA
560	2	Facultative anaerobe
561	1	<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i>
562	4	Toxin is necessary for local wound production
563	1	Direct contact
564	1	Most commonly due to TSST-1
565	2	IGRA
566	4	Capsule formation
567	1	<i>Bartonella henselae</i>
568	1	TPI
569	2	Yolk sac inoculation
570	1	Increased CAMP
571	4	Alkaline peptone water
572	1	Cell wall
573	4	Antimicrobial therapy and prophylaxis, antitoxin, and toxoid (DPT)
574	4	Resistance to INH and Rifampicin
575	3	Causes continued activation of adenylate cyclase
576	3	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>

577	2	Vagal stimulation
578	1	Vibrio cholerae
579	1	Streptococcus mutans
580	1	Thayer - main medium
581	1	100
582	2	Aminoglycosides
583	4	Blood culture
584	1	S. pneumoniae
585	1	Parasympathetic system
586	1	It is an anaerobe
587	2	M. Marinum
588	2	Corynebacterium hofmannii
589	3	N. meningitidis
590	1	Streptococcus pyogenes
591	3	p lactamase
592	2	B. Cereus
593	3	From inhalation of the aerosol in the air conditioned room at convention center
594	2	Chancroid
595	4	EMJH
596	3	Endemic typhus
597	1	Syphilitic
598	1	Yersinia pestis
599	1	Blood agar
600	4	All are true

601	3	Pyrogenic exotoxin
602	1	Campylobacter
603	1	Hemophilus influenzae
604	2	More common in winters and dry weather
605	2	B. Peussis
606	1	All are oxidase negative
607	3	Enterococcus faecalis
608	2	Borrelia
609	3	Haemophilus influenzae
610	4	All of the above
611	1	1-6 hours
612	2	Nisseria gonorrhoeae
613	2	Lecithinase
614	2	C perfringens
615	4	Resistant to bacitracin
616	1	Respiratory disease
617	2	Enterococcus fecalis
618	1	Corynebacterium diphtheria
619	2	Streptococcus B
620	3	Enteric fever
621	2	Clostridium difficile
622	4	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
623	3	Streptococcus orientalis
624	3	Toxin detection is done by ELISA test in serum
625	3	Nasopharyngeal swab

626	2	Streptococcus agalacitae
627	3	C carbohydrate antigen is same
628	4	Type A
629	1	Toxin production is mediated by native chromosome
630	4	Diphtheria
631	2	Pneumococcus
632	2	Streptolysin S
633	2	Nocardia
634	3	Vibrio
635	2	Burkholderia pseudomallei
636	3	Löffler's serum slope
637	3	>10mm in diameter
638	2	Cary Blair medium
639	3	Lecithinase
640	1	Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug
641	4	D
642	1	Morganella
643	1	Staphylococcal food poisoning
644	4	Tissue culture toxin detection assay
645	3	Streptococcus pneumoniae
646	4	S. aureus
647	3	Promote growth of Staphylococcus, Streptococcus and Candida
648	2	Streptobacillus moniliformis
649	4	Toxin is necessary for local wound production

650	2	BT
651	2	MGIT medium
652	2	Carbenicillin
653	3	Dark field microscope
654	2	Botulism
655	3	Milk
656	2	First discovered in Chennai
657	3	Q-fever
658	2	E coli
659	1	Bacitracin
660	1	Klebsiella pneumonia
661	4	Strep. salivarius
662	1	Lateral Lemniscus
663	4	EHEC
664	1	O 157:H7
665	4	Depending on M protein the cutaneous pathogenic bacteria can be differentiated from the pharyngeal culture bacteria
666	2	Enterotoxin
667	2	Neisseria meningitidis
668	3	Bacillus
669	3	Pneumococcus
670	2	Citrate synthesis
671	4	Rabbit
672	4	Shigella dysenteriae
673	3	India ink

674	4	Capsule formation
675	3	Borrelia burgdorferi
676	2	FTAABS
677	2	Bacillus cereus
678	1	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
679	2	Streptococcus
680	2	Epithelium of urethra
681	2	Darting
682	3	Pneumococcus
683	1	Standard agglutination test
684	3	Nocardia
685	1	Blastocyst
686	3	Staph Aureus
687	3	C. hofmanni
688	4	Soft tick or body louse can transmit the disease
689	1	Sereny test is positive
690	2	AntiDNase
691	3	Determine if fluorescent microscopy is available for the diagnosis of actinomycosis
692	4	Bacillus anthracis
693	3	Develops from only gram negative bacteria
694	3	Laryngeal
695	2	Positive test means that person is immune to Diphtheria
696	1	Spores are resistant to heat
697	2	Protein containing culture medium

698	2	Most enterococci are sensitive to penicillin
699	4	V. cholerae
700	2	Gastrointestinal tract
701	4	Secondary syphilis
702	1	Type A
703	3	Person to person transmission
704	3	Yersinia
705	1	Produce energy by exploiting cytochrome system
706	1	Streptococcus pyogenes.
707	2	Neutrophils
708	2	Neisseria Meningitidis
709	1	Clostridium perfringens
710	1	Susceptibility to diphtheria
711	4	Coxiella burnetii
712	4	10 days - 90 days
713	4	Carbuncle
714	4	More common in carnivorous than herbivores
715	2	Haemophilus influenzae
716	2	C. minutissium
717	2	Bacillus anthracis
718	1	Traveller s diarrhea
719	1	B. mallei
720	3	Staph saprophyticus
721	2	V. Cholerae
722	1	Eichwald Silmsler effect

