

HLS-Microbiology

Archive

Lecture4

Salmonella and
Brucellosis

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HLS- Microbiology

Lecture 4

1. Common diagnosis for brucellosis by using :

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

Answer A

2. Non lactose fermentation using :

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

Answer A

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

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

Answer A

4. Chronic and asymptomatic patient of salmonella diagnosed by?

- Fecal culture

5. Cause salmonella septicemia?

- s.choleraesuis

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?

- A. XLD
- B. MacConkey's

Answer A

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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*.

Answer E

9. *Salmonella typhi* one is WRONG?

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

Answer B

10. The most complication of brucellosis is : A- liver failure

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

Answer A

11. What type of salmonella cause septicemia and pus

- A. *Salmonella Typhi*
- B. *Salmonella Paratyphi*
- C. *Salmonella Enteritidis*
- D. *Salmonella Choleraesuis*

Answer: D