Mid-CLS-417-34-1 first SEMESTER STUDENT NAME:.... St.Number:.... 1-Choose SINGLE best ANSWER 1. Common contaminants of blood cultures: a. Gram-negative rods b. Coagulase-negative staphylococci c.Staphylococcus aureus d.Anaerobes A common cause of preschool children-meningitis is a.GB streptococci b. Listeria monocytogenes (c. M.influenzae d. N.meningitidis When urine specimen kept at room temperature for >than 2 hours after collection, then sent to the laboratory for culture, the specimen will be: a.Diluted (b.rejected c.processed d.inoculated 4. Which protein is predominantly responsible for attachment of the influenza virus to susceptible epithelial cells located in the upper respiratory tract? a. Neuraminidase (b) Hemagglutinin c. Nucleoprotein d. Fusion protein *The route of transmission for Hepatitis B, C, and D viruses is. a.airborne (b. parenteral-injections c. fecal-oral d. contaminated food *Proteus vulgaris and Pr. mirabilis give on CLED medium: a. No growth b. Growth but with swarming (c.)Growth without swarming *Media containing growth-inhibitors as salts, dyes or antibiotics are called: a, selective b.enriched c.differential d.biochemical e.enrichment *All are true statement for Candida albicans EXCEPT: a. It can be differentiated from others by sugar assimilation b. Grows on most laboratory media with large whitish colonies c. With serum, It gives positive Germ tube test (GTT) at 37 C d. DO not form chlamydospores on corn meal agar Which of the following antigens, used for Salmonella -Sero-grouping: (a.)O antigen (polysaccharide part of LPS) b.H antigen (flagellar protein) b. Vi antigen (polysaccharide envelope) c. K antigen (polysaccharide) 16. Which is/are function(s) of transport media? (a.prevent drying conditions b.provide peptones for metabolism c.maintain a neutral pH d.provide energy for growth 14. Why is charcoal added to culture media? A, to inhibit saprophytic fungi B. to provide a source of vitamin B Cho act as a detoxifying agent. D. to enhance pigment production of fungi 12. Which pairs of tests/organisms (Quality Control) result is CORRECT:? a.ONPG - Shigella sonneii (+) E.coli (-) b.DNAse - Staphylococcus aureus (+) Moraxella catarrhalis (-) C.Catalase- S. aureus (+) Streptococcus agalactiae (-) d.oxidase - Escherichia coli (+) Acinetobacter calcoaceticus (-) 13. Streptococcus agalactiae(GBS) is differentiated from other streptococci by: a.Inhibition of growth by bacitracin b.Fermentation of lactose c.Production of CAMP factor d.Growth in 6.5% salt broth 14. India ink-staining of CSF from an HIV+ patient-showed an oval to Spherical budding cells, capsulated ,Urease (+) . Likely organism is: a.Blastomyces dermatitidis b.Blastomyces tularensis d.Cryptococcus neoformans c.Coccidioides immitis 15. Which of the following statements best describes Pseudomonas aeruginosa? a.oxidase positive, polar flagella, ferments glucose(F+), does not reduce nitrate b.oxidase negative, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), does not reduce nitrate oxidase positive, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), reduces nitrate

27. A 45 year old male who works in a meat-packing factory presents to a hospital	
with history of intermittent fever, chills, sweats and malaise for the past fe	w days.
Small faintly staining gram negative rods are isolated from blood culture.	
findings are :CO2 required, fails to grow in thionin but grows in basic fuch	
Urease(+); likely the organism is:	,
A) Bacillus anthracis B) Bacillus cereus (C) Brucella abortus	
28. A reason for doing blood culture parallel with sputum culture for pneumococ	oi ie
a.Streptococcus pneumoniae is never isolated from sputum.	.CI 15.
5.30% of patients with pneumococcal pneumonia have negative sputum cultur	ec
c.The sputum became contaminated with saliva.	CS.
d.Strept. pneumoniae is an obligate intracellular & cannot be cultured.	
29. All are true for Rhinoviruses EXCEPT:	
	dia nlla
c.cause common cold(URTI) (d.)Frequently cause diarrhea in young child	ren
30. The Enterococcal-endocarditis-bacteremia (fever) is best characterized as:	1
a. persistent but <u>low</u> level b. sporadic but high level c. persistent <u>high</u> lev	
31. A patient with UTI (urgency, dysuria, & frequency), his urine examination re	
pyouria, yet with non-significant bacteriuria -count. Possible cause is (are	.):
a. The patient has taken antibiotic- treatment before urine examination.	haddinenally and
b.Tumors or Urinary tuberculosis.	
c.Ureaplasma, or Chlamydia-urinary tract infections (D).All of above	
32. The primary virulence factor of Corynebacterium diphtheriae is:	
a. Survive within macrophages B. Capsule C. Endotoxin D. Exoto	oxin '
33. Bubonic plague is transmitted by:	
a. respiratory secretions b.fecal/oral route c.f. ca-bites d.contaminated	blood b
34. The causative agent of pneumonic plague is:	
a. Yersinia pestis b. Streptococcus pneumonia c.H. influenza d.B. anthraci	S
35. The primary virulence factor of Haemophilus influenzae type b is:	
(a.capsule b.pili c. neurotoxin d. ability to grow in macrophage	
36. In tubercular meningitis, the predominant form of WBCs and glucose level is	is:
a. PMNs, normal glucose b. PMNs, low glucose	
c.)ymphocytes,& moderate low glucose d. Lymphocytes, high gluco	se
37. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Legionella pneumophila?	
A)Fastidious Gram(-) rods survive within protozoa & WBCs (intracellular	e-MO).
B).Requires L-cysteine for growth (C. can grow on MAC medium, at	42°C
38. All are true for Mycobacterium tuberculosis EXCEPT:	
A)It becomes resistant to antibiotics at a high rate.	
B. Slow growth(3-6wks) before colonies appear on LJ medium	
Contains a small amount of lipid in its cell wall, therefore it is not Gram-st	ained
D) The antigen in the skin test is a protein extracted from the MTB organism.	
E) The majority of PPD positive individuals do not develop the tuberculosis di	sease.
39. What is the common causative agent of acute osteomyelitis:?	
a Staphylococcus aureus b. Streptococcus pyogenes c. Epidermophyton	
40. CSF of a patient with typical meningeal symptoms reveals WBC (primarily	
lymphocytes), normal glucose, CRP(+) and slightly elevated protein.	
Possible agent:	
a.Extracellular bacteria. b.Tuberculosis. c.Fungi. d.Viruses.	

