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**I- CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWINGS:**

**1- THE APPEARANCE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF FOODBORNE DISEASES DEPENDS ON:**

- a- Quantity of pathogenic microorganism ingested
- b- Presence of toxins even though microorganism is dead
- c- Type of microorganism
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**2-THE FOLLOWING MICROORGANISMS PENETRATE INTESTINE AND COLONIZED GIT**

- a- Shigilla
- b- Salmonellae
- c- E. Coli
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**3- REGARDING SALMONELLAE SPECIES:**

- a- Sensitive to higher pH
- b- The contaminated food has bad odor
- c- Fever
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**4- REGARDING THE USE OF ANTI-DIARRHEA IN THE TREATMENT OF FOODBORNE DISEASES**

- a- It is useful in salmonella induced diarrhea
- b- It is useful in traveller's diarrhea
- c- It is useful in Shigellosis induced diarrhea
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**5- WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FOODBORNE DISEASES INDUCE HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME:**

- a- E. Coli O157:H7
- b- Botulism
- c- Traveler's diarrhea
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**6- REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF LOCALIZED INFECTION CAUSED BY SALMONELLA:**

- a- Ampicillin is effective in adult
- b- Ampicillin is effective in children
- c- Ciprofloxacin is effective in children
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**7- REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CARRIER OF SALMONELLA:**

- a- It can be eradicated by using Ampicillin plus probenecid for 6 weeks
- b- It is recommend to use quinolines for 4 weeks if gallstone present
- c- Co-trimethaxazole
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**8- THE LONG TERM COMPLICATION OF E. Coli O157:H7**

- a- The patient may develop hypertension
- b- The patient may develop blindness
- c- The patient may develop paralysis
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**9- REGARDING REITER'S SYNDROME:**

- a- It can be precipitated by E. Coli
- b- It can be induced by Shigilla Flexneri
- c- It can be induced by Shigilla bovidii
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**10-REGARDING CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS FOOD POISONING:**

- a- It may induce mild cramp
- b- It produces severe vomiting
- c- It produces electrolytes loss
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

**11- REGARDING THE TOXINS OF CLOSTERIDIUM BOTULISM**

- a- It is heat resistant therefore heating the food does not avoid poisoning
- b- It is heat labile therefore heating the food is a must in order to avoid poisoning
- c- It is hydrolyzed in acidic pH
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above