

RS- Microbiology

Archive

Lecture 1

Viral Respiratory Tract
Infections A

Collected By:

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Lecture 1

1. Zanamivir and oseltamivir belong to which drug family ?

- A) Protease inhibitors
- B) Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- C) Neuraminidase inhibitors
- D) Cap-dependent endonuclease inhibitors

Answer : C

2. What is the primary target of neutralizing antibodies in preventing influenza virus infection ?

- A) Hemagglutinin (HA)
- B) Neuraminidase (NA)
- C) Matrix protein (M1)
- D) Nucleocapsid protein (NP)

Answer : A

3. Antigen that are group specific :

- A) ribonucleoprotein
- B) HA
- C) Na

Answer : A

4. Type specific antigen of influenza virus is :

- A) Riponucleoprotien
- B) HA only
- C) HA and NA
- D) M protein

Answer : C

5. What causes shift mutation in his genome ?

- A) Influenza A
- B) Paramyxovirus
- C) Adenovirus
- D) Rhinovirus

Answer : A

6. Antigenic shift, one is wrong ?

- A) It is seen in influenza A virus
- B) caused by minor point mutation
- C) Pre-existing antibodies do not protect fully against the shifted virus

Answer : B

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Lecture 1

What causes shift mutation in his genome?

- A) Influnza A
- B) Paramyxovirus
- C) Adenovirus
- D) Rhinovirus

Ans:A



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Lecture 2

Haemophilus influenza

Collected By:

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Lecture 2

1. gram negative rod shaped coccobacilli organism , it is fastidious and preferre to live in blood :

- A) H.infelunza
- B) Brucella
- C) yersinia

Answer : A

2. Which bacteria likes to grow on agar with staphylococcus aureus ?

- A) streptococcus pneumonia
- B) Haemophilus influenzae
- C) mycoplasma pneumonia
- D) Bordetella pertussis

Answer : B

3. Which of the following close to staphylococcus aureus on agar :

- A) Heamophilus influenza
- B) Mycoplasma tuberculosis
- C) Corny diphtheria
- D) Streptococcus pneumonia

Answer : A

4. Which of the following is not suitable for culture ?

- A) Epiglottitis
- B) Sinusitis
- C) Otitis media
- D) Conjunctivitis
- E) Meningitis

Answer : A

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Lecture 3

Viral Respiratory Tract
Infections B

Collected By:

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RS- Microbiology **Lecture 3**

1. A 3-year-old child is brought to the emergency room by his parents with concerns about a recent onset of a barking cough. The child has had a runny nose and low-grade fever for the past few days. His parents report that the cough worsens at night and sounds like a "seal bark." Additionally, they mention that the child has been experiencing hoarseness and noisy breathing, especially when inhaling.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this child ?

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Croup
- C) Common cold
- D) Asthma

Answer : B

2. Which respiratory virus is commonly associated with chest retraction?

- A) RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)
- B) Adenovirus
- C) Rhinovirus
- D) Coronavirus
- E) Influenza A

Answer : A

3. A man presented with seal barking sound which is a feature of :

- A) Croup
- B) Bronchitis
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Rhinitis

Answer : A

4. All of the following are features of a common cold except :

- A) Sneezing
- B) Runny nose
- C) Sore throat
- D) Headache
- E) Loss of appetite

Answer : D

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Lecture 3

5. wrong about parainfluenza :
Susceptible to water soap and disinfectant

6. SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the Coronaviruses family. One is WRONG :

- A) Non-enveloped
- B) It carries spike proteins on its surface that are immunogenic
- C) It is diagnosed by RT-PCR

Answer : A



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Lecture 4

Bacterial Respiratory Tract Infections (A)

Collected By:
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Lecture 4

Micro L4

1-Streptococcal pneumonia vaccine works against?

- a .HA
- b .NA
- c .M protein

Ans:a

2-A drug isn't use in community acured pneumonia?

Tetracycline

3- Lady with yellow discharge ,headache,high fever Best drug :

- A)vancomycin
- B)erythromycin
- C)amoxicillin
- D) cephalaxline
- E)clathromycin

Ans:c



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Lecture 5

Bacterial Respiratory Tract Infections (B)

Collected By:
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Lecture 5

Micro L5

1-Useless in diagnosis If m pneumonia?

