

MID-TERM EXAM OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

Clinical microbiology

Mid-term exam

الدكتورة/ نبيلة الشايف

إعداد/ فريق قلم صيدلي

Choose only ONE answer for each question.

1) **Epiglottitis caused by**

- a) **Hemophilus influenzae**
- b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Diphtheroid

2) **Which of the following is the major inhabitant of Skin?**

- a) Escherichia coli
- b) **Staphylococcus epidermidis**
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Streptococcus pyogenes

3) **Which of the following is the causative agent of dental caries?**

- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) **Streptococcus mutans**
- d) None of the above

4) **Anaerobic bacteria responsible for body odor?**

- a) Propionic bacterium acne
- b) **Diphtheroid**
- c) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- d) None of the above

5) **diphtheria disease is:**

- a) cause by Corynebacterium diphtheria
- b) transmitted by droplets and fomites
- c) can be cause sever throat pain, low grade fever and swelling in lymph node
- d) **all**

6) **Mycoplasma pneumoniae:**

- a) can cause mycoplasma pneumonia
- b) doesn't have a cell wall
- c) produces small 'fried egg' colonies after two weeks incubation
- d) **all**

7) **chlamydia pneumoniae**

- a) can be transmitted from person to person
- b) it has two stage of life

c) A+b

d) non

8) **respiratory syncytial virus is all of the following except:**

a) the most common cause of viral respiratory disease in infants

b) DNA virus

c) Replicate initially in the epithelial cells of the nasopharynx

d) Its symptoms are wheezing and coughing

9) **Toxigenic disease caused by staphylococcus aureus are the following except:**

a) food intoxication

b) staphylococcal scaled skin syndrome

c) toxic shock syndrome

d) pyogenic toxin(erythrogenic)

10) **"Toxic shock syndrome" is caused by the toxin of:**

a) Staphylococcus aureus

b) Streptococcus pyogenes

c) Vibrio cholerae

d) Candida albicans

11) **Histoplasma capsulatum is:**

a) Fungal infection treated with amphotericin B

b) bacterial infection

c) Viral infection

d) Parasitic infection

12) **Which of the following causes the disease acne vulgaris?**

a) Staphylococcus epidermis

b) Diphtheroid

c) Propionibacterium acnes

d) Escherichia coli

13) **Normal flora bacteria that is found in the vagina, keep the acidic medium of the vagina and protect the vagina from the fungal infection are:**

a) Lactobacillus species

b) Candida albicans

c) Escherichia coli

d) Diphtheroid

14) **Skin normal flora may be:**

- a) diphtheroid, staphylococci, and fungi
- b) staphylococci, diphtheroid, and viruses
- c) diphtheroid, streptococci, and fungi
- d) all of the above

15) Streptococcus pharyngitis is caused by:

- a) Streptococcus pneumonia
- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) Staphylococcus aureus
- d) Staphylococcus epidermidis

16) What does Streptococcus pneumoniae cause?

- a) Boils, septicemia, food poisoning, wound infections
- b) Tonsillitis, cellulitis, scarlet fever, septicemia
- c) Pneumonia., otitis media, meningitis
- d) Endocarditis, dental caries

17) What disease/condition does Hemophilus influenzae cause?

- a) Respiratory and CNS infection especially in infants
- b) Enteric fever
- c) Cellulitis/skin infection
- d) Endocarditis

**Hypothetical and review Multi-Choice
Questions**



**Clinical
microbiology**

إعداد/ فريق قلم صيدلي

- 1) All of the following organs are sterile EXCEPT:
 - a) Bladder
 - b) Blood
 - c) liver
 - d) **intestine**
- 2) the main skin flora includes;
 - a) Propionibacterium acnes
 - b) Anaerobic cocci
 - c) S. epidermidis
 - d) **All of the above**
- 3) The bacteria that inhabit the lower respiratory tracts are:
 - a) Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - b) Staphylococcus aureus
 - c) Corynebacterial
 - d) **Lower respiratory tracts are sterile.**
- 4) Which of the following statements about normal flora in the GIT is FALSE
 - a) **There are too many bacteria in the stomach.**
 - b) 99% of normal flora in the large intestine are anaerobic bacteroids.
 - c) Large intestine has more normal flora than small intestine.
 - d) All of the above.
- 5) Which one is a beneficial role of normal flora:
 - a) Opportunistic attack by C.difficile
 - b) **Stimulation the development if the immune system in newborns.**
 - c) Converting food substances to carcinogenic derivatives.
 - d) None of the above.
- 6) All of the following bacteria can cause sexually transmitted disease EXCEPT
 - a) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 - c) **Helicobacter pylori**

- d) None of the above
- 7) Which of the following can cause bacterial meningitis?
- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - b) Neisseria meningitidis
 - c) Streptococcus agalactiae
 - d) All of the above
- 8) Which of the following is responsible for otitis media
- a) Escherichia coli
 - b) Helicobacter pylori
 - c) Salmonella
 - d) Streptococcus pneumonia
- 9) Which of the following is gram positive anaerobe?
- a) Escherichia coli
 - b) Helicobacter pylori
 - c) Clostridium difficile
 - d) All of the above
- 10) which of the following is true about eye normal Flora:
- a) the conjunctiva of the eye has primarily S. epidermidis.
 - b) Tears (lysozyme enzyme) protects the conjunctiva from bacteria.
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above
- 11) which of the following bacteria can cause UTI:
- a) S. epidermidis.
 - b) S. hominis
 - c) S. aureus.
 - d) S. saprophyticus
- 12) Pneumonia can be;
- a) Community acquired
 - b) Hospital acquired.
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above.
- 13) which is the following according to Mycoplasma pneumoniae is true:

اسأله محاضرة respiratory tract infections

- a) It is gram positive cocci bacteria.
b) it is gram negative rod. bacillus bacteria.
c) it is atypical bacteria.
d) it is containing thin cell wall.
- 14) which of the following Bacteria do not cause pharyngitis?
a) Acranobacterium
b) Neisseria gonorrhoea
c) E. coli
d) Cory. diphtheriae
- 15) Hospital acquired pneumonia is mostly caused by;
a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
b) H. influenza
c) Staphylococcus aureus
d) Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- 16) Treatment of strep throat is by:
a) Penicillin
b) Metronidazole
c) Vitamin C
d) None of the above.
- 17) Scarlet fever is caused by:
a) Enterotoxin
b) Erythrogenic toxin-producing S.pyogenes.
c) Staphylococcus aureus
d) Staphylococcus epidermidis.
- 18) Diphtheria is usually associated with
a) High-grade fever
b) Low grade fever
c) Pharyngeal membrane
d) Both b&c
- 19) Rhinovirus grow best:
a) Slightly below body temperature
b) Above body temperature
c) In the extremely high temperature
d) None of the above.