723	2	They are oxidase positive
724	1	Streptococcus viridans
725	1	Dark field microscopy
726	3	Enterococcus faecalis
727	1	Pseudomonas
728	3	Q fever
729	2	Transmitter release inhibition
730	1	Leptospirosis
731	1	Staphylococcus
732	3	All gram positive bacteria are susceptible to Colistin
733	2	Lecithinase
734	2	Tellurite blood agar
735	2	Mainly viscera is affected
736	4	Secondary syphilis
737	4	Opening pressure is low
738	4	Shigella dysenteriae
739	1	Staphylococcus Aureus
740	1	Spirochaete
741	2	Enterohemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC)
742	1	Staphylococcus aureus
743	1	Erythromycin
744	2	Cary - Blair medium
745	4	Propionobacterium
746	1	Gram variable
747	3	Staphylococcus epidermidis

748	2	EF-2
749	1	Gram negative
750	1	Descending flaccid paralysis
751	3	Clostridiumwelchii
752	3	Bacteroides fragilis
753	4	E. Coli
754	2	Interstitial pneumonia
755	2	Clostridium perfringens
756	3	Strict aerobe
757	4	Staphylococcus Aureus
758	2	If resistance is plasmid mediated, it is always transferred veically
759	4	C botulinum
760	1	Capsule
761	3	Complement deficiency
762	1	Pseudomonas
763	4	Cataract
764	2	Bacillus anthracis
765	2	Robert koch
766	4	Ebola virus
767	3	Chlamydophila pneumoniae
768	2	Meningococcus
769	4	Enterotoxin can have direct effects on other tissues besides intestinal epithelial cells.
770	4	Pneumococcus
771	3	T. pallidum

772	2	Mutations in the katG gene
773	1	Cervicofacial
774	1	Cutaneous anthrax
775	4	Bacillus anthracis
776	4	Borrelia recurrentis
777	1	Kidney shaped
778	1	Clostridium tetani
779	1	Scrofuloderma
780	2	Positive test means that person is immune to Diphtheria
781	3	Loffler's serum slope
782	1	Rickettsia tsutsugamushi
783	2	They are obligate intracellular organisms
784	2	Streptococcus
785	4	Mutation
786	3	Inhalation of aerosol
787	3	Teiary syphilis
788	2	Dark field microscopy of ulcer discharge
789	3	Septic shock
790	3	Blood in stools is a common feature
791	2	Prognosis
792	1	B melitensis
793	3	Nephritis
794	1	Leptospira
795	1	Throat Swab Culture

796	1	2-6 hours
797	1	S. aureus
798	2	Shigella
799	1	Faucial diphtheria is more dangerous than laryngeal diphtheria
800	2	Clostridium perfringens
801	4	Urea breath test
802	4	Clostridium perfringens C
803	3	Group C carbohydrate antigen
804	2	Patients present with undulant fevers, sweating (often with characteristic foul, moldy smell sometimes likened to wet hay), and migratory arthralgia and myalgia
805	1	Corynebacterium parvum
806	2	Corynebacterium diphtheria
807	2	Trombiculid mite
808	1	S. dysenteriae
809	1	Pseudomonas
810	4	Bamboo stick appearance
811	4	C diphtheriae
812	1	Kidney shaped
813	1	Neisseria
814	2	Secretary
815	1	Mycoplasma
816	4	Can tolerate maximum 10% salt
817	1	Klebsiella
818	3	Clostridium perfringens

819	2	5-10%
820	1	Mycobacterium marinum
821	2	Clostridium botulinum
822	3	Enterohemorrhagic E coli
823	1	Gram positive
824	4	A, B,Ba, C
825	3	Absence of Vi antibody indicate poor prognosis
826	3	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
827	2	Corynebacterium diptheriae
828	4	Spinal fluid for dark-field microscopy and culture in Fletcher serum medium
829	4	E. coli O157/H7
830	3	Rifampicin
831	2	E.coli
832	2	Staphylococcus aureus
833	4	H. influenzae
834	2	Bacteroides
835	2	20000 -40000 units I/M equine derived antitoxin
836	1	Legionella pneumophila
837	1	Palm and soles
838	1	It is gram positive
839	3	Susceptible to diphtheria
840	3	Disk diffusion method
841	2	Asking the staff to wash hands thoroughly and frequently
842	2	Streptobacillus moniliformis

