

:V.cholera, the causative org, of cholera, is best described as -1

- a) 'string test positive isolates; three serotypes-Ogawa, Inaba, Hikojima
- b) Human pathogen, halophilic, lactose positive; produce heat labile extracellular toxin
- c) Human pathogen, halophilic, lactose negative, sucrose negative causes gastrointestinal diseases from ingestion of cooked seafood
- d) Cause of gastroenteritis; reservoir in birds and mammals, optimal growth at 42°C
- .e) Urease positive , cause of fetal distress in cattle

:V.cholera, the causative agent of cholera, is best isolated using-2

- a) Sheep blood agar
- B) Loeffler, s medium
- c) Thayer-martin agar
- d) TCBS

:The single most important characteristic of diarrhea caused by V. cholera is-3

- a) Profound watery diarrhea
- b) sever abdominal pain
- c) Massive bloody diarrhea
- d) Renal insufficiency

V.cholera is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT-4

- a) Grows best at alkaline PH
- B) can grow on DCA medium
- C) aerobic organism
- d) Late lactose fermenter
- e) Indole-negative

Pathogenicity of V.cholera 01 is mainly due to-5

- a) Enterotoxin production
- B) capsular polysaccharides

- C) haemolysin production
- d) Lipase enzyme
- e) Intestinal invasion

In Secondary case of cholera, the following test is sufficient for diagnosis-6

- a) Cholera red reaction
- ✓✓✓b) Cholera immobilization test
- c) Culture of stool in peptone water
- d) Culture of stool on TCBS
- e) Detection of antibodies in serum

:All of the following org. produce food poisoning, EXCEPT (7

- A- Staph aureus
- B- Cl.Botulinum
- ✓✓C- Cl.Tetani
- D-B.cereus

Food poisoning that isn't manifested by GIT (8
:symptoms is caused by

- a- Staph aureus
- b- Clost. Perfringes
- ✓✓ C- Clost. botulinum
- d- Clostridia tetani

Which of the following types of dost, botulinum(9

?is more dangerous

- A-Type A, B, C
- ✓✓✓ B-Type A, B, E
- C- Type C, D, H
- D- Type B, C, E

:Pseudomembranous colitis can be induced by(10

- ✓✓ A- vancomycin
- B- Erythromycin
- C- Streptomycin
- D- All of above

Because rotavirus (11

infections can be serious, a vaccine would be beneficial. Which of the following is
?most correct regarding a rotavirus vaccine

Available

.A-A killed human rotavirus vaccine is in use

✓✓B- A live attenuated pentavalent vaccine is available

C- Vaccine development is complicated by V rapid antigenic variation by the virus

D- Available antiviral drugs make a vaccine unnecessary

E- Vaccine development is complicated O because the virus cannot be grown in
cell

culture

Rotavirus & Norwalk virus (12

?are different viruses, but share which one of the following characteristics

✓✓a- Fecal-oral mode of transmission

b- They mainly cause disease in infants and young children

c- They induce generally mild disease in young children Infection patterns show
no seasonal variation

d- A double-stranded RNA genome

Diarrheal illnesses (13

remain a major cause of morbidity and mortality throughout the world.. Which
of the following is difficult to grow in cell culture but can be detected easily using
?ELISA, and is the most common cause of pediatric diarrhea

Adenovirus

Astrovirus

Hepatitis A virus O Norwalk virus

✓✓✓Rotavirus

This viral gastroenteritis(14

agent has a segmented, double-stranded RNA genome and a double-shelle<
?capsid. It is a member of which virus family

Adenoviridae

Astroviridae

Caliciviridae

✓✓✓ Reoviridae

Coronaviridae

An outbreak of acute(15

viral gastroenteritis occurred in a child-care center, with several very young children exhibiting nausea, vomiting, and watery, non-bloody diarrhea. Which of the following characterizes routine human rotavirus infections

- a- They produce an infection that is seen primarily in adults
- b- They produce cytopathic effects in many conventional tissue culture systems
- c- They are lipid-containing RNA viruses possessing a double-shelled capsid
- d- They can be sensitively and rapidly detected in stools by the ELISA