¥	41. Which virus is most likely to infect B lymphocytes?
b	a.Human immunodeficiency virus c. Human T cell leukemia virus d.none of the above
<i>y</i>	42. A 9-year-old child is admitted with symptoms of meningitis. A Gram stain of the
1	cerebrospinal fluid reveals gram-positive cocci in chains and in pairs. After 24 hours of
1	incubation, alpha-hemolytic, small, gray, moist colonies with a concave center are found on
1	the Blood A Plate and CHOC. Which of the following biochemical results would be most
•	representative of this isolate?
Manage Market Comment	A) Optochin disk sensitive; Bile Esculine (-,-) B) glucose (+); maltose positive; ONPG (-) C) Pyr positive; Bile Esculine (-,-) D) CAMP test positive; Bile Esculine (-,-)
	C) Pyr positive; Bile Esculine (-,-) H-COMPLETE ALL of The Followings: D) CAMP test positive; Bile Esculine (-,-)
	1. Polio viruses is transmitted among human by Ingest Abut rabies by Arnama. bite
	2. Herpes simplex virus I causes recurrent cold sores but Rhinoviruses causes from nor (2)
	3 The medium used in testing Elick's test (diphtheria-exotoxin) is 1 medium.
	4. Sputum-specimens can be differentiated from mere saliva by doing * 40 mm. & stain my
	count PMLs & Epith cells per microscopic-High Power Fields
	5. Crystals in acidic urine such as M.Y.I.Z. A. S. M. & In alkaline urine such as T.Y.I.D. C. J. D. D. C. J. D. D. C. J. D. D. C. J. D.
	6. BCG vaccination of MTB is a living of the cells of animal Mycobacterium. 7. In tuberculin test, the PPD antigen is obtained from cells of human Mycobacterium.
()	8. Dimorphic fungi show yeast form at.: 3.4C and filamentious form at2
	9 Racteroids and pneumocystis carini causes an Managem Vin HIV patients
	10. By patient Age ,RSV causes pneumonia in but GBS causes pneumonia in Manna Te
	11. Name the media used for culturing sputum: 15. A. C. C. A. C.
	12. Bactec automation blood cultures is based on production of congas by growing cells 13. Vitek II/Microscan Blood cultures give organism **Leafit& MICs for antibiotics in 8 hrs
	14. Toxic Shock syndrome is usually caused by Gamay hich gives (+) coagulase & DNase
	15. Neonatal meningitis is usually by GBS, which gives CAMP(L) and hinnuricase (A)
	16. Causes of aseptic meningitis as viruses and PUO as a property and the second army the first of the Cl
	17. Rheumatic fever is caused by (2words genus and species).
	18. Honeymoon cystitis is caused by (2words genus and species)
	19. Acute gingivitis is caused by 12.0. T. P. P. Jan. T. Fusabacte Such
	Is the oxidase test positive (+) or negative (-) for the following organisms (4 points):
	Pseudomonas geruginosa(4). Neisseria meningitidis(4) Moraxella catarrhalis(4) Yersinia pestis(4)
	III- CHOOSE only (ONE) of the followings:
	<u>I-</u> Aerobic or facultatively anaerobic, pleomorphic, none-spore forming gram-positive bacilli ,that appear parallel ("V" L, or "Y" arrangements) gives black colonies in presence of
	potassium telurite, catalase (+), non motile. Cells contain metachromatic granules;
	Lysogenic hacteriophage encodes for potent exotoxin in virulent strains
	A-Possible organism is (2 words). ((a. 1879). Va
	A-Possible organism is (2 words)
	II- From a Para nasal swab a Very small, nonmotile, strictly aerobic, fastidious, gram-negative
	coccobacillus that does not grow on common laboratory media without supplementing with
	charcoal, starch, blood, or albumin to absorb toxic substances; Oxidizes amino acids, but
	does not ferment carbohydrates; Fimbriae present, but not primarily involved in adherence;
	Exotoxin and hemagglutinin mediate attachment, oxidase (+) and Urease (-)
	A-Possible organism is (2 words P. A. T. A. R. C. L. A. PERT NASSI
	B- Disease control is by
	Prof Dr Talat ELKERSH Page 4