20) Diseases of the lower respiratory tracts are

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Bronchitis
- c) Common cold
- d) Both a & b

21) Pneumococcal pneumonia is treated by;

- a) Penicillin
- b) Fluoroquinolone
- c) Both a&b
- d) None of the above.

22) Hemophilus pneumonia is treated by:

- a) Penicillin
- b) Fluoroquinolone
- c) 2nd generation cephalosporin that are resistance to beta-lactamase
- d) Aminoglycoside

23) Mycoplasma pneumonia is treated by;

- a) Tetracycline
- b) Penicillin
- c) Cephalosporin
- d) Fluoroquinolone

24) Legionellosis which is caused by legionella pneumophila is treated by

- a) Tetracycline
- b) Erythromycin
- c) Penicillin
- d) Fluoroquinolone
- e) None of the above.

25) Psittacosis which is caused by chlamydia psittaci:

- a) Is acquired from contact with birds
- b) Has elementary bodies
- c) Treated with tetracycline
- d) All of the above.

26) Pertussis (whooping cough)

- a) Is caused by Bordetella pertussis
- b) Is obligately anaerobic

- c) Its virulent strains don't possess a capsule
d) All of the above.
- 27) The initial stage of pertussis is called
a) Convalescence stage
b) Catarrhal stage
c) Paroxysmal stage
d) None of the above.
- 28) Viral pneumonia can occur as a complication of
a) Influenza
b) Measles
c) Chickenpox
d) All of the above
- 29) How many types of influenza virus are there?
a) Three (A, B and C)
b) Four (A, B, C and D)
c) Two (A, and B)
d) Only one (A)
- 30) Amantadine and rimantadine are effective prophylactic and curative drugs against:
a) Influenza A
b) Influenza B
c) Influenza C
d) None of them.
- 31) Histoplasmosis is caused by
a) *Candida albicans*
b) *Malassezia furfur*
c) *Histoplasma capsulatum*
d) *Coccidioides immitis*
- 32) Aspergillosis is
a) Fungal infection of the upper respiratory tracts
b) Fungal infection of the lower respiratory tracts
c) Bacterial infection of the gastrointestinal tracts
d) Bacterial infection of the lower respiratory tracts
- 33) Histoplasmosis is treated by
a) Penicillin

- b) Fluoroquinolone
- c) Amphotericin B**
- d) Acyclovir

اسأله محاضرة staphylococcus aureus

- 34) Staphylococcus aureus is
- a) A gram-positive coccus**
 - b) A gram-negative bacillus
 - c) A gram-positive bacillus
 - d) A gram-negative coccus
- 35) The enzymes that are produced by S.aureus are all of the following EXCEPT;
- a) Hemolysin**
 - b) Coagulase
 - c) Hyaluronidases
 - d) Staphylokinase
- 36) The toxin that are produced by staphylococcus aureus is:
- a) Hemolysin**
 - b) Coagulase
 - c) Hyaluronidases
 - d) Staphylokinase
- 37) Which one is toxin of staphylococcus aureus
- a) Hemolysin
 - b) Leucocidin
 - c) Exfoliative toxin
 - d) All of them**
- 38) Which toxin induces gastrointestinal distress
- a) Hemolysin
 - b) Leucocidin
 - c) Enterotoxin**
 - d) Exfoliative toxin
- 39) Which one is responsible for the lysis of neutrophils and macrophages
- a) Hemolysin
 - b) Leucocidin**

- c) Enterotoxin
d) Exfoliative toxin
- 40) Which one is responsible for the digestion of connective tissues
- a) Coagulase
b) DNA-ase
c) Hyaluronidase
d) Lipase
- 41) Which one of the following is responsible for the resistance of S.aureus to some antibiotics:
- a) Lipase
b) Staphylokinase
c) Penicillinase
d) Toxic shock syndrome toxin
- 42) Which of the following is coagulase negative staphylococci
- a) S.epidermidis**
b) S.aureus
c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
d) E.coli
- 43) Systemic infections of staphylococcus aureus are the following EXCEPT
- a) Osteomyelitis
b) Bacteremia
c) Furuncle
d) None of the above
- 44) Folliculitis is:
- a) a superficial inflammation of hair follicles
b) may resolve with no complications
c) can progress
d) all of the above.
- 45) Carbuncles are:
- a) Larger and deeper lesion created by aggregation and interconnection of a cluster of furuncles.**
b) Systemic infection of staphylococcus aureus
c) Systemic infection of streptococcus pyogenes infection
d) Systemic infection of streptococcus pyogenes infection
- 46) Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome is:

- a) a toxigenic disease of staphylococcal disease
b) food intoxication caused by salmonella sp.
c) Cutaneous infection caused by staphylococcus aureus.
d) All of the above.
- 47) Staphylococcus that is resistance to penicillin antibiotics are called
a) MSSA
b) MRSA
c) VRE
d) None of the above
- 48) Staphylococcus that is sensitive to methicillin antibiotics are called
a) MSSA
b) MRSA
c) VRE
d) None of the above
- streptococcus pyogenes اسأله محاضرة
- 49) Which of the following about streptococcus sp. is false?
a) They are gram-negative bacteria
b) They are gram-positive bacilli
c) They are catalase positive
d) All of the above
- 50) Which of the following is streptococci?
a) S.epidermidis
b) S.pyogenes
c) S.aureus
d) All of the following
- 51) Which of the following is extracellular toxin of streptococcus pyogenes?
a) Fimbriae
b) M-protein
c) Streptolysin
d) Streptokinase
- 52) Which of the following toxins of streptococcus pyogenes is responsible for scarlet fever?
a) Fimbriae

b) Erythrogenic toxin

c) Streptolysin

d) Streptokinase

53) Which of the following is skin infection of streptococcus pyogenes

a) Scarlet fever

b) Impetigo

c) Septicemia

d) Pneumonia

54) Which of the following is true about streptococcus pyogenes?

