

GIT-microbiology

Archive

Lecture 1

parasitic infection 1

micro - lecture (1)

1) One of the following statements is correct regarding hydatid cyst :

- .A- Dog is an intermediate host
- .B- Brain is most affected by hydatid cyst
- .C- Egg is a diagnostic stage
- .D- Rupture of the hydatid cyst may lead to secondary cyst
- .E- PAIR is the choice of treatment

Answer: E

2) Which of the following causes papillomata, granulomas, and sandy patches?

- A. *Schistosoma mansoni*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *E. Vermicularis*

Answer: A

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Lecture 2+3

Done by :

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micro - lecture (2+3)

1) A patient present to the hospital with a creamy whitish-colored worm, approximately 40 cm long. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis

- .A- Enterobius vermicularis
- .B- Ascaris lumbricoides
- .C- Trichuris trichiura
- .D- Ankylostoma duodenale
- .E- Schistosoma mansoni

Answer: B

2) One of the following is incorrect about strongyloides stercoralis

- .A- Egg is a diagnostic stage
- .B- Leads to hyperinfection syndrome
- .C- Examined by bearman's technique
- .D- Will do larval currens
- .E- Treated by ivermectin

Answer: A

3) Which of the following worm caused intestinal obstruction :

- .A- Ascaris lumbricoides
- .B- Trichuris trichiura
- .C- Ankylostoma duodenale
- .D- Strongyloides stercoralis

Answer: A

4) Which incorrect statement about ankylostoma duodenale :

- .A- Man is a definitive host
- .B- Most severe parasitic anemia caused by it
- .C- Treated by albendazole
- .D- Leads to eosinophilic granuloma
- .E- Animal is a reservoir host

Answer: E

micro - lecture (2+3)

5) Infective stage of Ancylostoma

- a. Encysted larvae
- b. promastigote
- c. amastigote
- d. filariform larvae

Answer: d

6) Which cause Risk of rectal prolapse :

- a. trichuris trichiura
- b. Enterobius vermicularis
- c. Ascaris lumbricoides
- d. Ancylostoma duodenale

Answer: a

7) which parasite is diagnosed by NIH swap:

- a. Trichuris trichiura
- b. Ascaris lumbricoides
- c. enterobius vermicularis
- d. Strongyloides stercoralis

Answer: c

: 8 Best choice for treating Strongyloides

- a. Metronidazol
- b. Nitazoxanide
- c. Spiramycin
- d. IVERMECTIN

Answer: d

9) AIDS patient with watery diarrhea , what dose a. Ancylostoma duodenale he have:

- b. S. mansoni
- c. Trichuris trichiura
- d. strongylidiasis

Answer: d

micro - lecture (2+3)

10) Larva currens is seen in infection with which of the following parasites?

- A. Enterobius vermicularis
- .B. Entamoeba histolytica
- .C. Strongyloides stercoralis
- D. Ancylostoma duodenale
- .E. Ascaris lumbricoides

ANSWER: C

11) Cholecystitis could be seen in infection with which of the following parasites?

- .A. Ascaris lumbricoides
- .B. Enterobius vermicularis
- .C. Ancylostoma duodenale
- .D. Trichuris trichiura
- E. B & D

ANSWER: A

12) Pernicious anemia could complicate infection with which of the following parasites?

- .A. Ancylostoma duodenale
- .B. Giardia lamblia
- .C. Entamoeba histolytica
- .D. Trichurus trichiura
- .E. Ascaris lumbricoides

ANSWER: D

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Lecture 5

H pylori & Campylobacter

micro - lecture (5)

questions:

1) The media that helicobacter pylori needed to grow is:

- A. acidic.
- B. Microaerophilic.
- C. Basic.
- D. Lactose.
- E. Mannitol.

Answer: B

2) H. Pylori is in:

- A. fundus
- B. cardiac notch
- C. body of stomach
- D. antrum

Answer: D

3) Which one of these is not the common laboratory test for the identification of Helicobacter pylori?

- A. Biopsy test
- B. Urine test
- C. Stool antigen test
- D. Urease breath test
- E. Serum test

Answer: B

micro - lecture (5)

4) All the following is true regarding H.pylori except?

- A. Catalase positive oxidase negative
- B. Urease positive
- C. Motile
- D. Lophotrichous flagella

Answer: A

5) What is the best test for H.pylori?

- A. Urea breath test
- B. Stomach endoscope
- C. Antibody titer test

Answer: A