843	4	Clostridium perfringens
844	1	S. dysentriae
845	4	Streptococcus salivarius
846	2	Inhibiting protein syntesis
847	4	Kleb-Loeffler's bacilli
848	2	Meningococcus
849	2	Vibrio parahemolyticus
850	2	MAT
851	2	B. anthracis
852	2	Fimbriae
853	3	High OX-K
854	3	Most common toxin is hyaluronidase
855	2	Staphylococcus aureus
856	2	Fever, rash, and rickettsemia
857	1	Painless punched out ulcer
858	4	Tubercular meningitis
859	4	Loeffler serum slope
860	3	Proper hand washing
861	1	Campylobacter
862	4	Enterococcus feaecium
863	3	Staphylococcus
864	2	Streptococcus pneumoniae
865	4	Anthrax
866	2	Expression of outer surface proteins
867	1	S. pneumoniae

868	1	Clostridium botulinum
869	1	1%
870	3	Gluteus maximus
871	2	Rat
872	1	<5mm
873	2	Clostridium tetani
874	1	Throat Swab Culture
875	2	Malachite green
876	2	They commonly infect indwelling prosthesis
877	3	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
878	1	B.melitensis
879	4	Trombiculid mite
880	3	Delhi
881	3	Free coagulase
882	1	Monsur taurocholate peptone water
883	2	Filamentous organism
884	4	Adult pneumonia
885	2	Capsular delineation
886	1	Chlamydia trachomatis
887	4	Staphylococcus epidermidis
888	3	Haemophilus ducreyi
889	2	EPEC
890	3	Capsular hyaluronic acid
891	1	Gram positive bacilli
892	2	VDRL

893	1	AFB + macrophages
894	2	Hugh Leifson test
895	4	Yaws
896	3	Mouse
897	2	Cl.difficile
898	2	Botulism
899	2	Klebsiella pneumoniae
900	1	α -Hemolytic streptococci
901	3	Vibrio vulnificus
902	1	Pathogenicity correlated with coagulase
903	3	Clostridium perfringens
904	2	Maltose fermentation
905	4	Cetrimide agar
906	2	Sporothrix schenckii
907	3	Cl. Perfringens
908	1	Staph epidermidis
909	1	Gardnerella vaginalis
910	2	Reactive arthritis
911	3	Laryngeal
912	2	Catalase test
913	3	Cutaneous type is rare nowadays
914	3	Pneumococcus
915	3	Burkholderia pseudomallei
916	4	All are true
917	2	Koch Week bacillus: Hemophilus influenzae

918	1	Lymphadenopathy, rash & eschar
919	3	Sta imipenem in place of ceftriaxone
920	2	Weil's disease
921	4	Prions
922	4	Gas gangrene producing strains of Clostridium Perfringes produce heat resistant spores
923	4	Clostridium perfringens
924	1	Cause by Gram positive bacilli
925	1	Streptococcus mutans
926	1	Act by ADP ribosylation of GI subunit
927	3	Rickettsia prowazekii
928	3	Syphilis
929	4	Neisseria meningitidis group B
930	1	Bile solubility
931	3	Typhoid
932	1	It formed a biofilm on bronchial walls
933	4	None
934	2	Streptococcus
935	1	Loffeler's serum slop
936	3	Cefixime
937	3	Klebsiella pneumoniae
938	3	Grows with 10% Nacl
939	1	Cutaneous
940	2	Complement
941	3	Corynebacterium ulcerans

942	2	Vibrio cholera
943	2	++
944	1	Q. fever
945	1	Aztreonam
946	2	spirochetes
947	1	Post splenectomy patient
948	4	All
949	3	Staphylococcus aureus
950	4	Escherichia coli
951	3	Increase DTR
952	4	Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin
953	1	Dark field microscopy
954	4	Clostridium Welchii
955	3	Levinthalcole Lillie
956	2	Group B streptococcus
957	4	Descending colon
958	2	Wilson and Blair's brilliant-green bismuth sulphite agar medium
959	1	ADP ribosylation
960	1	Staphylococci
961	3	Adenosine triphosphate
962	4	H.ducreyi
963	2	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD)
964	3	Cetrimide agar
965	4	Brucella spp

966	2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
967	4	Cefotaxime is more active against beta-lactamase
968	3	Intracytoplasmic gram negative
969	4	Malaria
970	2	B. Stearothermophilus
971	2	Chancroid
972	1	Penicillin
973	2	Meningoencephalitis
974	4	Streptococcus pyogenes
975	4	All of the above
976	2	Streptococcus Pyogenes
977	1	Gram positive bacilli
978	2	Burkholderia pseudomallei
979	3	3 weeks
980	2	Most enterococci are sensitive to penicillin
981	4	Relapsing fever
982	1	Elek's gel precipitation test
983	1	Erythrogenic toxin
984	1	Vibrio cholerae
985	1	Loeffler's serum slope
986	4	Bacillus anthrax
987	3	Lysosomes of both neutrophils and macrophages contains large amount of lipases.
988	4	Bile solubility
989	2	Skirrow's medium

