

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University)**

BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION – July 2021

Second Year

**GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY
SECTION A**

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Register Number :

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Signature of the candidate

Signature of the Invigilator

Instructions to the candidates

- 1. Write your Register Number and sign at the place specified on the first page of this Question Booklet.**
- 2. Do not open this question booklet until Invigilator announces the commencement of the examination.**
- 3. Answer ALL the Twenty questions. They carry equal marks. No negative marking for wrong answers.**
- 4. Answers should be marked legibly in the SHEET provided in capital letters.**
- 5. THE QUESTION BOOKLET SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- 6. Questions should not be copied and taken out of the Examination Hall. Any one found violating this rule shall not be permitted to write the examination and shall be sent out of the Hall.**
- 7. At the end of 20 minutes, when the Invigilator announces 'STOP WRITING' you must stop writing immediately. If the candidate tries to attempt to answer the questions after the prescribed time, their answer script becomes invalid.**
- 8. Hand over the questions booklet containing answer sheet to the invigilator when you finish answering or immediately after 20 minutes.**

GENERAL PATHOLOGY
SECTION-A (20X1=20 MARKS)
(Multiple choice questions)

Time: Twenty Minutes

Maximum: 20 marks

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

1. Decrease in size and number of cells leading to decrease in size of organ is known as
 - A. Dysplasia
 - B. Hyperplasia
 - C. Metaplasia
 - D. Atrophy

2. Brown atrophy is due to
 - A. Fatnecrosis
 - B. Hemosiderin
 - C. Lipofuscin
 - D. Ceruloplasmin

3. Movement of leucocytes towards the site of injury is known as
 - A. Rolling
 - B. Chemotaxis
 - C. Diapedesis
 - D. Margination

4. Hall mark of acute inflammation is accumulation of
 - A. Neutrophil
 - B. Basophil
 - C. Fibroblast
 - D. Osteoblast

5. Causes of Oedema include all except
 - A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
 - B. Decreased oncotic pressure
 - C. Decreased hydrostatic pressure
 - D. Sodium retention

6. Purpura is
 - A. Oedema
 - B. Hemorrhage
 - C. Congestion
 - D. Infarction

(p.t.o)

7. Plasma cells are activated
- A. NK cell
 - B. B cell
 - C. T cell
 - D. Macrophage
8. Tumour marker in breast cancer is
- A. CA 15.3
 - B. CA 19.9
 - C. CA 125
 - D. CEA
9. Earliest change of neoplastic transformation at microscopic level is known as
- A. Hyperplasia
 - B. Dysplasia
 - C. Metaplasia
 - D. Carcinoma
10. Rachitic rosary is seen in deficiency of
- A. Vitamin A
 - B. Vitamin B₁₂
 - C. Folic acid
 - D. Vitamin D

MICROBIOLOGY

Select the most appropriate answer and answer in the answer sheet attached:

11. All the following are present in the cell wall of gram-negative bacteria EXCEPT
 - A. Lipopolysaccharide
 - B. Teichoic acid
 - C. Periplasmic space
 - D. Peptidoglycan

12. Which of the following is used as solidifying agent for bacterial culture media?
 - A. Yeast extract
 - B. Peptone
 - C. Beef extract
 - D. Agar

13. Streptococcus pyogenes comprises which Lancefield group?
 - A. Group A
 - B. Group B
 - C. Group C
 - D. Group D

14. BCG vaccine contains the avirulent strains of
 - A. Human tubercle bacilli
 - B. Bovine tubercle bacilli
 - C. Avian tubercle bacilli
 - D. Atypical mycobacterium

15. The role of bacterial capsules as virulence factors is usually related to their ability to interfere with
 - A. Antibody binding
 - B. B lymphocyte activation
 - C. Phagocytosis
 - D. The release of interferon gamma and other macrophage activating cytokines

16. Which of the following is gram negative coccus?
 - A. Staphylococcus
 - B. Streptococcus
 - C. Escherichia coli
 - D. Neisseria

(p.t.o.)

(Sl.No. M2284)

17. Which of the following has a Chinese letter arrangement?
- A. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
 - B. *Clostridium tetani*
 - C. *Enterococcus faecalis*
 - D. *Treponema pallidum*
18. The vaccine currently used for Hepatitis B virus infection is prepared by
- A. Recombinant DNA technology
 - B. Cell culture
 - C. Animal inoculation
 - D. Egg inoculation
19. African sleeping sickness is caused by which of the following protozoa?
- A. *Entamoeba histolytica*
 - B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*
 - C. *Leishmania donovani*
 - D. *Plasmodium vivax*
20. Cysticercosis is a parasitic disease caused by ingesting the eggs of
- A. *Echinococcus granulosus*
 - B. *Taenia solium*
 - C. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - D. *Trichinella spiralis*

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GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 70 marks

Answer ALL Questions

Answer Section A in the Answer Sheet attached to it 20 marks – 20 minutes to be

Handed over to the invigilator immediately after 20 minutes

Answer Section B& C in the separate answer book

Time: 2 hours 40 minutes

SECTION – B& C

Maximum: 50 marks

SECTION – B

GENERAL PATHOLOGY (25 MARKS)

I. Write an Essay on : (1 x 10 = 10)

1. Define neoplasm. Define carcinogenesis. List 4 chemical carcinogens. Describe the chemical carcinogenesis.

II. Write short notes on : (3 x 5= 15)

2. Factors affecting wound healing.
3. Primary complex.
4. Infarction.

MICROBIOLOGY (25 MARKS)

SECTION – C

III. Write an Essay on: (1 x 10 = 10)

1. Write a detailed account on principles of various types of enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Add a note on its application.

IV. Write short notes on : (3 x 5= 15)

2. Chemical disinfectants
3. Secretory immunoglobulin
4. Hydatid cyst