Culture

2-Wrong about m pneumonia?

Strong cell wall

3- A patient came to hospital with dry cough , dyspnea , chest pain < malaise and crackle sounds · the most probable causative microorganisms

- a . Staph aureus
- b .H .inf
- c . Mycoplasma
- d . Streptococcal pneumonia

Ans :c

4- Which of the following microscopic appearances best describes Mycoplasma pneumoniae?

- A) Gram -positive cocci
- B) Acid -fast bacilli
- C) Fried egg -shaped colonies

Ans :c

5-Areas where legionella is commonly found in??

- A) Shower aerosols that have not been used for a long time
- B) Canned food
- C) Unpasteurized milk

Ans :a

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Lecture 6

Viral Respiratory Tract
Infections B

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Leen ayed

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Lecture 6

1) 4 year old male not responded to antibiotics presented with fever, dysphagi ,well - defined edges on tonsil ,weat is true?

- A) H,influnzea
- B) T.B
- C) C.diphtheria
- D) Clamidia
- E) S.penuomian

Answer: C

2) Choose the correct answer according to diphtheria :

- A) Easily bled
- B) Not well demarcated
- C) Can't extend to more distal sites

Answer : A

) Which statement regarding diphtheria vaccination is correct?

- A) Booster doses every 10 years are recommended for adults.
- B) Administering the vaccine to adults is not recommended due to the risk of encephalopathy.
- C) Diphtheria vaccine should only be given to children under the age of 5.
- D) Diphtheria vaccination provides lifelong immunity after a single dose.

Ans:A

One is the most common cause of pharyngitis?

- A) Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes)
- B) Haemophilus influenzae
- C) Staphylococcus aureus
- D) Moraxella catarrhalis

Ans:A

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2) Pseudomembrane doesn't extend beyond the oropharynx in

Diphtheria.

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lecture 7

Fungal infections of
lungs

Collected By:

Raneem Bashtawi

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lecture 7

1. medically important human dimorphic pathogen?

- A) Histoplasma capsulatum
- B) Aspergillus niger.
- C) A. flavus

Answer : A

2. Case about organism which causes erythema nodosum?

- A) Streptococcus pyogenes
- B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- C) Aspergillus fumigatus
- D) Histoplasma capsulatum
- E) Sarcoidosis

Answer: D

3) A man had been previously infected with TB and had a fungal growth inside of it, what is the fungi?

- A) H. capsulatum
- B) A. Fumigatus
- C) A. Flavus
- D) A. Niger

Answer : B

4) All of the following are true about histoplasma capsulatum except?

- A) ability to survive within the macrophage
- B) Stained with PAS
- C) Has a strong capsule
- D) dimorphic fungi

Answer: c

5) which are false about histoplasma capsulatum :

- A) infection come from inhalation of droplets excreted by birds
- B) has skin test by histoplasmin
- C) lymphoid enlargement
- D) cause erythema nodosum in lower limb
- E) it is not communicable

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- 6) Erythema nodosum is caused by ?
- A) Histoplasma capsulatum
 - B) Chlamydia
 - C) Paragonimus

Ans: A



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lecture 8

Medical card .

Name _____

Date of b

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Collected By :

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Lecture 8

1-hemoptysis , cough more than 2 weeks , loss 10 kg , night sweat
caused by?

-TB

2-infective dose of TB?

10 organisms

3-Reactivation of TB except?

A) ageing

B) diabetes

C) co infection HIV

D) multi drug resistance

E) malnutrition

Ans : D

4-Which part of lung is the most susceptible to injury?