a) It is the main causative pathogen of urinary tract infections

b) It is a gram-positive bacilli that causes meningitis

c) It is a fungus that causes aspergillosis.

d) It is the causative pathogen of scarlet fever

55) Impetigo (pyoderma)

a) Is a superficial lesion that breaks and form highly contagious crust

b) Occurs in epidemics in school children.

c) Also associated with insect bites, poor hygiene, and crowded living conditions

d) All of the above

56) Systemic infections of S.pyogenes are all of the following EXCEPT:

a) Septicemia

b) pneumonia

c) Erysipelas

d) Scarlet fever

57) Complications of streptococcus pyogenes are:

a) Rheumatic fever

b) Acute glomerulonephritis

c) Both a & b

d) None of the above

58) Group A streptococcus is

a) Streptococcus agalactia

b) Streptococcus pneumonia

c) Streptococcus pyogenes

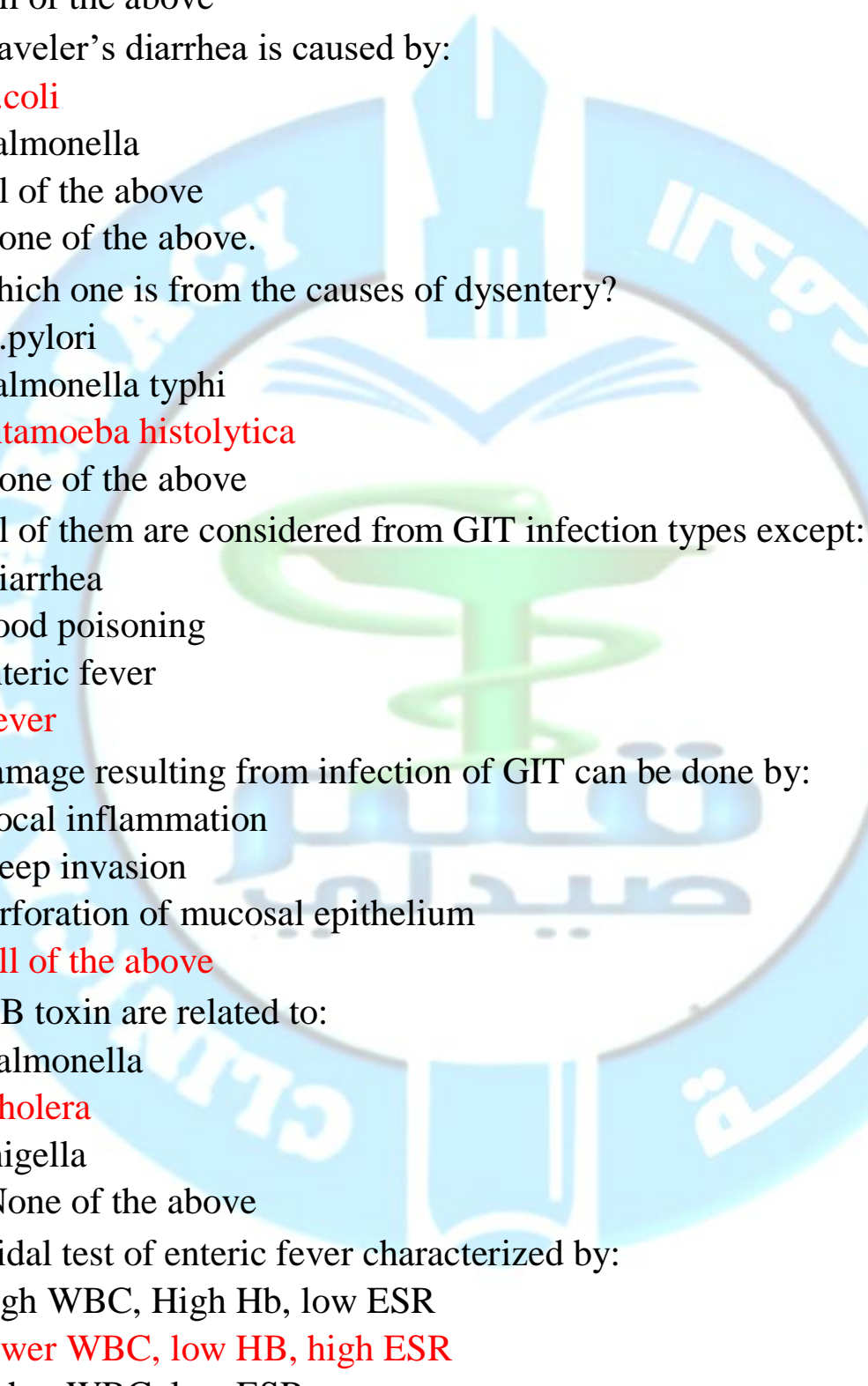
d) All of the above

59) Group B streptococcus is

- a) **Streptococcus agalactia**
b) Streptococcus pneumonia
c) Streptococcus pyogenes
d) All of the above
- 60) Which one of the following is responsible for the septic abortion
a) **Streptococcus agalactia**
b) Streptococcus pneumonia
c) Streptococcus pyogenes
d) None of the above
- 61) Which of the following can digest fibrin clots?
a) Streptokinase
b) DNA-ase
c) Staphylokinase
d) **Both a & c**
- 62) Streptococcus sp. Are :
a) Facultative anaerobes
b) Don't form catalase but have a peroxidase system
c) Sensitive to drying, heat and disinfectants
d) **All of the above.**
- 63) Lancefield classification of streptococci is based on
a) Hemolysis reaction
b) **Cell wall antigen**
c) Virulent factors
d) Catalase reaction
- 64) Which part of the respiratory tract that is mostly sterile
a) Nose
b) Nasopharynx
c) **Alveoli**
d) Sinuses

اسأله محاضرة الـ gastrointestinal infections

- 65) The etiologic agent of clostridium botulinum is:

- 
- a) Enterotoxin
b) Cytotoxin
c) **Neurotoxin**
d) All of the above
- 66) Traveler's diarrhea is caused by:
a) **E.coli**
b) Salmonella
c) All of the above
d) None of the above.
- 67) Which one is from the causes of dysentery?
a) H.pylori
b) Salmonella typhi
c) **Entamoeba histolytica**
d) None of the above
- 68) All of them are considered from GIT infection types except:
a) Diarrhea
b) Food poisoning
c) Enteric fever
d) **Fever**
- 69) Damage resulting from infection of GIT can be done by:
a) Local inflammation
b) Deep invasion
c) Perforation of mucosal epithelium
d) **All of the above**
- 70) A-B toxin are related to:
a) salmonella
b) **cholera**
c) shigella
d) None of the above
- 71) Widal test of enteric fever characterized by:
a) high WBC, High Hb, low ESR
b) **lower WBC, low HB, high ESR**
c) higher WBC, low ESR
d) both A&c

- 72) The best agents that can be used in resistant salmonella strains are:
- a) Ampicillin, cotrimoxazole
 - b) Ciprofloxacin, ceftriaxone**
 - c) vancomycin
 - d) all of the above
- 73) Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) salmonella cause two disease conditions; typhoid fever & salmonellosis.
 - b) salmonella enteritis doesn't cause reinfection for intestinal tract while enteric fever does.
 - c) Antibiotics treatment isn't advised for salmonellosis
 - d) all of the above**
- 74) Enteric fever is caused by:
- a) salmonella typhi
 - b) salmonella enterica
 - c) Entamoeba histolytica
 - d) A and B**
- 75) Vibrio cholera Gp A classified to:
- a) O1 has vaccine
 - b) O 139 hasn't vaccine
 - c) A&B**
 - d) None of the following
- 76) rice water stool it is manifestation of which of the following bacteria:
- a) salmonella
 - b) shigella
 - c) Cholera**
 - d) E.coli
- 77) type III secretion systems mean:
- a) Binding of toxin on the epithelial cell
 - b) Trigger the loss of water & electrolyte**
 - c) activation of adenylate cyclase
- 78) Sever fluid and electrolyte loss due to cholera result in;
- a) dehydration
 - b) thirst
 - c) metabolic alkalosis
 - d) A&B**

79) Which of the following are symptoms of gastroenteritis?

- a) nausea
- b) vomiting
- c) a& c
- d) all**

80) regarding to gastroenteritis /food poisoning all of the following are true except

- a) occurs due to consumption of food containing toxins
- b) acute onset
- c) self-limiting
- d) none of the above**

81) which of the following pathogens cause food poisoning?

- a) clostridium botulinum**
- b) diphtheroid
- c) Malassezia furfur
- d) Corynebacterium acne

82) which of the following causes stomach ulcer?

- a) coronavirus
- b) adenovirus
- c) giardia lamblia
- d) helicobacter pylori**

83) which of the following is true regarding to Enterobacteriaceae?

- a) reduce nitrate
- b) occur due to consumption of food containing chemicals
- c) most motile with peritrichous flagella
- d) a&c**

84) Released from the cell before or after lysis

- a) endotoxin
- b) chemicals
- c) exotoxin**
- d) enterotoxin

85) produced by gram-negative organism only

- a) exotoxin
- b) endotoxin**
- c) microbes secreting toxin

- d) none of the above
- 86) All of the following are true about staphylococcus aureus EXCEPT
- a) the onset time is 1-6 hours
 - b) cause vomiting and abdominal pain
 - c) bacteria came from nose and cuts
 - d) none of the above
- 87) caused by cooked meat products that have not been properly stored
- a) clostridium botulinum
 - b) staphylococcus aureus
 - c) salmonella
 - d) clostridium perfringens
- 88) which of the following bacteria causes diarrhea
- a) rotavirus
 - b) calicivirus
 - c) giardia lamblia
 - d) none of the above
- 89) which of the following bacteria causes abdominal pain
- a) salmonella
 - b) clostridium perfringens
 - c) S. aureus
 - d) All of the above
- 90) which of the following is one of the complications of enteric fever
- a) relapse
 - b) reinfection
 - c) perforation
 - d) al of the above
- 91) which of the following is one of the general characteristics of salmonella
- a) not resistant to bile salt
 - b) motile gram-positive facultative anaerobes
 - c) coliform bacilli
 - d) lactose fermenting
- 92) which of the following statements is true?
- a) cholera are the only species that can survive in both salt and fresh water
 - b) cholera toxin is an A-B toxin

c) antibiotics not recommended for enteritis

d) all of the above

93) how to prevent enteric fever

a) good water supply

b) poor hygiene

c) no vaccination for people going to endemic areas

d) all

94) salmonella cause two disease

a) diarrhea and vomiting

b) typhoid fever and salmonellosis

c) both a&b

d) None of the above

95) Which one of the following pathogens causes enteric fever

a) salmonella para typhi C

b) salmonella typhi and salmonella Para typhi A

c) all of the above

d) none of the above

أسأله محاضرة الـ cardiovascular system

96) minute hemorrhagic skin lesions on the trunk and lower extremities called:

a) lymphangitis

b) petechiae

c) all of the above

d) none of the above

97) endocarditis means

a) infection of the endocardium

b) respiratory disease

c) bubonic plague

d) minute hemorrhagic skin lesions

98) septicemia is characterized by

a) fever

b) vomiting

c) both a & b

d) none of the above

99) septic shock is:

a) condition of extremely low BP

b) decrease in body temperature

c) increased heart rate

d) all of the above

100) sometimes called rabbit fever

a) petechia

b) endocarditis

c) tularemia

d) Lyme disease

101) acute endocarditis is caused by

a) S. pneumonia

b) Neisseria

c) streptococcus pyogenes

d) all of the above

102) sub-acute endocarditis can be treated by

a) penicillin

b) vancomycin + aminoglycoside

c) surgery may be needed

d) all of the above

103) which of the following statement is correct

a) septicemia refers to bacterial septicemia

b) release toxins into the blood is called bacterimia

c) septicemia refers to the presence of microbial infection of the blood that cause illness

d) all of the above

104) Which one of the following can be stimulated by endotoxin?

a) Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)

b) Platelet activating factor (PAF)

c) Complement (C3a and C5a)

d) All of them

105) Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) S.Pyogenes infection of the skin or wounds
b) Gram-negative bacteria are more commonly associated with septicemia
c) Gram-positive bacteria are more commonly associated with septicemia
d) The opportunistic bacteria don't cause septicemia.
- 106) One of the following is characteristic of TSS :
a) Increase BP
b) Slow pulse
c) Rapid breath
d) The liver and kidney may fail
- 107) Endotoxin releasing by:
a) gram-negative and positive bacteria
b) gram-positive bacteria
c) gram-negative bacteria
d) atypical bacteria
- 108) toxic-shock- syndrome-toxin (TSST) caused by:
a) S.aureus
b) N.meningitidis
c) Streptococcus pyogenes
d) Strep throat
- 109) When bacteria remain in the site of infection but release toxin into the blood
a) septicemia
b) Bacteremia
c) toxemia
d) B and C
- 110) Septic shock condition of
a) High Blood pressure
b) Increase in body temperature
c) Decrease Heart rate
d) Rapid breathing
- 111) Staphylococcus aureus caused
a) Toxic shock syndrome
b) Bacteremia
c) Toxic shock like syndrome
d) A and B

- 112) Septicemia pathogenesis begin with
- Small Abrasion in the respiratory tract
 - Small abrasion in digestive Tract
 - Bacterial Susceptible to the antimicrobial drugs
 - A and B**
- 113) Septic bacteria can invade bones Causing
- Osteomyelitis in adult that is more commonly seen in vertebrae**
 - Osteomyelitis in Children that is more commonly seen in vertebrae
 - it can't invade bones
 - A and B
- 114) Septicemia is characterized by
- Fever
 - Shortness of breath
 - Changes in mental status
 - All of them**
- 115) Account for about Half of all case of staphylococcal septicemia
- Surgical wounds
 - Biofilms that form on urinary catheter**
 - Malnutrition and alcoholism people
 - all of the above
- 116) septicemia treatment involves
- Antimicrobial drug against the specific bacterial cause
 - Removal of an abscessed tooth
 - Intravenous fluid replacement
 - All of the above**
- 117) it's more likely to cause sever septicemia
- Gram- positive bacteria
 - Anaerobic bacteria
 - Gram - negative bacteria**
 - All of the above
- 118) lymphangitis, septicemia lead to an infection of the lymphatic system cause
- mild Arthritis
 - Red streaks under the skin**
 - petechiae

- d) all of the above
- 119) the bacteria which cause septicemia are frequently opportunistic
- a) True
 - b) False
- 120) the presence of microbial infection of the blood that causes illness is called
- a) toxemia
 - b) Septicemia
 - c) microbemia
 - d) all of the above
- 121) Septic shock is characterized by:
- a) Shortness of breath
 - b) Malaise
 - c) Nausea
 - d) low blood pressure
- 122) Septicemia is characterized by:
- a) Rapid breathing
 - b) Increased heart rate
 - c) Increase in body temperature
 - d) Aberrant blood clotting
- 123) Endocarditis refer to infection of:
- a) Ventricle
 - b) pericardium
 - c) Valves
 - d) All
- 124) All of the following are complication for endocarditis EXCEPT:
- a) Blood clots
 - b) Stroke
 - c) Bradycardia
 - d) All
- 125) General features Brucella :
- a) Gram +ve coccobacilli
 - b) Gram -ve aerobic
 - c) Gram +ve aerobic
 - d) Gram -ve coccobacilli

126) The following Bacteria cause endocarditis except?

- a) Staphylococcus epidemidis
- b) Viridians Streptococci
- c) Mycobacterium

d) none of the above 🖱️

127) Plague disease is:-

- a) Life-threatening infection disease
- b) Characterized by presence of a swollen lesion called buboes usually in the groin or axilla
- c) the causative organism is plague pestis

d) B and C correct

128) they are possible manifestations of the plague disease at least:-

- a) one manifestation
- b) two manifestations
- c) three manifestations**
- d) four manifestations

129) Plague disease caused by:

- a) Borrelia burgdorferi
- b) Yersinia pestis**
- c) Francisella tularensis
- d) Listeria

130) The plague disease can be treated by:

- a) Gentamicin or streptomycin**
- b) doxycycline and amoxicillin
- c) azithromycin
- d) vancomycin

131) Zoonotic bacteria mean:

- a) bacteria that is transmitted by animals**
- b) bacteria that transmission by person
- c) A and b
- d) bacteria transmission by air

132) Which one of the following is zoonotic bacteria?

- a) Yersinia
- b) Staphylococcus aureus

c) Brucella

d) A and C

133) The virulence factors of Francisella tularensis is:

a) Antigenic shifting, adhesins

b) Capsule, Yop system

c) Intracellular growth

d) Extracellular growth

134) Disease that is carried by animals:

a) Plague

b) Tularemia

c) Lyme disease

d) All of the above

اسأله محاضرة الـ Hemophilus influenza

135) Hemophilus ducreyi requires for its growth:

a) factor X

b) NAD

c) factor V

d) none of the above

136) Hemophilus ducreyi can be treated by:

a) Gentamicin

b) Ceftriaxone and Doxycycline

c) Erythromycin and Co-trimoxazole

d) none of the above

137) H. influenza is:

a) gram negative cocci

b) gram positive cocci

c) gram negative coccobacilli

d) gram positive coccobacilli

138) H. influenza needs for growth

a) heme

b) hematin

c) NAD

d) all of the above

- 139) Brazilian purpuric fever is a common symptom of:
- a) H. influenza
 - b) H. aegyptius**
 - c) H. ducreyi
 - d) all of the above
- 140) All the following about Actinomyces are true except:
- a) anaerobic bacteria
 - b) some will grow aerobically
 - c) microaerophilic
 - d) none of the above**
- 141) All the following about treatment of Nocardia is true except:
- a) Cefotaxime
 - b) Amikacin
 - c) Penicillin**
 - d) Sulfadiazine
- 142) All can be transmitted through droplets except:
- a) SARS
 - b) HCV**
 - c) Rabies
 - d) Influenza A
- 143) Neisseria meningitidis can be treated with the following:
- a) Penicillin G**
 - b) Azithromycin
 - c) Doxycycline
 - d) none of the above
- 144) Which of the following cause STDs:
- a) Streptococcus agalactiae
 - b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae**
 - c) Mycoplasma spp
 - d) Clostridium difficile
- 145) Which of the following is false about H. Aegyptus?
- a) occur in epidemic forms
 - b) purulent conjunctivitis
 - c) Gram-positive coccobacillus**

- d) Common in infants
- 146) *H. Ducreyi* is:
- a) gram-negative bacillus
 - b) grows on broth agar with vancomycin
 - c) grows on chocolate agar with vancomycin**
 - d) None of the above
- 147) *Hemophilus* require 1 to 2 growth factors present in the blood:
- a) X-factor
 - b) V-factor
 - c) V and X factor**
 - d) None of the above
- 148) Which of the following can be used to identify *Hemophilus* bacteria
- a) Microscope
 - b) Slid agglutination
 - c) A and B are correct**
 - d) None of them
- 149) The important species of *Hemophilus* are:
- a) *H. influenza*
 - b) *H. aegyptus*
 - c) *H. ducreyi*
 - d) All of the above**
- 150) *H. Aegyptus* is:
- a) Brazilian purpuric fever
 - b) Common in a salt
 - c) Responds to sulphonamides and gentamicin
 - d) A and C are correct**

- A. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- B. Salmonella
- C. Haemophilus influenzae
- D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

3) What disease/condition does Haemophilus influenzae cause?

