

# HLS- Microbiology

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## Archive

### Lecture 1

#### MaLaria and babesiosis

# HLS- Microbiology **Lecture 1**

1) Malarial paroxysm pattern that appear in day 1 and 4 and 7 etc. can be caused by?

- A. Plasmodium falciparum.
- B. Plasmodium vivax.
- C. Plasmodium ovale.
- D. Plasmodium malariae.
- E. Babesia microti.

answer: d

2) The characteristic 4 ring form trophozoites are present in the following parasite?

- a. Leishmania tropica.
- b. Entamoeba histolytica.
- c. Trypanosoma brucei.
- d. Plasmodium malariae.
- e. Babesia microti.

answer: e

3) Malarial paroxysm pattern that appear in day 1 and 4 and 7 etc. can be caused by?

- a. Plasmodium falciparum.
- b. Plasmodium vivax.
- c. Plasmodium ovale.
- d. Plasmodium malariae.
- e. Babesia microti.

answer: d

4) Regarding Babesiosis symptoms, one of the following is incorrect?

Select one:

- a. Mild chills and fever.
- b. Hemolytic anemia.
- c. Jaundice.
- d. Hepatomegaly.
- e. Malarial like paroxysm is present.

answer: e

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## Lecture 1

5) Malarial pattern disease characterized by Renal and CNS involvement no

- Plasmodium falciparum.
- Plasmodium vivax
- Plasmodium ovate.
- Plasmodium malariae.
- Babesia microti.

answer: a

which type of malarial paroxysm appear every 3 days (2 days symptom free)?

- P. malarie

False regarding p. falciparum?

- Paroxysm every other day



«لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا»

اللَّهُ لا يضع ثمارا على غصن لا يستطيع حملها كل مسؤولية ألقاها على عاتقك، أنت لها  
كل معركة ألقاك في غمارها، أنت لها!  
كل ثغر كلفك حراسته، فهذا ثغرك، فالزمه!  
كل هم وغم وحزن اصابك  
أنت بحجمه، وقادر على حمله!  
المصاعب والمصائب تقويك،  
فلا تترك موقعك!

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## Archive

### Lecture 2

#### Lymphatic Filariasis & Toxoplasmosis

Medical card

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of b \_\_\_\_\_

Gender \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of call \_\_\_\_\_

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## Lecture2

1) According to Elephantiasis: all of the followings are correct EXCEPT

- a. lymphadenitis and recurrent high fever every 8 to 10 weeks, which lasts 3 to 7 days.
- b. Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis are due to circulating microfilaria.
- c. Protection can be by avoidance of mosquitoes in endemic areas.
- d. Cooler climate reduces symptoms.
- e. Not all infections lead to elephantiasis

answer: b

2) One of the following parasites are acquired through consumption of infected raw or undercooked meat containing oocyst?

- a. Fasciola hepatica.
- b. Wuchereria bancrofti.
- c. Plasmodium malariae.
- d. Babesia microti.
- e. Toxoplasma gondii.

answer: e

3) In Wuchereria life cycle which one is incorrect?

- a. Filariform larvae enter the human body during a mosquito bite and migrate to various tissues.
- b. There directly filariform become mature and produce microfilaria which migrate to lymphatics.
- c. Microfilaria at night, enter the blood circulation.
- d. Mosquitos are infected during a blood meal.
- e. The microfilaria grow 4 to 5 fold in the mosquito in 10 to 14 days and become infective for man.

answer: b

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## Lecture2

### 4) In Toxoplasmosis, one is wrong?

- a. The etiologic agent *T. gondii* is distributed worldwide.
- b. Few of the populations is seropositive.
- c. Threat to immunosuppressed and unborn (pregnant females).
- d. Oocysts contain two sporocysts, each of which encloses four Sporozoites.
- e. Can cause congenital effects.

answer: b

### 5) mode of transmission of wuchereia

- A- bite
- B- blood transfusion
- C- transplant
- D- inhalation
- E- digestion

answer: a

أسئلة موجودة بالارشيف لا تتعلق بشكل مباشر بمحاضرات هذه السنة

What disease has this; 1-5 aborted ,8-10 serious brain and eye dmg..?

-toxoplasmosis

\*serious brain and eye damage are a clue

sabine test is for?

toxoplasma gondi

اعلموا أن مهتمكم عظيمة..

فَعَظَمُوا لَهَا الْخَطِيءَ، اسْتَعِينُوا بِاللَّهِ عَلَى الضَّعْفِ، اسْتَعِيدُوا بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْكَيْسَلِ، وَسِيرُوا لِلْآخِرَةِ كَأَنَّكُمْ تَعِيشُونَ فِيهَا، وَتَشْتَاقُونَ لَهَا، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ هُنَاكَ أُمَّةٌ، تَقُومُ عَلَى أَكْتَاثِ شَبَابِهَا، عَلَوُا هُمُومَكُمْ، وَانظُرُوا النُّجْمَ وَرَافِقُوا السَّمَاءَ، وَاللَّهُ إِنَّ فَتْحًا يَلُوحُ بِالْأَفُقِ، إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

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## Archive

## Lecture 3

## EBV & PAROVIRUS

Corrected By:

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## Lecture 3

1. Severe pharyngitis with diffuse pharyngeal inflammation and tonsillar swelling+Fever :

- A) EPV
- B) parvovirus
- C) B12 virus
- D) Babesia

Ans:A

2. Slap cheek rash?

5th Erythema infectiosum > P19.

3. The disease that manifest rash and redness?

5th disease (Erythema infectiosum) P19.

4. Antibody in ebv? -heterophile AB.

5. A 19-year-old college freshman has a sore throat, sore and enlarging cervical lymph nodes, and a fever. The student is also greatly fatigued. A diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis is made. The MOST rapid, and clinically useful test to make this diagnosis is?

- a. IgG antibody to viral capsid antigen.
- b. Parvovirus B19 IgM antibodies.
- c. Antibodies to EBV membrane antigen.
- d. Antibody to EBV nuclear antigen.
- e. IgM antibody to viral capsid antigen.

Ans : E

not a- IgG - past

not b it's EBV not paro

not c antibodies happen late

not d because nuclear is after 6weeks of symptoms

عَجِبْتُ لِلدُّنْيَا وَرَغْبَةَ أَهْلِهَا  
وَالرِّزْقُ فِيمَا بَيْنَهُمْ مَقْسُومٌ  
ثُمَّ انْقَضَى عَجْبِي لِعِلْمِي أَنَّهُ  
رِزْقٌ مُّوَاَفٍ وَقْتُهُ مَعْلُومٌ

-أبو الأسود الدؤلي