first SEMESTER 1433/34H Mid=CLS-417-34-1 STUDENT NAME: على اللهواجية St. Number: . S. S. D. L. X. X. 1-Choose SINGLE best ANSWER 1. Common contaminants of blood cultures: a.Gram-negative rods (b). Coagulase-negative staphylococci d.Anaerobes c.Staphylococcus aureus 2. A common cause of preschool children-meningitis is a.GB streptococci b. Listeria monocytogenes (2) H.influenzae d. N.meningitidis 3. When urine specimen kept at room temperature for >than 2 hours after collection, then sent to the laboratory for culture, the specimen will be: a.Diluted (b)rejected c.processed d.inoculated 4. Which protein is predominantly responsible for attachment of the influenza virus to susceptible epithelial cells located in the upper respiratory tract? a. Neuraminidase (b) Hemagglutinin c. Nucleoprotein d. Fusion protein 5. *The route of transmission for Hepatitis B, C, and D viruses is. a.airborne (b) parenteral-injections c.fecal-oral d. contaminated food *Proteus vulgaris and Pr. mirabilis give on CLED medium: a. No growth b. Growth but with swarming (c) Growth without swarming 7. *Media containing growth-inhibitors as salts, dyes or antibiotics are called: (a)selective b.enriched c.differential d.biochemical e.enrichment 8. *All are true statement for Candida albicans EXCEPT: a. It can be differentiated from others by sugar assimilation b. Grows on most laboratory media with large whitish colonies With serum, It gives positive Germ tube test (GTT) at 37 C (d.) DO not form chlamydospores on corn meal agar 9. Which of the following antigens, used for Salmonella -Sero-grouping: (a) O antigen (polysaccharide part of LPS) b.H antigen (flagellar protein) b. Vi antigen (polysaccharide envelope) c. K antigen (polysaccharide) 10. Which is/are function(s) of transport media? b.provide peptones for metabolism Descriptions (a) prevent drying conditions d.provide energy for growth c.maintain a neutral pH 11. Why is charcoal added to culture media? B. to provide a source of vitamin B A. to inhibit saprophytic fungi Oto act as a detoxifying agent. D. to enhance pigment production of fungi 12. Which pairs of tests/organisms (Quality Control) result is CORRECT:? a.ONPG - Shigella sonneii (+) E.coli (-) b.DNAse - Staphylococcus aureus (+) Moraxella catarrhalis (-) ©Catalase- S. aureus (+) Streptococcus agalactiae (-) d.oxidase - Escherichia coli (+) Acinetobacter calcoaceticus (-) 13. Streptococcus agalactiae(GBS) is differentiated from other streptococci by: a.Inhibition of growth by bacitracin b.Fermentation of lactose d.Growth in 6.5% salt broth ©Production of CAMP factor 14. India ink-staining of CSF from an HIV+ patient -showed an oval to Spherical budding cells, capsulated, Urease (+). Likely organism is: b.Blastomyces tularensis a.Blastomyces dermatitidis (d)Cryptococcus neoformans c.Coccidioides immitis 15. Which of the following statements best describes *Pseudomonas aeruginosa?* a.oxidase positive, polar flagella, ferments glucose(F+), does not reduce nitrate b.oxidase negative, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), does not reduce nitrate @oxidase positive, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), reduces nitrate

