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Lecture 1

Hiv and Aids

Corrected by:

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Lecture 1

HiV affinity to ?

- A) CD8
- B) CD4
- C) Toll like receptor

answer: b

true about HIV :

- A) can't attach to CD4 cell surface by spikes
- B) has dsDNA
- C) retroviridae family
- D) HIV-2 most common worldwide

answer: c

HIV is inactivated by all of the following except?

- A- Autoclave
- B- Glutaraldehyde
- C- Hypochlorite
- D- Water at 37 degree celsius

answer: d

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Lecture 2

Leen ayed

Corrected by:

X

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Lecture 2

1) Preferred test for diagnosis
chlamydia?

- A) Nucleic Acid Amplification Test, vaginal swab
- B) direct aminoflourcane, cervical swab

Ans : A

2) One is false about Gardenlla?

- A) gram variable rods
- B) produced by decrease in lactobacilis
- C) commonly produce symptoms
- D) it's from vaginal flora
- C) the most common pathogen for Bacterial vaginosis

3) what is incorrect related to chlamydia?

Ans: C

- A) elementary body are infective stage
- B) reticulate body proliferate by division in endosome
- C) elementary body are metabolically active
- D) reticulate body end cycle by cell lysis

Ans:C

Medical card

Name _____ Surname _____
Date of birth _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

First call ☐ Second call ☐

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Lecture 3

Urinary Tract Infections I

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Lecture3

1.UTI is diagnosed routinely without urine culture. All of the following are indications for urine culture except:

- A. Suspicion for pyelonephritis
- B. History of recurrent UTIs
- C. Unclear urin analysis
- D. For non-resolving cases even with antibiotic treatment
- E. Typical symptoms of uncomplicated cystitis with hematuria

Answer : e

2.all cause UTI except ?

- A.e.coli
- B.staph aureus
- C.klabssile pneumonia
- D.mirbalis
- E. S. saprophyticus

Answer : B

3.all an indication of uti culture test except:

- A. Hemorrhage with typical uncomplicated



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Lecture 4

Urinary Tract Infections II

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Lecture4

1.Asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB)?

- A)> 100,000 CFU/mL in at least two voided urine
- B)> 100,000 CFU/mL in at least one voided urine
- C)> 10,000 CFU/mL in at least two voided urine
- D)> 100,000 CFU/mL in at least one voided urine
- E)none of the Above

Answer : A

2.leukocytic cast means :

- A .pyelonephritis
- B .urethritis

Answer : A

3.One of the following is inappropriate hygienic practice?

- Select one: A.Wiping from front to back B.Protected sex
C.Hand washing after changing of sanitary towel D.Safe disposal of used sanitary materials or blood E.Changing pads frequently F.none of the above

Answer : F

وَأَنْ لَّيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى

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Lecture 5

Syphilis

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Lecture 5

1) Which of the following is most accurate regarding syphilis?

- a. The characteristic lesion of primary syphilis is a painful vesicle on the genitals.
- b. The number of organisms is low in secondary syphilis so the chance of transmission is low.
- c. Aneurysm of the ascending aorta is a typical sign of congenital syphilis.
- d. Mulberry molars are typical signs of secondary syphilis.
- e. Motile treponemes can be seen by Dark field microscope.

Answer: e

2) Regarding *Treponema pallidum*, all are false EXCEPT?

- a. The bacteria cannot be found in lesions of primary syphilis.
- b. Condylomata acuminata is related to secondary syphilis.
- c. Its nonspecific antibodies decline after treatment.
- d. PR is specific test for *Treponema pallidum* infection
- e. It is resistant to penicillin.

Answer: c.

3) Maculopapular rash is found in?

- a. Tertiary syphilis
- b. Secondary syphilis
- c. Primary syphilis
- d. Scabies
- e. None of the following

Answer: b

4) Concerning STDs, BENZATHINE PENICILLIN G is the treatment of which of the following?

- a. Syphilis
- b. Trichomoniasis
- c. Hepatitis B
- d. Pubic lice
- e. Gonorrhea

Answer: a

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Lecture 5

5) one of the following is feature of primary syphilis?

- a. chancre
- b. PID
- c. lymphadenopathy
- d. maculopapular rash

Answer: a

6) Only phase can be detected from serology and asymptomatic in syphilis?

- a) primary
- b) secondary
- c) early latent
- d) late latent
- e) tertiary

Answer: d

7) Which of the following is false about Syphilis?

- a. Caused by *Treponema pallidum*
- b. May be transmitted by blood donation, congenital
- c. Treated by penicillin
- d. Causes "painful" chancre
- e. Diagnosed by VDRL or FTA

Answer: d

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Lecture 6

Gonorrhea

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Lecture 6

25 year old male presented to you with purulent penile discharge, dysuria and lower abdominal pain. The gram stain of the discharge showed Gram negative diplococci oxidase positive bacteria, likely cause is? Select one:

- a. *Neisseria gonorrhea*
- b. *Streptococcus pneumonia*
- c. *E. coli*
- d. *S. aureus*
- e. *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Answer :a

2) All are true about *Neisseria gonorrhea* except? Select one:

- a. Gram positive diplococci oxidase negative
- b. Can cause urethritis
- c. May involve seminal vesicles and spreads to epididymis (1. Can cause disseminated infection)
- e. Has multiple virulence factors such as pili

Answer: a

3) Which of the following about *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is false?