990	4	Anthrax
991	3	Borrelia recurrentis is the aetiological agent
992	3	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
993	1	Actinomyces israelii
994	2	Gram positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
995	2	Sporothrix schenckii
996	4	Shiga toxin-producing E. coli
997	4	Nocardia
998	1	Mycobacterium intracellulare
999	1	Beta phage
1000	1	Extremely painful
1001	1	Barbour-Stoenner-kelly broth medium is used to isolate Borrelia miyaotoi
1002	1	Rickettsia rickettsii
1003	1	Clostridium teium
1004	1	Listeria monocytogenes
1005	1	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
1006	3	Common with dairy products
1007	2	Ferment lactose
1008	2	Differential stain
1009	3	Pyocyanin
1010	3	Typhoid
1011	1	Cyclospora
1012	1	Bartonella henselae
1013	1	Gram positive diplococcus

1014	3	PPA test positive
1015	2	INH & Rifampicin
1016	4	Streptococcus viridans
1017	2	HeLa cells for isolation
1018	2	Scrub typhus
1019	1	TCBS
1020	3	Bacillus anthracis
1021	2	Cuneiform pattern
1022	4	Borrelia
1023	3	Coagulase negative staphylococcus
1024	3	Transformation
1025	4	Staphylococcus aureus.
1026	2	Imipenem
1027	3	Expression of methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus increases when it is incubated at 37degC on blood agar
1028	3	Bacillus cereus
1029	1	Standard Agglutination test
1030	4	Malachite green stain
1031	2	Pike's media
1032	2	Digastric
1033	3	Staphylococcus Aureus
1034	4	Carbapenem
1035	2	Proteus forms uric acid stones
1036	2	Catalase test
1037	2	Staphylococcus

1038	3	Neisseria
1039	1	Standard agglutination test
1040	1	Vibrio cholera
1041	2	Actinomycosis
1042	2	Struvite
1043	2	121-degree C at for 15 min
1044	3	Pasteurella
1045	1	Bile insolubility
1046	4	Not pathogenic to mice
1047	4	Moraxella
1048	1	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
1049	1	Anthrax
1050	1	Mycobacterium intercellulare
1051	2	Proteus forms uric acid stones
1052	1	S. aureus
1053	3	Nerve to quadratus femoris
1054	3	Cryptosporidium parvum
1055	2	Coagulase negative staphylococci
1056	2	Enterococcus faecalis
1057	3	Salmonella
1058	1	Brucellosis
1059	2	Shigella dysenteriae
1060	2	90%
1061	2	Cattle
1062	1	S. typhi

1063	4	Veigo
1064	1	Rickettsia rickettsii
1065	1	Neisseria
1066	2	R. prowazekii
1067	1	Vibrio
1068	4	All of the above
1069	4	Enterohemorrhagic
1070	2	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1071	4	Causes RNA splicing
1072	3	Tumour necrosis factor alpha
1073	1	Blood
1074	4	Serratia marcescens
1075	2	Chancroid
1076	4	Meningitides
1077	2	Proteus
1078	1	Flopy infant syndrome
1079	2	Gram negative bacteria
1080	3	Pneumococcus
1081	2	Mainly endotoxin
1082	1	Capsular polysaccharide
1083	1	Zoonotic disease
1084	2	Clostridium difficile
1085	1	Gumma
1086	2	Fildes' agar
1087	1	Adherence to enterocytes

1088	3	Pseudomonas
1089	1	Epiglottis
1090	1	Legionnaires' disease
1091	4	Klebsiella pneumoniae
1092	1	Acute rheumatic fever
1093	2	Q Fever
1094	2	S. flexneri
1095	1	Pneumococcal
1096	3	MRSA resistance is absolutely beta-lactamase independent
1097	4	Enterohemorrhagic
1098	3	Klebsiella pneumoniae
1099	3	Loeffler's serum slope
1100	1	Brucella melitensis
1101	3	Previous infection alters widal test
1102	1	Chloroquine
1103	1	Hypothyroidism
1104	1	Neisseria meningitidis
1105	3	Cephalosporins
1106	3	Children less than 2 years
1107	2	Moraxella lacunata
1108	4	Anthrax of the skin
1109	4	Erythromycin
1110	1	Coagulase positivity
1111	2	TPHA test on the serum sample of the infant

1112	2	Clostridium botulimum
1113	3	Auramine-Rhodamine stain
1114	3	Robert Koch
1115	1	Chlamydia trachomatis
1116	4	Bordet - Gengou medium
1117	3	Lock-jaw
1118	4	E.coli
1119	2	Burkholderia pseudomallei
1120	3	Vibrio
1121	1	S. dysenteriae
1122	1	Blood agar
1123	1	Staphylococcus epidermidis
1124	1	Brucellosis
1125	3	Pyrogenic exotoxin
1126	4	Bile solubility
1127	4	Clostridium perfringens
1128	1	The source of infection is mainly clinical case
1129	3	Alpha toxin
1130	2	M. kansasii can cause disease indistinguishable from tuberculosis
1131	1	Clostridium perfringens
1132	1	Hyaluronidase
1133	2	Pike's media
1134	2	Borellia burgdoferi
1135	2	Hoffman and Shaudin