	Prof Dr Talat ELKERSH Page	2
	(a) Bile esculin slant b) bile-Sodium desoxycholate c) SXT disk d) PYR test	r hannes
	PERFORMED to determine if they are potential pathogens or normal flora?.	
Lo	d). negative PYR = Enterococcus 6. A sputum culture shows many alpha hemolytic colonies, Which test should BE	
#grane**	© resistance to novobiocin: Staph. saprophyticus	
Commence of the contract of th	b). + coagulase test: Staph. Epidermidis	
	a). + CAMP test:Streptococcus agalactiae	
	following tests/IDs for this organism are correct?	
	25. A Gram (+), catalase (+)cocci grows from a urine culture. Which of the	
Charles	A) Listeria monocytogenes B) Corynebacterium diphtheriae C) Neisseria meningitidis (D) Klebsiella pneumoniae	
C. and the state of the state o	extracellular gram-negative encapsulated <u>rods.</u> Likely the organism could be?	
	of having meningitis. The CSF contained many WBCs and many intracellular and	
) 2	4. Spinal fluid was collected from a cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy suspected	d
	CListeria monocytogenes D.Lactobacilli	
Transmitteen word or property and the former	A) Haemophilus influenza B) Escherichia coli	
	, and dark colonies on bile esculin. The likely organism is:	/
	specimen. The organism produced a beta-hemolytic colony on blood agar and blu tinge colony on light on nutrient agar, catalase-positive, tumbling motility at 27 (
. 2	23. A gram-positive, pleomorphic small rod was isolated from a CSF	_
	D. Sodium fluoride because it inhibits glycolysis by the bacteria	
Commercial	C. Sodium heparin because it inhibits thrombin formation	
gan. San	B. EDTA because it inhibits bacterial enzymes by chelating calcium and magnesium	
4	A Sodium polyanethol sulfonate (SPS) because it inhibits phagocytosis and complement	
Name of the last o	22. What is the appropriate anticoagulant for Blood Cultures?	
Contraction of the second	(a) blood, stool, urine b).stool, urine, blood c). stool, blood, urine d). urine, blood, stool	
2	week of infection(symptoms)?	
2	21. Which in this series is the correct order of positive results for Salmonella typhi first	
L	d. Normal alpha hemolytic colonies makes the GAS-culture impossible.	
	© Bacitracin (S)(culture-based) or Lancefield (rapid test) confirm GAS.	
	b. Diagnosis can easily be made by symptomlogy and case history.	
	a. Throat-swab direct-Lancefield (gpA-), the patient (have no strep throat)	
٠,0	20. Which of the following statements is TRUE in diagnosing Strep-throat pharyngitis?	
•	The rapid tests are more specific b. The rapid tests are less specific. c.GAS-Culture is more sensitive. D.Culture of the organism is less sensitive.	
1	rapid Lancefield serological-test for Group A Strept.in the diagnosis of pharyngitis is:	
.1	9. The advantage of CULTURING -GA (Beta) hemolytic Streptococci over using the	
er er	C.extra-pulmonary TB. D.miliary TB.	
	A.progressive primary pulmonary TB. Breactivation 2 ^{ndry} pulmonary TB.	
	8. Most cases of clinical tuberculosis among health workers present as:	
	a.E. coli or Haemophilus influenzae. b.H.influenzae or Staph.aureus. c.E. coli or Streptococcus pyogenes d.S.aureus or Pseud. aeruginosa.	
	7. What bacteria is likely to cause pneumonia in a child with cystic fibrosis?	
	d.violent coughing causes high B/P& only the lymphocytes can survive.	
	c., The bacteria grow in the PMN's and kills them, so lymphocytes are high.	
Ø.	b. The bacteria grow in the lymphocytes and turns on their reproductive rate	
* <u>)</u>	(a) The pertussis toxin is a lymphocytosis pròmoting factor.	
	6. Increased Cell-lymphocytes in the blood in whooping cough is due to:	

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150% of patients with pneumococcal pneumor	•
c.The sputum became contaminated with saliva	
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•	mperature is 35 C& labile to acidic-pHs
c.cause common cold(URTI) (d) Frequentl	
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A)It becomes resistant to antibiotics at a high r	
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39. What is the common causative agent of acute of	
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lymphocytes), normal glucose, CRP(+) a	`*
Possible agent:	
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	41. Which virus is most likely to infect B lymp	hocytes?	and a commenced
Es	a.Human immunodeficiency virus	D.Epstein Barr virus	Market and the second
- Magazotti	c. Human T cell leukemia virus	d.none of the above	Annual Control of the
	42. A 9-year-old child is admitted with sympto	oms of meningitis. A Gram stain of the	- 1 S Secretary of the Management
	cerebrospinal fluid reveals gram-positive cocci in	chains and in pairs. After 24 hours of	Mary Mary Control of Control
	incubation, alpha-hemolytic, small, gray, moist c	olonies with a concave center are found on	
	the Blood A Plate and CHOC. Which of the foll-		
	representative of this isolate?		
1/	4	B) glucose (+); maltose positive; ONPG (-)	
No.		O) CAMP test positive; Bile Esculine (-,-)	
	H-COMPLETE ALL of The Followings:		
A commence	1. Polio viruses is transmitted among human by	images Ason but rabies by inshes lates a	
	2. Herpes simplex virus I causes recurrent cold		st.
	3. The medium used in testing Elick's test (dipl		
1 -	4. Sputum-specimens can be differentiated from	mere saliva by doing . Stom . Store &	1-1
1-	count PMLs & Epith cells per microscopic-H	ligh Power Fields	Samuel Control of the
	5. Crystals in acidic urine such as. Colourn. Mal		hosphato A
	6. BCG vaccination of MTB is a living attenued.	ells of animal Mycobacterium. An besculos	eined do
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The state of the s	8. Dimorphic fungi show yeast form at 3.7.0		Management with a confine of the party.
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	the same of the sa		2
	Is the oxidase test positive (+) or negative	(-) for the following organisms (4 points):	and the same
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa(🍇),Neisseria meningitidis		2 1
	(17)		4
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	,that appear parallel ("V" L, or "Y" arrangemen		
	potassium telurite, catalase (+), non motile. Cells		
	Lysogenic bacteriophage encodes for potent exo	toxin in virulent strains.	
	A-Possible organism is (2 words)		
	B-possible antibiotics areand disea		
	·		
	II- From a Para nasal swab a Very small, nonmotil	e, strictly aerobic, fastidious, gram-negative	
	coccobacillus that does not grow on common lab	oratory media without supplementing with	
	charcoal, starch, blood, or albumin to absorb tox		
	does not ferment carbohydrates; Fimbriae prese		Commence of the second
	Exotoxin and hemagglutinin mediate attachment	, oxidase (土) and Urease (-)	
			and the same of th
(%)	A-Possible organism is (2 words 3 97 de tella B-Disease control is by Vaccine (DET) which is no	sextingers while Lutting coll of Bardet	ella pertussis
/ ca	THE TAXPERSP COMMON IS BY WALL and I INVELLED WHICH IS ME	CODALGO HOSE MAISS AVOIDS SENT	•

