

79) Which of the following is the second most common cause of pediatric gastroenteritis with diarrhea lasts for a long time? *micro*

Select one:

- A) Norwalk virus.
- B) Astrovirus
- C) Rotavirus
- D) Hepatitis A virus,
- E) Adenovirus 40/41.

70) Heat stable toxins stimulates production of which molecule inside the cells, resulting in secretory diarrhea? **micro 3**

Select one:

- A) Na
- B) CAMP
- C) CL
- D) Bicarb
- E) CGMP

68) Which statement is INCORRECT regarding control measures for the prevention of cholera? *micro*

Select one:

- A) Observation of personal hygiene
- B) The live attenuated vaccine has protection against cholera
- C) Proper cooking and hygienic handling of food
- D) Provision of potable water
- E) Proper sewage disposal

60) *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* causes enterocolitis and gastroenteritis in humans. What is the most common food for the transmission of this infection? *micro*

Select one:

- A) Canned beans
- B) Poultry and eggs
- C) vegetables
- D) Yogurt
- E) Fruits and

54) All are Correct regarding schistosomiasis, EXCEPT?
Select one:

micro

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- A) a. Each worm pair produces about 300 eggs daily.
- B) b. Eggs that fail can be detected in different body tissues.
- C) c. sandy patches are calcified eggs.
- D) d. The eggs that swept back to the systemic circulation can cause complications many years later.
- E) e. Not more than 40% of eggs are excreted in stool,

34) Entero-invasive E. coli (EIEC) are nonmotile, non-lactose, or late lactose fermenters which are predominantly found in developing countries infecting children and travelers. Which of the following infection is similar to EIEC infection? *micro*

Select one:

- A) Salmonellosis
- B) Bacillary dysentery
- C) Enteric fever
- D) V. Cholera
- E) Shigellosis

25) Each of the following statements concerning HCV and HDV is correct,
EXCEPT? *micro*
Select one:

21) What is/are not the growth characteristics of H pylori? Select from all the options given below?

micro

Select one:

- A) Oxidase and catalase positive
- B) Ureas negative
- C) Produce H₂S
- D) Ferment carbohydrates
- E) Have darting motility

17) A woman who is hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive and HBs antibody (HBsAb) negative has just given birth. Which one of the following is the most appropriate thing to do for the newborn? *micro*

Select one:

- A) Nothing. The child is protected against hepatitis B.
- B) Immunize with the vaccine containing HBsAg (HBV vaccine).
- C) Give hepatitis B hyperimmune globulins (HBIG).
- D) Give both the HBV vaccine and HBIG.

12) Anti-pepsin is produced by? *micro* *ميكروبيين*
Select one:

- A) Strongyloides stercoralis
- B) Enterobius vermicularis
- C) Ancylostoma duodenale
- D) Trichuris trichiura.
- E) Ascaris lumbricoides

13) Which of the followings is mismatched? *micro*
Select one:

- A) Balantidiasis : Most infections are chronic.
- B) Achlorhydria : G. lamblia infection.
- C) Atrophy of duodenal microvilli : G. lamblia infection
- D) Flask shaped ulcers : B. coli.
- E) Boring action of the cilia : S. coli.

14) All the followings are correct regarding Clostridium botulinum foodborne

intoxication EXCEPT? *micro*
Select one:

- A) Spores of C. botulinum type A can survive temperatures of 120 C
- B) Homemade fermented foods with smoked and canned foods are safe to be eaten
- C) C. botulinum is an obligate, spore-forming anaerobe, and Gram-positive bacilli
- D) The calculated lethal dose for an adult person is 10 microgram
- E) Foods like spoiled canned meat, or hams and bacon stacked are particularly liable to be infective

9) All are Correct regarding the schistosomiasis, EXCEPT? *micro*
Select one:

- A) The acute stage schistosomiasis is due to egg deposition.
- B) The eggs in the intestinal wall initiates intense immune response.
- C) The consequences of granuloma formation is the main cause of pathology and lethality in schistosomiasis.
- D) Eggs can reach the intestinal lumen by the help of the venous pressure.
- E) Sinuses or fistula can occur

3) Which of the followings is CORRECT regarding schistosomiasis? *micro*
Select one:

- A) *S. mansoni* Inhabits inferior mesenteric vein of small intestine.
- B) *S. mansoni* Inhabits superior mesenteric vein of large intestine.
- C) *S. Japonicum* Inhabits only inferior mesenteric veins of large intestine.
- D) *S. mansoni* Inhabits inferior mesenteric vein of large intestine.
- E) *S. Japonicum* Inhabits only superior mesenteric veins of small intestine.