1136	1	It is caused by <i>C. trachomatis</i>
1137	2	Streptolysin S
1138	2	FTAABS
1139	4	Mites
1140	3	Non-motile
1141	3	Diphtheria
1142	4	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
1143	3	Lysogenic conversion
1144	4	Wayson staining
1145	3	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>
1146	2	Culture on Skirrow medium and incubated at 42degC under microaerobic conditions
1147	1	An obligate intracellular organism unable to make its own ATP
1148	4	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
1149	3	Susceptible to diphtheria
1150	2	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>
1151	2	<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>
1152	1	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
1153	1	Large dose is required for infection
1154	1	The L.T (labile toxin) in ETEC acts cAMP
1155	3	<i>N. meningitidis</i>
1156	1	Thayer martin media
1157	2	Mouse foot pad
1158	3	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>
1159	1	Cell-mediated hypersensitivity

1160	1	80/81
1161	4	Cephalosporin
1162	3	Bacillus anthracis
1163	1	Schistosoma hematobium
1164	2	Moraxella
1165	1	S.equisimilis
1166	2	Borrelia burgdorferi
1167	4	FTA-ABS
1168	2	B
1169	2	H-antigen titre remains positive for several months & reaction to it is rapid
1170	2	Yersinia pestis
1171	1	B. mallei
1172	4	Capsular polysaccharide
1173	3	E. coli
1174	2	H. Ducreyi
1175	1	< 5 years
1176	2	Clindamycin, Vancomycin
1177	2	Isolation in selective media
1178	1	Transduction
1179	1	They are inhibited by penicillins
1180	3	Bacillus anthrax
1181	3	A DNA probe to the 16S ribosomal RNA of an organism lacking a cell wall
1182	1	Clostridium tetani
1183	3	Respiratory droplets

1184	2	Maltose fermentation
1185	3	III
1186	2	Xenopsylla cheopis
1187	3	Shigella dysenteriae
1188	3	Rocky mountain fever
1189	3	VDRL
1190	2	Clostridium tetani
1191	2	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1192	1	Shigella flexneri Type 6
1193	1	Pneumococcal
1194	2	Most common in children of developing countries
1195	4	Iron has critical value in the production of toxin
1196	4	Pyloric stenosis
1197	1	Alpha toxin
1198	1	FTA - ABS becomes negative after treatment
1199	2	Streptococci
1200	2	E.Coli
1201	4	Weil-Felix reactions is very useful for diagnosis
1202	2	Staphylococci from streptococci
1203	1	Campylobacter
1204	2	Enzymatic
1205	2	Biological false positive
1206	2	Staphylococcus epidermidis
1207	2	From inhalation of aerosol in the air-conditioned room at the conference

1208	1	Bacteria
1209	3	Chlamydophila psittaci
1210	1	Presence of mycolic acid
1211	2	Oral anaerobes
1212	2	Culture on McCoy cells
1213	2	Clostridium perfringens
1214	2	P-PILI
1215	1	Extradural hematoma
1216	2	They commonly infect indwelling prosthesis
1217	1	Invasion of the gut epithelium by C. botulinum
1218	4	Water House Friderichsen syndrome
1219	1	Late complement
1220	3	Spirochete
1221	3	Ornithosis
1222	3	Hemophilus ducreyi
1223	3	Perform dark-field microscopy for treponemes
1224	1	Inhibition of release of GABA and glycine
1225	3	C carbohydrate antigen is same
1226	4	Amoebiasis
1227	1	Erythrogenic toxin
1228	1	Leucocidin of Staphylococcus aureus
1229	3	Feces
1230	1	Actinomyces israelii
1231	2	All MRSA are multidrug resistance
1232	1	Clostridium Difficile

1233	3	Valginolvticus
1234	2	Causes mild to severe Coombs positive hemolytic anemia
1235	4	Inhibiting protein synthesis
1236	2	Gram-positive bacilli
1237	2	Stool culture
1238	1	Staph aureus
1239	3	Cutaneous anthrax
1240	4	CNS
1241	3	Polymyxin B
1242	2	Indole positive
1243	3	Carriers
1244	3	Bacillus anthracis
1245	1	Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
1246	4	Bordetella pertussis
1247	4	Streptococcus viridans
1248	3	Listeria
1249	3	C. ulcerans
1250	2	Single dose of tetanus toxoid
1251	2	Transduction
1252	3	Mycoplasma
1253	3	Bacillus anthracis
1254	2	Azithromycin
1255	4	E. coli
1256	1	Stool examination & culture

1257	3	103 - 106 bacilli
1258	1	Staphylococcus aureus
1259	3	Listeria
1260	1	Syphilis
1261	1	Thayer - main medium
1262	1	McFadyean reaction shows capsule
1263	1	Streptococcus pneumoniae
1264	1	1-3 days
1265	3	Enterobacter and Klebsiella
1266	1	Surgical debridement
1267	3	Legionella pneumophila
1268	2	E.coli
1269	3	Common with dairy Products
1270	2	EHEC
1271	1	VDRL
1272	1	Bacteria
1273	3	Staphylococcus aureus
1274	1	Streptococcus viridans
1275	4	Gardnerella vaginalis
1276	1	Staphylococci
1277	2	Bacillus anthracis
1278	4	Pseudomonas
1279	1	Gram positive cocci
1280	2	B. cereus
1281	4	Cell wall carbohydrate