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Mid-CLS-417-34-1

first SEMESTER 1433/34H

STUDENT NAME: (Carial Calabata St. Number: S. C.) A

1-Choose SINGLE best ANSWER

1. Common contaminants of blood cultures:

@Gram-negative rods

b.Coagulase-negative staphylococci

e.Staphylococcus aureus

d.Anaerobes

2. A common cause of preschool children-meningitis is

a.GB streptococci b. Listeria monocytogenes C H.influenzae d. N.meningitidis

3. When urine specimen kept at room temperature for >than 2 hours after collection, then sent to the laboratory for culture, the specimen will be:

a.Diluted (b)rejected c.processed d.inoculated

4. Which protein is predominantly responsible for attachment of the influenza virus to susceptible epithelial cells located in the upper respiratory tract?

a. Neuraminidase (b) Hemagglutinin c. Nucleoprotein d. Fusion protein

5. *The route of transmission for Hepatitis B, C, and D viruses is.

a.airborne b. parenteral-injections c.fecal-oral (d) contaminated food

6. *Proteus vulgaris and Pr. mirabilis give on CLED medium:

a. No growth b. Growth but with swarming c. Growth without swarming

7. *Media containing growth-inhibitors as salts, dyes or antibiotics are called:

@selective b.enriched c.differential d.biochemical e.enrichment

8. *All are true statement for Candida albicans EXCEPT:

(a.) It can be differentiated from others by sugar assimilation

b. Grows on most laboratory media with large whitish colonies

c. With serum, It gives positive Germ tube test (GTT) at 37 C

d. DO not form chlamydospores on corn meal agar

9. Which of the following antigens, used for Salmonella -Sero-grouping:

(a) O antigen (polysaccharide part of LPS) b.H antigen (flagellar protein)

b. Vi antigen (polysaccharide envelope) c. K antigen (polysaccharide)

10. Which is/are function(s) of transport media?

a.prevent drying conditions c.maintain a neutral pH

b.provide peptones for metabolism /

d.provide energy for growth

11. Why is charcoal added to culture media?

A. to inhibit saprophytic fungi

B. to provide a source of vitamin B

C. to act as a detoxifying agent. D to enhance pigment production of fungi

12. Which pairs of tests/organisms (Quality Control) result is CORRECT:?

(a)ONPG - Shigella sonneii (+) E.coli (-)

b.DNAse - Staphylococcus aureus (+) Moraxella catarrhalis (-)

c.Catalase- S. aureus (+) Streptococcus agalactiae (-)

d.oxidase - Escherichia coli (+) Acinetobacter calcoaceticus (-)

13. Streptococcus agalactiae(GBS) is differentiated from other streptococci by:

a.Inhibition of growth by bacitracin b.Fermentation of lactose

©Production of CAMP factor d.Growth in 6.5% salt broth

14. India ink-staining of CSF from an HIV+ patient -showed an oval to

Spherical budding cells, capsulated, Urease (+). Likely organism is:

a.Blastomyces dermatitidis

b.Blastomyces tularensis

c.Coccidioides immitis

C.Cryptococcus neoformans

15. Which of the following statements best describes *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*?

a.oxidase positive, polar flagella, ferments glucose(F+), does not reduce nitrate (b)oxidase negative, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), does not reduce nitrate c.oxidase positive, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), reduces nitrate

