

Microbiology

Archive

Lecture 13

Diagnosis of Viral Infections

Corrected By :

Hamza Ahmad

Printed By :

عبدالعزيز علي



1. Which of the following tests is a serological test used in identification of bacteria?

Select one:

- a. Restriction fragment length polymorphism.**
- b. Plasmid fingerprinting.**
- c. Polymerase chain reaction.**
- d. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay**
- e. Nucleic acid sequencing analysis**

Ans:D

2. Which one of the following sequences is appropriate for testing a patient for antibody against the AIDS virus with the ELISA procedure as the assay is carried out in a plastic plate with an incubation and a wash step after each addition except the final one?

- a. Patient's serum/enzyme substrate/HIV antigen/enzyme-labeled antibody against HIV**
- b. Enzyme-labeled antibody against human gamma globulin patient's serum HIV antigen/enzyme substrate**
- c. HIV antigen/patient's serum/enzyme labeled antibody against human gamma globulin/enzyme substrate**
- d. Enzyme-labeled antibody against HIV/HIV antigen/patient's serum enzyme substrate**
- e. Enzyme substrate/Patient's serum/HIV antigen/enzyme-labeled antibody against HIV**

Ans:c

3. In sandwich Elisa the well coated with:

- A- Antibody
- B- Antigen
- C- Antibody & Antigen

Ans:A

4- The positive results in complement fixation test:

- A- No hemolysis of RBC with blood points
- B- Hemolysis of RBC

Ans:A

5- True about Electron microscopy:

- A- Expensive equipment
- B- Expensive maintenance
- C- Require experience
- D- Large room
- E- All of above

Ans:E

6- The magnification used for viruses:

- A- 60000
- B- 1200
- C- 2000

Ans:A

7- Virus has haemagglutinin protein is surface :

- A- Influenza
- B- HIV
- C- HSV

Ans:A