1282	4	All of these
1283	4	Treponema pallidum
1284	1	Streptococcus viridans
1285	2	The appearance of the sputum is suggestive of Haemophilus pneumonia
1286	1	Corynebacterium diphtheria
1287	1	Gonococcus
1288	1	Bacitracin
1289	4	GM1 gangliosides through B subunit
1290	3	Choking
1291	1	Pseudomonas
1292	2	Blood tellurite media
1293	2	Presence of abdominal pain
1294	4	> 10mm
1295	2	EMJH medium
1296	1	Leptospira interrogans
1297	1	Alpha
1298	1	Inhibition of GABA release
1299	4	Anal canal
1300	2	Potassium tellurite agar
1301	4	Brucella spp.
1302	2	Oxidase test
1303	3	P carinii
1304	4	Levinthal cole lillie bodies
1305	1	E. coli

1306	3	Pneumococcus
1307	3	Selenite "F" medium
1308	3	Nocardia
1309	3	Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium clostridium botulinum
1310	4	Weil Felix reactions is very useful for diagnosis
1311	4	At any stage of pregnancy
1312	2	N.Meningitidis
1313	3	Foot pad of mice
1314	1	Botulism is caused by endotoxin
1315	3	Mannitol
1316	1	Tetanolysin
1317	1	Pneumococcus
1318	1	Infant botulism is caused by ingestion of preformed toxin
1319	2	Infected wounds
1320	3	Testis
1321	2	Neisseria
1322	2	Clostridium tetani
1323	2	Streptococcus
1324	2	No Chemoprophylaxis available against both group B and group C
1325	1	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
1326	2	Diphtheria
1327	1	Endemic typhus
1328	4	Goat

1329	4	Tube agglutination
1330	4	Bacillus anthracis
1331	4	Helicobacter pylori
1332	2	Kyasanur forest disease
1333	3	Polymorphonuclear lymphocytosis in CSF suggest meningeal involvement
1334	3	Entero-toxigenic E.coli (ETEC)
1335	4	Skin
1336	2	Toxic shock syndrome
1337	4	Baonella henselae
1338	1	Staph epidermis
1339	2	ETEC
1340	2	Mycoplasma hominis
1341	3	Topical bacitracin
1342	3	Fever and rash
1343	2	Testis
1344	1	Blood agar
1345	3	Bovine tubercle bacilli
1346	1	Pili
1347	2	Sclerotic bodies
1348	2	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1349	3	Capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcus
1350	3	Ciprofloxacin
1351	2	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)
1352	4	Mixed infection

1353	4	Coxiella burnetii
1354	1	M' Fadyean reaction shows capsule
1355	1	GI tract
1356	2	Bacillus anthracis
1357	3	M marinum
1358	1	Tetanus
1359	4	Brucella
1360	2	Beta hemolytic
1361	1	Clostridium difficile
1362	3	Cochlearium
1363	2	Chancroid
1364	2	Transmitted by bite of mites
1365	2	Lactobacillus
1366	1	EHEC
1367	3	High OX-K
1368	4	Pneumococcus
1369	2	M. tuberculosis
1370	1	Lymphadenopathy
1371	2	Carbohydrate (C) antigen on the cell wall
1372	4	Bacitracin sensitivity
1373	3	Causes mild form of meningitis
1374	2	Optochin sensitivity
1375	4	Cholera gravis
1376	2	Staphylococcus epidermidis
1377	1	Brucella melitensis

1378	1	O 157: H7 of EHEC
1379	1	Virulence is due to polysaccharide capsule
1380	3	Gram negative cocci
1381	2	Cervix
1382	1	Block the action of cholera toxin
1383	2	Haemophilus influenzae
1384	1	Ehrlichiosis
1385	2	Mainly endotoxin
1386	3	May be commensal in throat
1387	1	Mycoplasma
1388	4	Inhibits protein synthesis EF-2 adenosine diphosphate (ADP) ribosylation.
1389	1	Salmonella
1390	3	Treponema pallidum
1391	4	M protein
1392	1	Clostridium difficile
1393	1	20 minutes
1394	3	Gonococci
1395	1	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1396	3	Miyagawa's granulocorpuscles
1397	4	All of the above
1398	1	Enteroinvasive E.coli
1399	4	Acid fast stain
1400	1	H pylori
1401	1	E coli

1402	3	Serratia Marcescens
1403	3	Vibrio cholera
1404	1	Streptococcus pneumoniae
1405	2	Louse
1406	4	Loeffler's serum slope
1407	1	Burkholderia mallei
1408	3	Latex agglutination
1409	3	4b
1410	1	Clostridium difficile
1411	3	EIEC
1412	1	Puerperal infection
1413	2	Bacitracin sensitivity
1414	2	Cord factor
1415	2	Optochin
1416	2	Enterotoxigenic E. Coli
1417	2	RNA
1418	3	Shigella
1419	1	Pseudomonas
1420	1	Urea breath test
1421	3	Clostridium septicum
1422	4	Consider vancomycin as an alternative drug
1423	1	Enteroinvasive E. coli.
1424	1	2-3 days
1425	3	3 months- 1 year
1426	2	Chemoprophylaxis is done with rifampicin