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Page 1

	16. Increased Cell-lymphocytes in the blood in whooping cough is due to:
~	a. The pertussis toxin is a lymphocytosis promoting factor.
1	b. The bacteria grow in the lymphocytes and turns on their reproductive rate
1	The bacteria grow in the PMN's and kills them, so lymphocytes are high.
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40.000	18. Most cases of clinical tuberculosis among health workers present as:
	Aprogressive primary pulmonary TB. B. reactivation 2 ^{ndry} pulmonary TB.
	C.extra-pulmonary TB. D.miliary TB.
1	19. The advantage of CULTURING -GA (Beta) hemolytic Streptococci over using the
	rapid Lancefield serological-test for Group A Strept.in the diagnosis of pharyngitis is:
/	a. The rapid tests are more specific b The rapid tests are less specific.
1/	c.GAS-Culture is more sensitive. D.Culture of the organism is less sensitive.
K	
/	20. Which of the following statements is TRUE in diagnosing Strep-throat pharyngitis?
	a. Throat-swab direct-Lancefield (gpA-), the patient (have no strep throat)
	b. Diagnosis can easily be made by symptomlogy and case history.
1	©. Bacitracin (S)(culture-based) or Lancefield (rapid test) confirm GAS.
L	d. Normal alpha hemolytic colonies makes the GAS-culture impossible.
	21. Which in this series is the correct order of positive results for Salmonella typhi first
\wedge	week of infection(symptoms)?
	a). blood, stool, urine b).stool, urine, blood
from	c). stool, blood, urine d). urine, blood, stool
	22. What is the appropriate anticoagulant for Blood Cultures?
	A Sodium polyanethol sulfonate (SPS) because it inhibits phagocytosis and complement
	B. EDTA because it inhibits bacterial enzymes by chelating calcium and magnesium
	C. Sodium heparin because it inhibits thrombin formation
	D. Sodium fluoride because it inhibits glycolysis by the bacteria
	23. A gram-positive, pleomorphic small rod was isolated from a CSF
	specimen. The organism produced a beta-hemolytic colony on blood agar and blue
	tinge colony on light on nutrient agar, catalase-positive, tumbling motility at 27 C
	, and dark colonies on bile esculin. The likely organism is:
	A) Haemophilus influenza B) Escherichia coli
	CyListeria monocytogenes D.Lactobacilli
	24. Spinal fluid was collected from a cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy suspected
	of having meningitis. The CSF contained many WBCs and many intracellular and
	extracellular gram-negative encapsulated rods. Likely the organism could be?
4	A) Listeria monocytogenes B) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
1	C) Neisseria meningitidis * D) Klebsiella pneumoniae
	25. A Gram (+), catalase (+)cocci grows from a urine culture. Which of the
	following tests/IDs for this organism are correct?
~	a) + CAMP test:Streptococcus agalactiae
71.	b). + coagulase test: Staph. Epidermidis
1	c). resistance to novobiocin: Staph. saprophyticus
	d). negative PYR = Enterococcus
	26. A sputum culture shows many alpha hemolytic colonies, Which test should BE
	PERFORMED to determine if they are potential pathogens or normal flora?.
	f (a) Bile esculin slant b) bile-Sodium desoxycholate c) SXT disk d) PYR test
Λ	ajjone escurii siant oj one-socium desoxycholate ej sixi disk dj r i k test
/ X	
	Prof Dr Talat ELKERSH Page 2

with history of intermittent fever, chills, sweats and malaise for the past few days. Small faintly staining gram negative rods are isolated from blood culture. The lab findings are :CO2 required, fails to grow in thionin but grows in basic fuchsin,& Urease(+): likely the organism is: (A) Bacillus anthracis B) Bacillus cereus C) Brucella abortus 28. A reason for doing blood culture parallel with sputum culture for pneumococci is: a. Streptococcus pneumoniae is never isolated from sputum. b.50% of patients with pneumococcal pneumonia have negative sputum cultures. C)The sputum became contaminated with saliva. d.Strept. pneumoniae is an obligate intracellular & cannot be cultured. 29. All are true for Rhinoviruses EXCEPT: a. more than 128 serotypes b.optimum temperature is 35 C& labile to acidic-pHs e.cause common cold(URTI) (d) Frequently cause diarrhea in young children 30. The Enterococcal-endocarditis-bacteremia (fever) is best characterized as: (a) persistent but low level b. sporadic but high level (c) persistent high level 31. A patient with UTI (urgency, dysuria, & frequency), his urine examination revealed pyouria, yet with non-significant bacteriuria – count. Possible cause is (are): a. The patient has taken antibiotic- treatment before urine examination. b. Tumors or Urinary tuberculosis. ©Úreaplasma, or Chlamydia-urinary tract infections D). All of above 32. The primary virulence factor of Corynebacterium diphtheriae is: C. Endotoxin a. Survive within macrophages B. Capsule (D.) Exotoxin 33. Bubonic plague is transmitted by: a. respiratory secretions b.fecal/oral route /c.flea-bites d.contaminated blood 34. The causative agent of pneumonic plague is: (a) Yersinia pestis b. Streptococcus pneumonia c.H. influenza d.B.anthracis 35. The primary virulence factor of Haemophilus influenzae type b is: @capsule / b.pili c. neurotoxin d. ability to grow in macrophage 36. In tubercular meningitis, the predominant form of WBCs and glucose level is: a. PMNs, normal glucose (b) PMNs, low glucose c. lymphocytes,& moderate low glucose d. Lymphocytes, high glucose 37. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Legionella pneumophila? A)Fastidious Gram(-) rods survive within protozoa & WBCs (intracellulare-MO). B). Requires L-cysteine for growth (C) can grow on MAC medium, at 42°C ~ 38. All are true for Mycobacterium tuberculosis EXCEPT: (A)It becomes resistant to antibiotics at a high rate. B. Slow growth(3-6wks) before colonies appear on LJ medium C)It contains a small amount of lipid in its cell wall, therefore it is not Gram-stained D) The antigen in the skin test is a protein extracted from the MTB organism. E) The majority of PPD positive individuals do not develop the tuberculosis disease. 39. What is the common causative agent of acute osteomyelitis:? a. Staphylococcus aureus (b) Streptococcus pyogenes c. Epidermophyton 40. CSF of a patient with typical meningeal symptoms reveals WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose, CRP(+) and slightly elevated protein. Possible agent: a.Extracellular bacteria. b.Tuberculosis. c.Fungi. d. Viruses.