- A. Respiratory and CNS infection in especially in infants
- B. Enteric fever
- C. Cellulitis/skin infection
- D. Endocarditis

4) What does Streptococcus pneumoniae cause?

- A. Boils, septicaemia, food poisoning, wound infections
- B. Tonsillitis, cellulitis, scarlet fever, septicaemia
- C. Pneumonia., otitis media, meningitis
- D. Endocarditis, dental carie

5) Neisseria gonorrhoeae causes gonorrhoea. Is it a..

- A Gram-positive cocci
- B. Gram-negative bacilli
- C. Gram-negative cocci
- D. Gram-positive bacilli

6) Which of these is commonly found on the skin?

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Viridans streptococci
- D. Clostridia spp

7) Clostridia spp eg Cl. tetani, Cl. perfringens, Cl. botulinum are anaerobic gram positive bacilli, what do they cause?

A. Tetanus, gas gangrene, botulism

B. Endocarditis

C. Tonsillitis, cellulitis, scarlet fever, septicaemia

D. Diphtheria

8) Which of these causes tonsillitis, cellulitis, scarlet fever, septicaemia?

A. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

B. Clostridia spp

C. Beta-haemolytic streptococci

D. Staphylococcus aureus

9) Viridans factor streptococci include :

A. Alpha and gamma hemolytic strep

B. Beta and gamma hemolytic strep

C. Alpha and beta hemolytic strep

D. None of the above

10) Scarlet fever related to strep is because of:

A. Pyrogenic exotoxins A,B,C

B. Hyaluronidase

C. M- protein

D. None of the above

11) Tetanus is characterized by strong muscle spasms commonly called as

A. Lockjaw

B. Trismus

C. Both A & B

D. None of these

12) Staphylococcus aureus is found mostly

A. In mouth

B. On skin

C. In colon

D. In gut

13) The other name for normal flora organisms is

A. Commensals

B. Residents

C. Members

D. Mutualists

14) Food poisoning caused by *S. aureus* is characterized by non-bloody diarrhea and vomiting due to a toxin named as

A. Exotoxins

B. Endotoxins

C. Enterotoxins

D. Foreign bodies

15) The Actinomycetes that causes abscesses in the brain :

A. *Actinomycetes israelii*

B. *Nocardia asteroides*

C. *M. marinum*

D. *M. leprae*

16) Example of Actinomycetes is a normal flora of the oral cavity known as

A. *Actinomycetes israelii*

B. *Nocardia asteroides*

C. Fungi

D. Hyphae

17) Gangrene is caused by

A. *Clostridium botulinum*

B. *Clostridium tetani*

C. *Clostridium perfringens*

D. *Clostridium difficile*

18) The portal of entry for *Clostridium tetani* is

A. Nose

B. Wound

C. Lesions

D. Mouth

19) The causative agent for acne in teenagers is caused by

- A. Porphyromonas
- B. Propionibacterium acne**
- C. Pleisomonas
- D. Peptococcus

20) Lactobacillus is a human pathogen that is also part of normal flora and found in

- A. Colon
- B. Mouth
- C. Genital Tract of female
- D. all of above**

21) Leprosy is also known as ?

- a. Anthrax
- b. Hansen's disease**
- c. Tyson's disease
- d. Handen's disease

22) Virulence factor for Stre. pneumoniae:

- A. Large capsular polysaccharide**
- B. Specific soluble substance
- C. Vi-antigen
- D. Forsmann antigen

23) Toxins or enzymes which are NOT produced by streptococcus pyrogens:

- a. Hyaluronides.
- b. Phosphate**
- c. Hemolysin.
- d. streptokinase

24) Presence of viable bacteria in the blood stream is called:

- a. Viraemia.
- c. Bacteraemia**

b. Septicaemia.

d. Bactericidal

25) Diphtheria is caused by:

a. **Corynebacterium.**

b. Staphylococcus

c. Streptococcus.

d. None of these

26) Teichoic acids and Teichuronic acids are found in:

a. **Gram positive bacteria**

b. Gram negative bacteria

c. Fungi

d. None of these

27) The most infectious food borne disease is:

a. Tetanus.

b. Dysentery

c. Gas gangrene.

d. **Botuli**

28) The etiologic agent of botulism is a :

a. **Neurotoxin**

b. Enterotoxin

c. Endotoxin

d. All of the above

29) Beta -haemolytic bacteria is :

a. **Streptococcus pyogenes**

b. Str. pneumoniae

c. Str. Viridans

d. Str. Faecali

30) Food poisoning is caused by :

a. Clostridium tetani

b. Clostridium Welchi

c. Diphtheria

d. Clostridium botulinum

31) Triple toxoid vaccine gives protection against :

a. Diphtheria, tetanus and rabies

b. Tetanus, whooping cough, Tuberculosis

c. Whooping cough, tetanus and Diphtheria

d. Whooping cough, cancer and T.B.