1427	2	TCBS medium
1428	1	Lepromin test
1429	3	Borrelia burgdorferi
1430	4	Epidermolysis bullae
1431	2	5 -15 years
1432	3	It may cause peritonitis
1433	3	Gonococci
1434	1	Hyaluronic acid
1435	1	Precipitation
1436	2	C difficile
1437	2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
1438	1	Enterotoxigenic E. coli
1439	3	Japanese encephalitis
1440	1	Transduction
1441	4	Flea
1442	4	All
1443	3	Human is the only reservoir
1444	1	Presynaptic terminal of spinal cord
1445	1	Cl. Tetani
1446	1	Transduction
1447	4	In the absence of specific antibody, opsonization, phagocyte recognition, and killing do not proceed normally
1448	3	Gram- positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
1449	3	Klebsiella pneumoniae

1450	1	Capsule formation
1451	4	Anthrax of skin
1452	2	Droplets
1453	2	Cannot grow in ordinary media
1454	2	Medusa head appearance of colonies in gelatin stab culture
1455	1	Large dose is required for infection
1456	1	Streptobacillus moniliformis
1457	4	All of the above
1458	1	Cardiolipin
1459	1	Legionella
1460	3	Bacillus
1461	1	Urethritis
1462	1	A
1463	4	Helicobacter pylori
1464	1	Streptococcus viridans
1465	1	Vibrio cholera
1466	1	Bacteriophage typing
1467	2	V.cholerae O1 and O139
1468	2	Binds to Fc portion of IgG
1469	2	EPEC
1470	1	H. ducreyi
1471	2	leucocidin
1472	1	Campylobacter jejuni
1473	2	VP reaction (+)ve

1474	4	Enteric fever
1475	3	EIEC produce disease similar to salmonellosis
1476	2	Binds to Fc poion of IgG
1477	1	Superantigen
1478	1	Extremely painful lesions
1479	4	Cl. perfringens
1480	3	Vi is seen in normal population
1481	3	Ingestion of a neurotoxin
1482	2	Enterotoxigenic (ETEC)
1483	4	Pulse field gel electrophoresis is useful in the investigation of an outbreak
1484	2	Anterior superior iliac spine
1485	3	Cavernous sinus
1486	1	India ink preparation
1487	2	Campylobacter jejuni
1488	4	Toxigenicity is mediated by chromosomal change
1489	1	C. diphtheriae
1490	1	Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1491	3	Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
1492	4	Wayson staining
1493	4	Inhibition of protein synthesis
1494	1	Streptococcus pneumoniae
1495	2	Tissue culture toxin detection assay
1496	3	42degC (107.6degF) microaerophilic on Skirrow medium

1497	2	Vibrio
1498	4	Needles
1499	1	Streptococcus pneumoniae
1500	2	Rocky mountain spotted fever
1501	3	Catalase positive
1502	2	Produces tetanolysin and tetanospasmin
1503	4	Antibody against Vi-antigen is used for diagnosis of carrier
1504	2	Acinetobacter Baumannii
1505	1	Anthrax ulcer
1506	2	Legionella pneumophila
1507	3	Polysaccharide
1508	1	Salmonella
1509	2	Bordetella
1510	4	All
1511	4	Presynaptic blocking
1512	4	2ME is used to detect IgA
1513	1	Enterotoxigenic E. coli
1514	4	Vibrio cholera
1515	4	H. influenzae
1516	1	Gram positive cocci
1517	2	Breathing aerosols of environmental water sources such as air conditioning units
1518	3	Nucleic acid amplification test
1519	2	Shellfish
1520	3	Listeria monocytogenes

1521	2	Lung abscess
1522	1	Bacillus anthracis
1523	2	Coagulase positivity
1524	2	Agglutination of rickettsial suspension
1525	2	B
1526	1	Amoebic liver abscess
1527	1	ZN staining
1528	1	Pseudomonas
1529	4	Bullous impetigo
1530	2	Optochin
1531	1	Salmonella enteritidis
1532	2	Streptococcus viridians
1533	1	Gravis biotype
1534	1	Adenylate cyclase
1535	3	C tetani
1536	3	Giemsa stain
1537	4	4th week
1538	3	MacConkey's medium
1539	1	Plague (Yersinia pestis)
1540	2	Cellulose
1541	1	Loefflers serum slope
1542	1	Proteus
1543	2	Staphylococcus
1544	2	Coagulase test
1545	1	A polypeptide capsule

1546	2	Epidemic typhus
1547	1	Inducing host cell actin polymerization
1548	3	Tertiary syphilis
1549	2	Myocardium
1550	2	20,000 to 1,00,000 units
1551	4	Belongs to class B bioterrorism agents according to CDC
1552	4	Water sanitation
1553	2	Rocky mountain fever
1554	3	MRSA resistance is absolutely beta-lactamase independent
1555	2	Wild rat
1556	2	Tetanospasmin
1557	2	McCoy cells
1558	1	EAEC
1559	3	Staph epidermidis
1560	1	Antitoxin
1561	1	Pneumococcal
1562	1	Mycoplasma pneumonia
1563	3	Neuromuscular transmission caused by the toxin of the bacterium Clostridium botulinum
1564	1	Convalescent human serum
1565	1	Pharyngitis
1566	2	Gram-negative bipolar stained bacilli that cause diarrhea by means of a heat-stable enterotoxin, with abdominal pain that may be mistaken for appendicitis
1567	2	Super antigens