27. A 45 year old male who works in a meat-packing factory presents to a hospital

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٠	_41, Which virus is most likely to infect B lympho			
	A Human immunodeficiency virus			
	c. Human T cell leukemia virus	d.none of the abo	ove	
a the state of the	42. A 9-year-old child is admitted with symptom			
	cerebrospinal fluid reveals gram-positive cocci in c	chains and in pairs.	After 24 hours of	Marine "
	incubation, alpha-hemolytic, small, gray, moist col	onies with a conca	ve center are found on	more to the majority that the me and the majority to the
	the Blood A Plate and CHOC. Which of the follow	ving biochemical r	esults would be most	
	representative of this isolate?			Più-1010au
	A) Optochin disk sensitive; Bile Esculine (-,-) B)	glucose (+); malto	ose positive; ONPG (-)	
	C) Pyr positive; Bile Esculine (-,-)	CAMP test positiv	e; Bile Esculine (-,-)	
	H-COMPLETE ALL of The Followings:	226144		
7	1. Polio viruses is transmitted among human by	but rabi	es by Lahalahan	
1/)2. Herpes simplex virus I causes recurrent cold so			
	3. The medium used in testing Elick's test (diphtle	neria-exotoxin) is	medium.	
	4. Sputum-specimens can be differentiated from r	nere saliva by doir	ıg &	
	count PMLs & Epith cells per microscopic-Hig	gh Power Fields		
11/	5. Crystals in acidic urine such as at all shows		ne such as. ४००६-६-४८	
L	6. BCG vaccination of MTB is a living . redcel	Is of animal Myco'	oacterium. Mossie	2
	7. In tuberculin test, the PPD antigen is obtained:			More to
1	8 Dimorphic fungi show yeast form at. 34C.			1
- 1	9. Bacteroids and pneumocystis carini causes			. have
	10. By patient Age ,RSV causes pneumonia in feet			A
4 G	Name the media used for culturing sputum: 🕡			
1 /	12. Bactec automation blood cultures is based on p			/ _
	13. Vitek II/Microscan Blood cultures give organis			
	14. Toxic Shock syndrome is usually caused by	, which give	s (+) coagulase & DNase	
6	15. Neonatal meningitis is usually by.GBS, which			
	16. Causes of aseptic meningitis as viruses and PU			
	17. Rheumatic fever is caused by (2words genus at			
*	18. Honeymoon cystitis is caused by (2words genu			
	19. Acute gingivitis is caused by			(*)
	,			3
	Is the oxidase test positive (+) or negative (-)	for the following	organisms (4 points):	- washing and
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa();),Neisseria meningitidis(operation of the contract of t
	· //	v ^z .		
	III- CHOOSE only (ONE)of the followings:			/
	I- Aerobic or facultatively anaerobic, pleomorphic	, none-spore formi	ng gram-positive bacilli	
	,that appear parallel ("V" L, or "Y" arrangements) gives black color	iles in presence of	
	potassium telurite, catalase (+), non motile. Cells c			_
	Lysogenic bacteriophage encodes for potent exotor		/ -	(/ 0)
	A-Possible organism is (2 words). N. 155. encog			
	B-possible antibiotics areand disease	s control is by.\		$\operatorname{const}(f) \operatorname{deg}(\operatorname{deg}(G, h)) \operatorname{deg}(H) \operatorname{deg}(H)$
				ĺ
	II- From a Para nasal swab a Very small, nonmotile,	strictly aerobic, fa	stidious, gram-negative	L.
	coccobacillus that does not grow on common labor	•		
	charcoal, starch, blood, or albumin to absorb toxic	-		
	does not ferment carbohydrates; Fimbriae present,	, but not primarily	involved in adherence;	
	Exotoxin and hemagglutinin mediate attachment,	-		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	
	A-Possible organism is (2 words tema platitus	influeges	4	
	B- Disease control is bywhich is prep	pared from		
	kaiserinaliansianisisten kaisen malainin ja kaisen	รวรราชาธาตรและสายเหมือนกรรมสามารถสายเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะเกาะ		ii.
	Prof Dr Talat ELKERSH	L.	Page 4	•

