

QUIZ TIME

Microbiology

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Lec: 17



لجنه
طب الأسنان

1. Which of the following best describes the characteristics of "Transient Flora" regarding its colonization of the human body?
- A. It consists of fixed types of microorganisms regularly found in a specific area at a given age.
 - B. It is acquired immediately after birth and persists until death.
 - C. It is derived from the environment, inhabits the body for a limited time, and does not permanently establish itself.
 - D. It primarily consists of anaerobes that are impossible to eliminate via hand hygiene.
2. The lower respiratory tract (trachea, bronchi, and alveoli) is considered normally sterile. Which of the following is NOT one of the physiological mechanisms responsible for maintaining this sterility?
- A. The reduction in air velocity as it enters the lower tract, causing microbes to settle on walls.
 - B. The presence of a highly acidic pH (3–5) in the alveolar lining fluid.
 - C. Ciliary movement that pushes mucous and trapped microbes upward into the oropharynx.
 - D. The activity of alveolar macrophages that phagocytose microorganisms reaching the alveoli.
3. Regarding the normal flora of the skin, which specific organism is noted for inhabiting oily areas such as hair follicles?
- A. Streptococcus viridans
 - B. Propionibacterium
 - C. Escherichia coli
 - D. Lactobacillus
4. Normal flora provides several beneficial effects to the host. Which of the following mechanisms explains how normal flora contributes to the development of the immune system?
- A. By synthesizing Vitamin K and B12.
 - B. By producing bacteriocins that kill competitors.
 - C. By acting as immune sensors and stimulating the development of lymphatic tissues like Peyer's patches.
 - D. By maintaining an acidic pH in the colon to prevent pathogen attachment.
5. Infective endocarditis can be an opportunistic infection caused by normal flora entering the bloodstream. Which specific anatomical site and organism are most commonly associated with this condition following dental procedures?
- A. Skin flora : Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - B. Oral flora : Streptococcus viridans
 - C. Intestinal flora : Enterococcus faecalis
 - D. Respiratory flora : Pneumococcus

6. In the large intestine, facultative anaerobes play a crucial ecological role that supports the growth of strict anaerobes. What is this specific function?
- A. They produce Vitamin K which is essential for anaerobic metabolism.
 - B. They consume oxygen, thereby creating the necessary anaerobic environment.
 - C. They break down bile salts that are toxic to anaerobes.
 - D. They secrete lactic acid to lower the pH for anaerobes.
7. Which of the following lists represents anatomical sites that are strictly considered sterile in a healthy human (free of normal flora)?
- A. Stomach, Urethra, and Vagina.
 - B. Brain, Blood, Liver, and Bladder.
 - C. Oropharynx, Skin, and Conjunctiva.
 - D. Large Intestine, Small Intestine, and Rectum.
8. Probiotics are defined as live microorganisms that confer a health benefit. Which of the following is NOT a typical commercial probiotic strain mentioned in the lecture?
- A. *Bacillus coagulans*
 - B. *Saccharomyces boulardii*
 - C. *Clostridium perfringens*
 - D. *Bifidobacterium longum*
9. The stomach has a very low pH, which acts as a barrier to most microbes. However, which of the following organisms are considered part of the common acid-tolerant flora of the stomach?
- A. *Bacteroides* and *E. coli*
 - B. *Lactobacillus* and *Candida albicans*
 - C. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Corynebacterium*
 - D. *Streptococcus mutans* and *Neisseriae*
10. An infection is described as "Latent" when:
- A. The microorganism is never eliminated from the body, remains "sleeping," but can be reactivated (e.g., Herpes).
 - B. The disease develops rapidly and runs its course quickly.
 - C. The disease develops slowly, is less severe, and persists for a long time (e.g., Hepatitis C).
 - D. The infection is systemic and affects multiple organ systems simultaneously.

Answer Key

1. C (Transient flora is temporary and environmental) .
2. B (The lecture lists velocity decrease, cilia, and macrophages ; acidic pH is a skin/stomach defense, not alveolar) .
3. B (Propionibacterium is found in oily areas/follicles) .
4. C (Stimulation of lymphatic tissues/Peyer's patches) .
5. B (Oral Streptococcus viridans entering blood causes endocarditis) .
6. B (Facultative anaerobes consume O2, allowing strict anaerobes to survive) .
7. B (Internal organs like Brain, Blood, Liver, Bladder are sterile) .
8. C (Clostridium perfringens is listed as normal flora of the colon but not as a probiotic ; it can be pathogenic) .
9. B (Lactobacillus and Candida are acid-tolerant stomach flora) .
10. A (Latent infections remain dormant/sleeping and can reactivate)



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