

HLS- Microbiology

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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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 الْخُطَى، اسْتَعِينُوا بِاللَّهِ عَلَى الضَّعْفِ، اسْتَعِيدُوا بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْكَسَلِ، 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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Lecture 3

EBV & PAROVIRUS

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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

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Lecture 4

Salmonella Typhi

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Lecture 4

1. Common diagnosis for brucellosis by using :

- A) blood culture.
- B) urine culture.
- C) stool culture.
- D) saliva.
- E) serology

Ans: A

2. Non lactose fermentation using :

- A) MacConkey's
- B) WILSON & BLAIR BISMUTH SULPHITE MEDIUM
- C) XLD

Ans: A

3. All of the following considered mode of transmission with Salmonella, except:

- A. Sneezing
- B. Asymptomatic carrier
- C. Human feces
- D. Milk, food

Ans: A

4. Chronic and asymptomatic patient of salmonella diagnosed by?

- Fecal culture

5. Cause salmonella septicemia?

- s.cholerae

6. Reiter syndrome is associated with which pathogen?

Salmonella enteritidis -
مو معنا بشكل مباشر بس كونها بتقدر تعمل arthritis

7. H₂S gives black centers on which media?

- XLD

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Lecture 4

8. A patient complained of fever, bradycardia and rose maculopapular rash on his trunk must make you suspect?

- a. *Brucella abortus*.
- b. *Brucella suis*.
- c. *Salmonella enteritidis*.
- d. *Salmonella typhimurium*.
- e. *Salmonella paratyphi*.

Ans : e

9. *Salmonella typhi* one is WRONG?

- a. Motile.
- b. Non lactose fermenter.
- c. Encapsulated.
- d. Causes enteric fever.
- e. Treatment is supportive and no need for antibiotics.

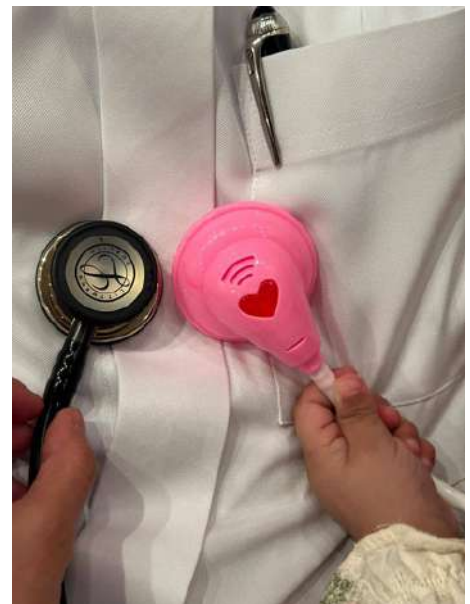
All are true

10. The most complication of brucellosis is :

- A- liver failure
- B- heart attack
- C- kidney failure
- D- lymphoma

Ans: A

هل هان خُلمك يا فتى أم أنت الذي هانا؟



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Lecture 5

Q fever & Rickettsia

Corrected By:

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Lecture 5

هذه المحاضرة قد تم التعديل على بعض الخيارات والاسئلة لتلائم المحاضرة نظرا لاختلاف توزيع المحاضرات عن السنين الماضية

1.The vector that causes Reckettisa Prowazekii?

Pediculus corporis مو معنا للاحتياط .

2. Epidemic typhus with ? مكرر

- A) Q fever
- B) Rickettsia typhi
- C) Rickettsia prowazekii
- D) Leishmania

Ans: C

3.spotted rocky mountain fever from which pathogen?

- **Rickettsia rickettsii**

4. According to Rickettsia prowazekii, One is wrong?

- A. Vasculitis
- B. Gangrene
- C. Extracellular parasites damage endothelial cells of the blood vessels.
- D. Vector: tick
- E. Endocarditis

Ans: c; its obligated intracellular not extra.

5.Which of the following is NOT a reason why eradication of Q fever is considered impractical?

- A) The disease has a wide range of animal reservoirs.
- B) Coxiella burnetii is highly resistant in the environment.
- C) It is transmitted via aerosols, making control difficult.
- D) Diagnosis is difficult and often delayed.
- E) The disease is limited to only one geographic region.

Answer: E صيغة السؤال والخيارات معدلة.

6. All of the following regard Q fever is true except:

Highly hospitalizations in the acute phase cases.

7. Most common C.Burinitii:

Breathing in air contaminated.

HLS- Microbiology **Lecture 5**

8. *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever) can be characterized by all of the following EXCEPT?

- a. Obligate intracellular parasite.
- b. Humans are dead-end hosts.
- c. Transmitted by vector.
- d. incubation: 9-40 days.
- e. Aerosol is not a mode of transmission of the disease.

Ans: c&e

9. The false statement about *Coxiella Burnetii*:

All cases require hospitalization.

الناس بالناس مادام الحياء بهم
والسعد لاشك تارات.. وهبات
وافضل الناس ما بين الوري رجل
تقضي على يده.. للناس حاجات

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Lecture 6

Yersinia Pestis

Corrected By:

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HLS- Microbiology **Lecture 6**

1. *Yersinia pestis* , one statement is incorrect :

- A) contain two cycles : sylvatic+domestic.
- B) most common for death is shock.
- C) diffuse black fingers.
- D) safety pin appearance.
- E) death due to pneumatic phase without treatment 5%.