- a. Glucose non fermenter
- b. Has pili
- c. Has IgA protease
- d. Gram negative
- e. Oxidase positive

Answer:a

4) false about gonorrhea :

- a. 50 % risk in women
- b. more in homosexual than heterosexual
- c. dissemination in men very common

Answer:c

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Lecture 7

Candidiasis and Trichomoniasis

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Lecture 7

1- about candida all true except ?

- A)gram positive
- B)ferment all sugar and produce gas and acid
- C)treated by flucanazole
- D)produce whitish , malodorous thick vaginaldischarge .
- E)Itching , swelling , and redness of the glans penis

Answer : B

2-Which of the followings is correct regarding candidiasis ?

- a . Renal candidiasis spreads either by ascending route or hematogenous spread .
- b . Candiduria may persist after treatment due to fungal resistances .
- c . Bladder candidiasis often confused with a bacterial infection .
- d . Renal candidiasis may cause a fungus ball or an obstructive fungal mass with symptoms as renal colic ,
- e . Microscopic examination of candida using 20 % potassium hydroxide (KOH) preparation

Answer : E

3-All are correct about Candida albicans , EXCEPT :

- a . One of the opportunistic fungi .
- b . Oval gram -ve dimorphic fungi .
- c . Causing vulvovaginitis in female , balanitis in male , renal & bladder infection
- d . Cultured on SDA medium .
- e . Germ tube test is used in the diagnosis .

Answer : B

4- Which of the following is false about candida ?

- A -Treated with praziquantel
- B -Candida may cause a fungus ball or an obstructive fungal mass with symptoms as renal colic
- C -Diagnosed by Ultrasound & Intravenous urography .
- D -Treated with Fluconazole (orally)
- E - Dysuria , frequency of micturation ; often confused with a bacterial infection are symptoms of bladder candidiasis

Answer : A

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Lecture 7

4-Trichomonas Vaginalis treated with ?

- A . Oral metronidazole
- B . Parental metronidazole
- C . Azole
- D .ketoconazole

Answer : A

5-Trichomonas Vaginalis transmitted by ?

- A . inhalation
- B . from mother during birth
- C . ingestion

Answer : B

6-All are correct regarding Trichomonas vaginalis infection EXCEPT ?

- a. Cyst is the infective and diagnostic stage .
- b. In female , causing vaginitis and urethritis in female
- c. In male , causing urethritis and prostatitis .
- d. Decreasing in lactobacilli predisposes to Trichomonas vaginalis infection .
- e. Vaginal swab and culture are helpful in the diagnosis .

Answer : A

كبروا

هتّى يصل تكبيركم عنان السّماء..

كبروا فإنّ الله عظيمٌ يحبّ الثّناء ..

الله أكبر الله أكبر لا إله إلّا الله الله..

أكبر الله أكبر ولله الحمد

عظّموا شعائر الله

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Lecture 8

Viral Infections of the Urogenital Tract

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Lecture 8

1-Most common pathogen induce genital herpes ?

- A)HSV 1
- B)HSV 2
- C)HIV
- D)HPV

Answer : B

2-Genital herpes is associated with ?

- A -HSV 2
- B -HSV 1
- C -Syphilis
- D -Chlamydia
- E -Scabies

Answer : A

3-Which of the following HPV types associated with cancer ?

- A) HPV 1/6
- B -HPV 6/11
- C -HPV 16 /18
- D -HPV 1/2/11J
- E -HPV 5/7

Answer : c

"أَقْبَلَ ذُو الْجَنَّةِ، وَنَفْسُكَ التَّوَّاقَةُ لَعَفُو رَبِّهَا عَزَمَتِ الْمَسِيرَ مَعَ السَّائِرِينَ، تَذَكَّرْتَ الْعَهْدَ الَّذِي قَطَعْتَهُ عَلَى نَفْسِكَ: أَنْ لَا أُغْبَنَ فِي عُمْرِي، تَمَلَّكَتْكَ الْحَسْرَةُ هُنَيْهَةً فَلَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْكَ كَمْ غِيبَتْ! أَمَا وَقَدْ تَوَقَّعْتَ عَزْمُكَ، فَمَا كُنْتَ لِتَذَرَهُ يَنْطَفِئُ بِدَعْوَى ثِقَلِ ذُنُوبِكَ السَّابِقَةِ، نَفَضْتَ غِبَارَ الْيَأْسِ عَنْ كَاهِلِيكَ وَقُمْتَ، «إِنْ كَانَ الْبَازِلُونَ مَعَ بَذْلِهِمْ يَجْتَهِدُونَ فِي مَوَاسِمِ الطَّاعَةِ، فَلِعِظْمِ ذُنُوبِي أَنَا أَحَقُّ مِنْهُمْ بِذَلِكَ».

انتابتك رهبة لحظة أدركت ما أنت مُقْبِلٌ عليه! فقد قالها بأبي هو وأمي مُعلِّماً أُمَّتَه: «ما مِن أَيَّامِ الْعَمَلِ الصَّالِحِ فِيهَا أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ، مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأَيَّامِ»، ! لَمْ يَكُنِ الْحَدِيثُ غَرِيباً عَنْ مَسْمَعِكَ، لَكِنَّكَ مَا أَدْرَكَتْ عِظَمَهُ قَبْلًا، الْعَمَلُ الْيَوْمَ...الْأَحَبُّ إِلَى مَنْ؟ إِلَى اللَّهِ!"