✓✓✓✓✓✓✓✓ technique

e- They have been implicated as a major etiologic agent of infantile respiratory disease

Which of the followings/ 16

:is an invasive diagnostic test for Helicobacter

a- Urea breath test

b- Ag detection by ELISA

✓✓✓✓ c- Rapid urease test

d- Detection of IgG in serum

,In case of bacteremia /17

:Campylobacter is isolated on

✓✓✓✓ a- Blood agar

b- Skirrow's medium

c- a & b

d- None

Which of the followings / 18
?isn't a virulence factor of Helicobacter

a- Cytotoxin

✓✓ b- Enterotoxin

c- Protease

d- Urease

Modification of gastric/ 19

: mucus by Helicobacter occurs by

a- Urease

✓✓✓ b- Protease

c- Ammonia

d- All of the above

Salmonella organisms (20

: can best isolated from blood in the following stage

✓✓✓ .a- During first week of illness

.b- During second week of illness

.c- During third week of illness

.d- Salmonella carrier

To differentiate (21

:between H. pylori & Campylobacter, we use

a- Oxidase test

b- Catalase test

✓✓✓ c- Urease test

d- All of the above

:Campylobacter jejuni (22

a- Is biochemically very active

b- Is found only in the human GIT

✓✓ c- Is thermophilic

d- Does not cause bloody diarrhea

Guillan-Barre' syndrome (23

:is an autoimmune ds which may occur as a complication of infection by

a- Pseudomonas

✓✓ b- Campylobacter jejuni

c- Helicobacter pylori

d- Vibrio cholera

An org. is observed on (24

the surface of gastric epithelium in patients with acute gastritis. It has a single

:flagellum & microaerophilic. It appears as Gram -ve curved bacilli. It is

a- Campylobacter jejuni

✓✓ b- Helicobacter pylori

c- E. Coli

d- Vibrio cholera

Vibrios are different from (25)
:eneterobacteriaceae in all of the followings, except

- a- Oxidase reaction
- b- Type of flagella
- ✓✓ c- Reduction of nitrate to nitrite
- d- O₂ requirements

For prophylaxis of (26)
:cholera, pilgrims are given

- a- Rifampicin
- b- Tetracycline
- c- Chloramphenicol
- ✓✓ d- Non of the above

Which of the followings (27)
are characters of Campylob & Helicobact: Microaerophilic, requires 10% CO₂ &
:OT

- a- 37 or 43°C
- b- Gram -ve curved , spiral or S shaped bacilli
- c- No sugar fermentation
- ✓✓ d- Have polar flagellum
- e- All of the above

:Helicobacter is ccc by (28)

- a- Clustered within families
- b- Produce protease Produce urease c- loss of stomach activity by ammonia
- d- Can cause gastric carcinoma
- e- All of the above

Darting motility and (29)

:oxidase +ve test are diagnostic of

a- Vibrio cholera

b- Salmonella

c- Shigella

d- All of the above

Vib.Cholera can be (30)

: isolated on

- a- TCBS MacConkey
- b- Alkaline peptone
- c- H₂O
- d- All of the above

The most important (31)

:therapy for cholera is

- a- Antitoxin
- b- H₂O & electrolyte replacement
- c- Tetracycline
- d- None of above

.Pathogenicity of Vib (32)

:parahemolyticus is due to

a- Presence of capsule

b- Motility

✓✓ c- Thermostable cytotoxin

d- Multiplication of org. in intestinal cells

- a- They are associated with chronic atrophic gastritis
- b- They are associated with iron deficiency anemia

Some of the common causes of hematemesis of esophageal origin are follow ->

- a- Esophageal varices
- b- Reflux esophagitis
- c- Mallory-weiss syndrome
- d- Esophageal rupture

The nature of lesion in Barrett's esophagus is ->

- a- Congenital anomaly
- b- Metaplastic process
- c- Inflammatory disease
- d- Neoplastic lesion

Barrett's esophagus predisposes to development of ->

- a. Reflux esophagitis
- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Esophageal varices
- d. Adenocarcinoma

The most frequent microscopic site for squamous cell carcinomas of the -> esophagus is

- a- Upper third
- b- Lower third
- c- Middle third
- d- Gastro-oesophageal junction