Ans: E مش متأكدة من باقي الخيارات بس الأكيد لأنه النسبة 100% خلال 24 ساعة.

2. True about *Yersinia pestis*?

- use hms system to secrete their proteins.

3. False about *Yersinia*?

- it hemolyze blood.

4. The plague spreads from ---- to ---- , and then to ----

- A- Rats, fleas, humans.
- B- fleas, rats, humans.

Ans: B

- o Contrary to popular belief, rats did not directly start the spread of the plague mainly bubonic. It is mainly a disease in the fleas that infested the rats and dogs, making the rats and dogs themselves the first victims of the plague. Infection in a human occurs when a person is bitten by a flea or come in contact with infected rat or dog

5. *Yersinia pestis* is a bacterium responsible for plague, which of the followings is TRUE?

- a. Motile.
- b. Spore forming.
- c. Has a safety pin appearance (bipolar staining).
- d. Penicillin is the treatment of choice.
- e. Can not grow at 28°C.

Ans :C ; from Lab lecture.

6. Bubonic plague is transmitted by which of the followings?

- a. *Xenopsylla cheopis* flea bite.
- b. Sexually.
- c. Fecally.
- d. Armored mites bite.
- e. African ticks bite.

لم يذكر معنا بس كاتبين الإجابة A.

7. Which of the followings is a special medium for *Yersinia pestis*?

- a. Cysteine lactose electrolyte deficient (CLED) agar.
- b. Nutrient agar.
- c. Mannitol salt (MSA) agar.
- d. Charcol-based agar.
- e. Cefsulodin, Irgasan, Novobiocin (CIN) agar.

Ans : c لم يذكر بالتفاصيل معنا. لانذكر فقط blood agar حتى باللاب مش مذکور. بس يمكن الإجابة c لأنه .ferment glucose and mannitol with the production of acid only

8. This type of plaque is the most dangerous?

- Pneumonic plague.

وَلَنْ نَعْتَادَنِي أَشْكُو مَقَامًا عَلَى مَضْبُونٍ، وَفِي يَدَيَّ انْطِلاقِي

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Lecture 7

Trypanosomiasis and visceral leishmaniasis

Corrected By:

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HLS- Microbiology **Lecture 7**

1. Indian patient have Lymph node enlargement , splenohepatomegaly , intermettint fever, pancytopenia : The causative organism is:

- A- *Leshmania donovani*
- B- *trypanosoma Rhodesian*
- C-*trypanosoma gambiense*

Ans: A

2. In visceral Leishmaniasis which one is not a manifestation of the disease?

- a. Promastigote is the infective stage.
- b. Inside the macrophages the parasites are multiply as amastigotes.
- c. Bite reaction is clearly seen.
- d. Sand fly transmit the disease.
- e. Pentostam is the drug of choice. قال الدكتور قراءة

Ans : c

3. Vector-transmitted Leishmania diseases?

- a. Cyclop.
- b. Chryspos.
- c. Lice.
- d. Sand fly.
- e. Ticks.

Ans : d

4. Wrong statement about trypanosoma?

-**vector is sandfly**

5. Tse-Tse fly transmits which disease?

-**T . Brucei**

6. Tse Tse fly ?

-**African Trypanosomes.**

7. Culture on NNN medium, you can detect:

-**Epimastigotes**

8. Trypanosoma brucei gambiense is transmitted by:

- A. Glossina palpalis
- B. Glossina morsitans

Ans: A

9. Concerning sleeping sickness, all the followings are correct EXCEPT?

- a. insect is the vector of transmission.
- b. Trypomastigotes multiply in the human blood.
- c. In late stage of infection. there is invasion of CNS and CSF.
- d. Winterbottom sign is characteristic.
- e. Epimastigote (crithidial form) are found in the insect and human.

Ans :e

في مُنتصفِ التَّعَبِ تَذَكَّرُ: أَنَّ الْمَكَانَ الَّذِي أَنْتَ فِيهِ وَوَلِيدٌ عَنْ أَرْقٍ لِيَالٍ، وَدَمَوْعٌ كَثِيرَةٌ، وَهَالَاتٍ سَوْدَاءٍ، وَخَسَارَاتٍ عَدِيدَةٍ...
هُوَ وَوَلِيدٌ عَنْ كَدِّ يَدِ أَبٍ وَوَدْعَاءِ أُمِّ.

وَأَنَّ وُجُودَكَ هُنَا وَوَلِيدٌ أَيَّامٍ وَشُهُورٍ وَسِنَوَاتٍ، وَأَنَّ الشُّوْطَ الَّذِي مَضَى لَمْ يَكُنْ قَلِيلًا.
تَذَكَّرُ: أَنَّ تَرَبُّطَ عَالِي قَلْبِكَ وَتُجَدُّدَ نَيْتِكَ، وَتُحْيِي أَمَلِكَ بِنَفْسِكَ؛ لِأَنَّهُ وَبِأَيِّ طَرِيقَةٍ كَانَتْ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى، بِجَلَالِهِ وَعَظَمَتِهِ اخْتَارَكَ
لِتَسُدَّ نَعْرًا فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ بِالذَّاتِ، اخْتَارَكَ أَنْتَ ذَاتًا، فَأَحْسِنِ، وَأَتَقِنِ مِهْمَتَكَ جَبْرَ اللَّهِ قَلْبَكَ.