A) costal part

B) apex of the lung

C) mediastinal part

D) base of lung

Ans :B

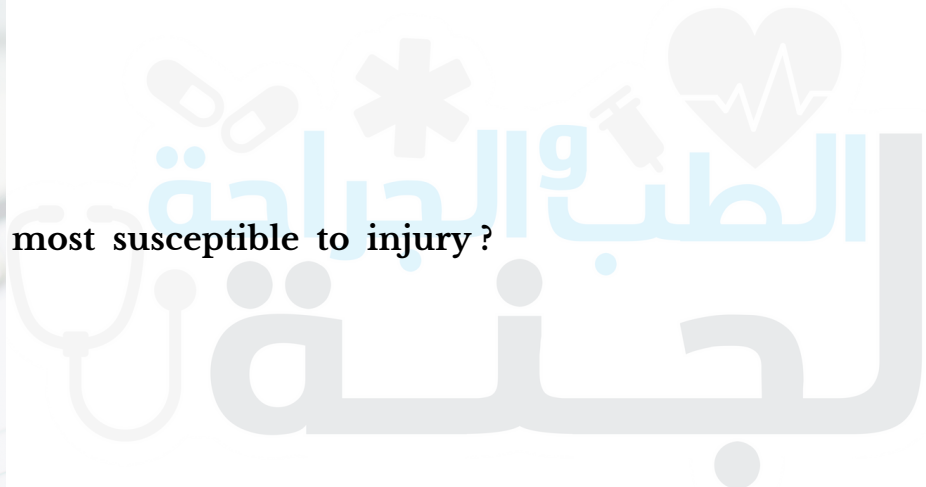
Medical card .

Name _____ Date of birth _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____



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lecture 9

Fungal infections of
lungs

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Leen Ayed

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Lecture 9

1) In *P. aeruginosa*, pyocyanin gives bluish pigments, pyoverdine gives --.

-- pigment ?

- Greenish

2) Organism that is found in soil, water and air ?

- *Bacillus anthracis*

3) Period that *Bacillus anthracis* can persist in dry earth ?

A) 8-10 days

B) 8-10 weeks

C) For years

Answer: C

4) All of the following is true about *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* except:

A) in victims of extensive burns.

B) has a propensity to invade blood vessels at the site of infection, with consequent

C) extrapulmonary spread.

D) Histologic examination: *Pseudomonas* vasculitis

E) Lymphocytic patient

Answer: E

5) Which bacterium is most commonly associated with the production of a greenish pigment when cultured?

A) *Escherichia coli*

B) *Staphylococcus aureus*

C) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

D) *Bacillus subtilis*

Ans: C

3 Example of a lung infection that requires a drug-resistant approach

Pseudomonas

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lecture 10

Parasitological infections of
lungs

Collected By:

Raneem Bashtawi

RS- Microbiology **lecture 10**

1. Casoni test is an intradermal test for the diagnosis of?

- A- L. pneumophila
- B- M. tuberculosis
- C- Histoplasma capsulatum
- D- Hydatidosis
- E- C. diphtheriae

Answer: D

2. Which one of these choices is a lung fluke?

- a) Fasciola hepatica
- b) Schistosoma mansoni
- c) Paragonimus westermani
- D) Clonorchis sinensis

Answer:c

3. according to the Hydatid disease all are true except?

- A) Caused by echinococcus.
- B) Man is intermediate host .
- C) Dog is a definitive host .
- D) Protoscolex is infective stage for dog
- E) Liver is the most common site for metastasis followed by lung.

Answer: D

4. Cray fish carrying infective stage of :

- a) Paragonimus westermani
- b) Schistosoma haematobium
- c) Echinococcus granulosus
- d) Entamoeba histolytica

Answer : A

5. Which of the following is NOT true about hydatid cysts?

- A) Hydatid cysts are caused by Echinococcus species.
- B) They are most commonly found in the liver.
- C) 70% of hydatid cysts are found in the lung.
- D) Surgery is one of the treatment options for hydatid cysts.

Answer:c

6. the host(s) which will be found in diagnosis of paragonimus in sputum :

- A) adult
- B) egg
- C) adult & egg

Answer:c

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lecture 10

7. the two most common sites of hydatid cyst :

- A) liver & kidney
- B) liver & lung
- C) lung & kidney

Answer: B

8. Paragonimus westermani diagnostic stage:

- A) egg
- B) egg and adult
- C) metacercaria

Answer: B

9) What is the mode of infection for paragonimus Westerman:

- A) eating of salmon.
- B) Eating raw crabs.
- C) Inhalation.

Answer: B

Casoni test is used for diagnosing which condition?

- A) Legionella pneumophila
- B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- C) Histoplasma capsulatum
- D) Hydatidosis
- E) Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Ans:d