32) Main causative organism of gas gan-grene is

a. B.anthrax

b. Clostridium tetani

c. Cl.deficile

d. Cl.perfringens

33) Streptococcus pyogens produce infection by:

a. Streptococcal sore throat

b. Acute glomerulo nephritis

c. Rheumatic fever

d. None of these

34) Neisseria gonorrhoeae causes :

a. Urethritis

c. Arthritis

b. Conjunctivitis

d. All of the above

35)“Toxic shock syndrome” is caused by the toxin of :

a. Staphylococcus aureus

b. Streptococcus pyogenes

c. Vibrio cholerae

d. Candida

36)Virulence factor in gonococcus is due to :

a. Pili

b. Cell membrane

c. Its cellular location

d. Cyclic enzymes

37)The following characters are true about Neisseria gonorrhoeae

except :

a. Gram-negative, aerobic bacteria

b. Non-motile diplococci

c. Oxidase positive organisms

d. Air borne infection

38)Toxin produced by C. botulism is :

a. Botulin

c. Tetanolysin

b. Tetanospasmin

d. Cholera toxin

39)The first symptom of tetanus is :

a. Lockjaw

c. Anorexia

b. Trismus

d. Dyspagia

40) Streptococcus pyogens produces all of the following lesions, except:

a. Impetigo (pyoderma)

b. Erysipeals

c. Scarlet fever

d. Paronchia

41) Causative agent of Scarlet fever:

a. Staphylococcus aureus

b. Streptococcus viridans

c. Stre. pyogens

d. None of these

42) Rheumatic fever is most commonly caused by

a. Stre. viridans

b . Stph. aures

c. Stre. pyogenes

d. None of these

43) Penicillin is the drug of choice for

a. Scarlet fever

b. Brucellosis

c. Whooping cough

d. Cholera

44). In human being Str. pneumoniae causes

a. Septicaemia

b. Pneumonia

c. Paronychia

d. None of these

45). Virulence factor for Stre. pneumoniae:

a. Large capsular polysaccharide

b. Specific soluble substance

c. Vi-antigen

d. Forssmann antigen

46) Conjunctivitis in a newborn is caused by

a. Streptococcus

b. Meningococci

c. Pneumococcus

d. None of these

47) DPT is given for the prevention of

a. Diphtheria, Tetanus

b. Diphtheria, Pertussis

c. Diphtheria, Tetanus & pertussis

d. None of these

48). Causative organism of whooping cough is

a. Bordetella pertussis

b. Bordetella parapertussis

c. Bordetella bronchiseptica

d. None of these

49) The antibiotic produced from Bacillus anthracis is

a. penicillin

b. ciprofloxacin

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

50) Gonorrhoea is :

- a. Air borne disease
- b. Water borne disease

c. Sexually transmitted venereal disease

d. Both a and c

51) Which of the following is the pathogen associated with acute otitis media?

- a) Hemophilus influenzae
- b) Moraxella catarrhalis
- c) Staphylococcus aureus

d) all the above

52) Which of the following microorganism causes lesions in the form of abscesses?

a) Staphylococcus aureus

- b) Streptococcus pyogenes
- c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- d) Clostridium perfringens

53) Which of the following is a major virulence factor of Streptococcus pneumoniae?

a) polysaccharide capsule

- b) M protein
- c) streptolysin O
- d) streptolysin S

54) Which drug is used for the treatment of anthrax?

a) erythromycin

b) penicillin

- c) tetracycline
- d) ampicillin

55) Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by the strains of which of the following microorganism?

a) Streptococcus mutans

b) Clostridium difficile

c) Streptococcus salivarius

d) Clostridium botulinum

56) Where does the Streptococcus mutans adhere to the body site?

a) intestinal tract

b) tongue

c) teeth

d) hairs

57). Which bacteria has an unusual capsule among the following?

a) Haemophilus influenzae

b) Klebsiella pneumoniae

c) Streptococcus pneumoniae

d) Bacillus anthracis

58) Which type of toxin is tetanus toxin?

a) enterotoxin

b) neurotoxin

c) cytotoxin

d) endotoxin

59) Which toxin causes paralysis of muscles?

a) Diphtheria toxin

b) Botulinum toxin

c) Tetanus toxin

d) Cholera toxin

60). Which of the following is positive for coagulase test?

- a) **Staphylococcus aureus**
- b) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- c) Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- d) E.coli

61). Which of the following is the causative agent of dental caries?

- a) S.pneumoniae
- b) S.pyogenes
- c) **S.mutans**
- d) S.faecalis

62) What type of colonies are formed by Mycoplasmas on the agar plate?

- a) colourless
- b) coloured
- c) lawn formation
- d) **fried-egg**

63) Which of the following causes the disease acne vulgaris?

- a) Staphylococcus epidermidis
- b) Diphtheroids
- c) **P.acnes**
- d) E.coli

64). Which of the following bacteria are found in the nose?

- a) Haemophilus sp.
- b) S. pneumoniae
- c) Corynebacterium sp.
- d) **S. epidermidis**

65) Enterococci is found in which part of the intestine?

a) duodenum

b) jejunum

c) ileum

d) large intestine

66). Which of the following bacteria causes lung infection and is the most common non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection associated with patients?

a) Mycobacterium avium complex

b) Mycobacterium leprae

c) Mycobacterium gordonae

d) Mycobacterium gastri

67) The causative agent of leprosy is

a) M.intracellulare

b) M.leprae

c) M.kansasii

d) M.phlei

68) Which of the following microorganism is the major inhabitant of the skin?

a) Escherichia coli

b) Staphylococcus epidermidis

c) Staphylococcus aureus

d) Streptococcus pyogens

69) Which of the following diplococci shaped bacteria is usually seen in pairs?

a) Klebsiella spp

b) Neisseria spp

c) Pseudomonas spp

d) Clostridium spp

70) which is the common normal flora of upper respiratory tract

a) staphylococcus aureus

b) Staphylococcus epidermidis

c) corynebacteria

d) all the above

71) Which bacteria causes toxic shock syndrome(TSST)

a) Staphylococcus epidermidis

b) Staphylococcus aureus

c) Staphylococcus intermedius

d) None of the above

72).Staphylococcus aureus releases a various toxin that is important for their pathogenesis. Following are toxin released by S aureus EXCEPT:

a) Botulinum

b) Hemolysins alpha

c) Leukocidin

d) Enterotoxin

73) Which is the common normal flora in large intestines

a) Bacteroides spp

b) clostridium spp

c) lactobacillus spp

d) all the above

74).All are general characteristics of Bacilli, except

a) Anaerobes

b) Gram-positive

c) Spore-forming

d) Ubiquitous

75).What are the two important virulence factors of Bacillus anthracis

- a) polypeptide Capsule and enterotoxins
- b) Exotoxins and enterotoxins
- c) Endotoxins and capsule
- d) polypeptide Capsule and exotoxins

76) All of the following is the type of infections caused by Clostridium perfringens, EXCEPT?