1568	2	Pyrogenic exotoxin
1569	1	Staph. Aureus
1570	2	Serotype b
1571	4	Infection can be prevented by a acellular vaccine
1572	4	All of the above
1573	1	Acid fast stain
1574	3	Haemophilus aegyptius
1575	4	Leishmaniasis
1576	3	Chocolate agar with IsoVitaleX
1577	2	Capsular polysaccharide
1578	4	All of the above
1579	4	Staphylococcus aureus
1580	4	E. coli 0157/H7
1581	1	Most common source of infection is cross infection from infected people
1582	3	Z N staining - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
1583	1	Streptococcus viridans
1584	2	Culture of respiratory secretions in HeLa cells after centrifugation of the inoculated tubes
1585	2	ETEC
1586	4	Anthrax
1587	1	Endocervix
1588	3	Transpeptidase
1589	2	Pertussis toxin
1590	2	Clostridium difficile
1591	2	Staphylococcus

1592	1	It can grow on Potassium tellurite medium
1593	1	Antitoxin
1594	3	Corynebacterium
1595	1	Adherence to enterocytes
1596	3	Transduction
1597	1	Bile salt solubility
1598	4	M TB
1599	2	Diagnosis is usually made serologically but morulae may be seen in the cytoplasm of monocytes
1600	4	Q fever
1601	4	N. Meningitidis (group B)
1602	2	Halophilic
1603	1	Cl welchii
1604	2	Sexually transmitted
1605	3	Nutrient agar
1606	4	Brucella melitensis
1607	3	Ingestion of a neurotoxin
1608	2	Staph. epidermidis
1609	2	Imipenem
1610	3	Secondary skin infections
1611	1	Lymphogranuloma venereum
1612	3	Chlamydia
1613	3	Neisseria-gonorrhoeae
1614	3	Klebsiella pneumoniae
1615	3	in early morning

1616	1	Chlamydia
1617	2	Preformed toxin
1618	2	Able to grow on artificial cell-free media
1619	1	Legionella
1620	1	Vaccine is made from capsular polysaccharide
1621	1	Clostridium perfringens
1622	1	Bartonella Quintana
1623	3	Transduction
1624	3	Clostridium septicum
1625	3	It is an infection and not intoxication
1626	3	Cavitary
1627	3	Penicillin
1628	4	C botulinum
1629	4	Bullous impetigo
1630	4	Bacillus anthracis
1631	4	Mycobacterium gordonae
1632	2	Group A streptococcus from other Beta hemolytic streptococci
1633	1	Rat
1634	2	Gram-positive cocci in pairs, catalase negative and bile soluble
1635	4	ESKAPE group
1636	1	H.influenzae
1637	3	Bacillus anthracis
1638	2	Endotoxin
1639	3	2 to 15 days

1640	2	Anaerobic
1641	1	Classic trachoma infection
1642	4	Corynebacterium
1643	2	Ulceration
1644	1	Infected water
1645	2	Gram negative Diplococci in pus cells
1646	2	Borrelia
1647	2	Presence of pain in abdomen
1648	2	Soil
1649	2	Staphylococcus aureus
1650	1	BCYE agar
1651	4	Pneumococcus
1652	1	Staphylococcus
1653	1	Cutaneous anthrax
1654	3	Streptococcus pneumoniae
1655	4	M. smegmatis
1656	1	A gram positive bacillus
1657	4	Psittacosis
1658	2	Clostridium tetani
1659	2	Nose
1660	3	Schaudinn and Hoffman
1661	3	Meat
1662	2	Clostridium tetani
1663	3	Treponema pallidum
1664	1	Bedaquiline

1665	3	Streptococcus pyogenes
1666	1	>0.1 IU/ml
1667	1	Descending flaccid paralysis
1668	2	INH and Rifampicin
1669	2	Y. pseudotuberculosis
1670	3	Resistant to INH + Rifampicin + Amikacin + Ofloxacin
1671	2	Optochin resistance
1672	1	INH biweekly for 9 month
1673	1	4-6 hrs
1674	4	Tuberculosis
1675	1	Contraindicated
1676	4	Hemophilus
1677	2	S.paratyphi A
1678	3	Lysogenic conversion
1679	3	Clostridium perfringens
1680	2	Diphtheria
1681	2	TPHA test on the serum sample of the infant
1682	4	Proteus
1683	2	Streptococcus mutans
1684	4	60-8CTC
1685	1	Protein M
1686	2	20 minutes
1687	2	Ehrlichiosis
1688	3	Clostridium difficile
1689	1	Alpha toxin

1690	1	Streptococcus viridians
1691	2	Largely anaerobic
1692	1	Elementary body is metabolically active
1693	3	Coagulase negative
1694	1	Pyoverdinin and pyocyanin