

Theoretical MCQs Examinations:

Q-1 Penicillin susceptible *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* usually cause:

- A) Cervicitis.
- B) Vaginitis.
- C) Sore throat.
- D) Anal infection.
- E) Systemic infection.

Q-2 Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is associated with:

- A) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.
- B) *Neisseria pharyngitis*.
- C) *Neisseria moraxella catarrhalis*.
- D) *Neisseria meningitides*.
- E) *Neisseria lactamica*.

Q-3 Brucella meningitis:

- A) Is usually of acute onset.
- B) Is characterized by high neutrophil count.
- C) Resembles tuberculosis meningitis.
- D) Resembles meningococcal meningitis.
- E) Usually treated by ampicillin.

Q-4 Selective medium for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is:

- A) MacConkey agar.
- B) Blood agar.
- C) Thayer Martin agar.
- D) Nutrient agar.
- E) Mannitol salt agar.

Q-5 The confirmatory (most diagnostic) test for typhoid fever is:

- A) High E.S.R.
- B) High total white cell count.
- C) Positive blood culture.
- D) Widal test.
- E) Sputum culture.

Q-6 Which statement does not relate to Enterobacteriaceae?

- A) Gram negative bacilli.
- B) Spore forming.
- C) Some are capsulated.
- D) Live in the intestine of mammals.
- E) Oxidase negative.

Q-7 Rats play a role in the epidemiology of :

- A) Tuberculosis.
- B) Brucellosis.
- C) Leptospirosis.
- D) Psychosis.
- E) Actinomycosis.

Q-8 A non-capsulated organism is:

- A) *Treponema palladium*.
- B) *Bacillus anthracis*.
- C) *Klebsiella Pneumoniae*.
- D) *Haemophilus influenza*.
- E) *Streptococcus pneumonia*.

Q-9 A usually non-transmitted disease is:

- A) Syphilis.
- B) Aids.
- C) Non-specific urethritis.
- D) Gonorrhoea.
- E) Leptospirosis.

Q-10 Concerning Bejel:

- A) Causative agent not related to causative agent of syphilis.
- B) Lesions are not infectious.
- C) Lesions are immunogenic.
- D) Primary lesions not easy to see.

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Practical Examination:

Q1. This plate was inoculated with a throat swab of a 5 years old child complaining of fever and sore throat.

.What type of Haemolysis is this?

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Q2. This smear is made from pus taken from a breast abscess.

. What is the probable organism?

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Q3. This MacConkey plate was inoculated with urine from a patient complaining of dysuria (pain during passing urine) showing a lactose fermenting pathogen.

.What is the most likely pathogen?

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Q4. This is a special stain of sputum specimen from a patient having fever, loss of weight, chronic cough and haemoptysis.

.What is the name of this stain?

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Q5. .What is the name of this phenomenon?

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