- a) Gas gangrene
- b) Food poisoning
- c) Cellulitis
- d) None of the above

77).The vaccines for AVA BioThrax for Bacillus anthracis consist from

- a) live spores and toxoid
- b) live spores only
- c) purified toxoid
- d) a and c

78) The bacterial spore of can invade human body and ultimately enter the central nervous system by releasing a potent toxin known as neurotoxins, is

- a) Bacillus anthracis
- b) Clostridium botulinum
- c) Clostridium tetani
- d) Bacillus subtilis

79).The toxin responsible for food poisoning by Bacillus cereus is

- a) Cytotoxins
- b) Neurotoxins
- c) Enterotoxins
- d) None of the above

80).All of the statements given below for Bacillus anthracis are true, EXCEPT

a) Hemolytic colonies on Blood agar

b) Large block shaped rods

c) endospore forming mobile rods

d) Capsulated

81). All of the following are the preventive measures for Tetanus, EXCEPT

a) Active immunization of globulin

b) antitoxin therapy

c) Administration of Bacitracin

d) None of the above

82).Which bacteria causes toxic shock syndrome(TSST)

a) Staphylococcus epidermidis

b) Staphylococcus aureus

c) Staphylococcus intermedius

d) None of the above

83 What does Streptococcus pneumoniae cause?

A. Boils, septicaemia, food poisoning, wound infections

B. Tonsillitis, cellulitis, scarlet fever, septicaemia

C. Pneumonia, otitis media, meningitis

D. Endocarditis, dental caries

84 Which of these is not a gram negative bacteria?

A. Escherichia coli (E. coli)

B. Salmonella

C. Haemophilus influenzae

D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

3 Which of the following about virulence factor of *Clostridium Perfringens* is not correct:-

a- produce alpha toxin that cause RBC destruction

b- produce diphtherotoxin ✓

c- produce collagenase

d- produce hyaluronidase

4 Which of the following about *listeria monocytogenes* is correct

a- capsulet bacteria

b- non-spore forming Gram-negative

c- has ability to replicate in cytoplasm of phagocytes ✓

d- non of the above

5 Which of the following about diphtherotoxin is true:-

a- endotoxin consists of two parts,A bind to cell and B arrest protein synthesis

b- endotoxin consists of two parts,B bind to cell and A arrest protein synthesis

c- exotoxin consists of two parts,A bind to cell and B arrest protein synthesis

d- exotoxin consists of two parts,B bind to cell and A arrest protein synthesis ✓

6 The difference between *Bacillus* and *Clostridium* is :-

a- *Bacillus* is gram-positive ,but *Clostridium* is gram-negative

b- *Bacillus* is endospore forming ,but *Clostridium* is not

c- *Bacillus* is aerobic ,but *Clostridium* is anaerobic ✓

d- all of the above

7 Which of the following con caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

a- disseminated infection

b- erysipeloid

c- endocarditis

40 . The Genus Clostridium is..?
a-Aerobic and catalase negative
b-endospore-forming, motile rods.
c-Gram-positive, spore-forming rods.
d-All of them

41 -The reason of the lower respiratory system is usually sterile is:
a-protective mechanisms
b-the action of the ciliary escalator*

42 - streptococcal pharyngitis pneumococcus treated by:
a- fluoroquinolones
b- penicillin G or V
c- cephalosporins

43- aspergillosis disease can cause:
a- allergic bronchopulmonay
b- meningitis
c -tooth abscesses
the above

44. Mycobacterium ulcerans grows only at temperatures:

- 1.below 37° C
- 2.above37° C
- 3.below 47° C
- 4.above47° C

Q) All gram +ev endospro-formes except

- A- bacillus
- B- clostridium
- C- listeria
- D- non of the above

Q) The most important virulence factors

- A- toxins
- B- collagenase
- C- hyaluronidase
- D- DNAsa
- E- All of the above

Q) The costive agent of the tetanus

- A- Clostridium botulinum
- B- Clostridium tetani
- C- Clostridium perfringens
- D- All of the above

Q) food poisoning caused by

- A- Bacillus cereus
- B- Nocardia
- C- Listeria
- D- Clostridium botulinum

Q) All bacteria gram +ve irregular shaped and staining except

- A- Mycobacterium
- B- Actinomyces
- C- Nocardia
- D- Listeria

1. gradually change their amino acid composition⁴⁹.

a. Antigenic drift⁴⁹

b. Antigenic shift⁴⁹

c. a & b

d. none of the above

2. Not known to undergo antigenic shift⁴⁹.

a. Influenza C ⁴⁹

b. Influenza B

c. Influenza A

d. Influenza D

3. Known to cause only minor respiratory disease.

a. Influenza ⁴⁹C

b. Influenza 50B

c. a & b

d. none of the above

4. Caused by Morbillivirus.

a. Measles 50

b. Mumps 50

c. Parainfluenza 50

d. Rabies 50

5. Infects upper respiratory tract and produces giant multinucleate cells and called Pneumovirus 50

a. Rabies 50

b. Coronaviruses 50

c. Respiratory Syncytial Virus 50

d. All of the above

6. Clinical phases of rabies 50

a. Prodromal phase 50

b. Furious phase 50

c. Dumb phase 50

d. All of the above

7. human coronaviruses have been

characterized 50 by

a. HCV causes a cold 50

b. an enteric virus

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome 50 c.

d. All of the above

8. Caused by Rubivirus, a Togavirus⁵¹

a. Hepatitis C Virus ⁵¹

b. Measles⁵¹

c. Rubella⁵¹

d. none of the above

9. Acquired through blood contact⁵¹ and blood transfusions and needle sharing by drug abusers⁵¹

a. Hemorrhagic Fevers

b. Hepatitis C Virus ⁵¹

c. Rubella⁵¹

d. Coronaviruses⁵¹

10. Similar to poliovirus in epidemiological and infectious characteristics but less virulent.

a. Coxsackievirus⁵¹

b. Echovirus

c. a&b

d. none of the above.

- *the presence of microbial infection of the blood that causes illness it called*

A -toxemia

B -Septicemia

C-microbemia

D- all of the above

- *Septic bacteria can causes* ?

A -endocarditis

B -osteomyelitis of the vertebrae of the children