first SEMESTER 1433/34H Mid-CLS-417-34-1 STUDENT NAME: W. i. Yazh. Khasheea h St. Number: . 4.2.2.1.0.2.1.7 8 1-Choose SINGLE best ANSWER-1. Common contaminants of blood cultures: 6 Coagulase-negative staphylococci a.Gram-negative rods e.Staphylococcus aureus d.Anaerobes 2. A common cause of preschool children-meningitis is a.GB streptococci b. Listeria monocytogenes (3) H.influenzae d. N.meningitidis 3. When urine specimen kept at room temperature for >than 2 hours after collection, then sent to the laboratory for culture, the specimen will be: a.Diluted Prejected c.processed d.inoculated 4. Which protein is predominantly responsible for attachment of the influenza virus to susceptible epithelial cells located in the upper respiratory tract? 5. *The route of transmission for Hepatitis B, C, and D viruses is. a.airborne (b) parenteral-injections c.fecal-oral d. contaminated food 6. *Proteus vulgaris and Pr. mirabilis give on CLED medium: a. No growth b. Growth but with swarming © Growth without swarming *Media containing growth-inhibitors as salts, dyes or antibiotics are called: a selective b.enriched c.differential d.biochemical e.enrichment 8. *All are true statement for Candida albicans EXCEPT: a. It can be differentiated from others by sugar assimilation b. Grows on most laboratory media with large whitish colonies c. With serum, It gives positive Germ tube test (GTT) at 37 C DO not form chlamydospores on corn meal agar 9. Which of the following antigens, used for Salmonella -Sero-grouping: a. O antigen (polysaccharide part of LPS) b.H antigen (flagellar protein) b. Vi antigen (polysaccharide envelope) (c.)K antigen (polysaccharide) 10. Which is/are function(s) of transport media? b.provide peptones for metabolism (a) prevent drying conditions d.provide energy for growth c.maintain a neutral pH 11. Why is charcoal added to culture media? B. to provide a source of vitamin B (a). to inhibit saprophytic fungi C. to act as a detoxifying agent. D. to enhance pigment production of fungi 12. Which pairs of tests/organisms (Quality Control) result is CORRECT:? a.ONPG - Shigella sonneii (+) E.coli (-) b.DNAse - Staphylococcus aureus (+) Moraxella catarrhalis (-) Catalase- S. aureus (+) Streptococcus agalactiae (-) d.oxidase - Escherichia coli (+) Acinetobacter calcoaceticus (-) 13. Streptococcus agalactiae(GBS) is differentiated from other streptococci by: a.Inhibition of growth by bacitracin b.Fermentation of lactose Growth in 6.5% salt broth ©Production of CAMP factor 14. India-ink-staining of CSF from an HIV+ patient -showed an oval to Spherical budding cells, capsulated, Urease (+). Likely organism is: a.Blastomyces dermatitidis b.Blastomyces tularensis Coccidioides immitis ← (dCryptococcus neoformans 15. Which of the following statements best describes Pseudomonas aeruginosa? a.oxidase positive, polar flagella, ferments glucose(F+), does not reduce nitrate b.oxidase negative, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), does not reduce nitrate (c) oxidase positive, polar flagella, oxidizes glucose(O+), reduces nitrate

	$egin{array}{l} egin{array}{l} egin{array}$	Page 2
/		PYR test
	26. A sputum culture shows many alpha hemolytic colonies, Which test show PERFORMED to determine if they are potential pathogens or normal flora?	
	d). negative PYR = Enterococcus	L X rain
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***	D. Sodium fluoride because it inhibits glycolysis by the bacteria	eganololourgene
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	19. The advantage of CULTURING -GA (Beta) hemolytic Streptococci ove	
*	C.extra-pulmonary TB. D.miliary TB.	
	A.progressive primary pulmonary TB. Breactivation 2 ^{ndry} pulmonary	ry TB.
	18. Most cases of clinical tuberculosis among health workers present as:	
	c.E. coli or Streptococcus pyogenes Saureus or Pseud. aeruginosa.	
(a.E. coli or Haemophilus influenzae. b.H.influenzae or Staph.aureus.	
/	17. What bacteria is likely to cause pneumonia in a child with cystic fibrosi	
	d.violent coughing causes high B/P& only the lymphocytes can survive	
< /	②, The bacteria grow in the PMN's and kills them, so lymphocytes are hi	
/	a. The pertussis toxin is a lymphocytosis promoting factor.b. The bacteria grow in the lymphocytes and turns on their reproductive	rata
	16. Increased Cell-lymphocytes in the blood in whooping cough is due to:	

27. A 45 year old male who works in a meat-packing factory presents to a hospital with history of intermittent fever, chills, sweats and malaise for the past few days. Small faintly staining gram negative rods are isolated from blood culture. The lab findings are :CO2 required, fails to grow in thionin but grows in basic fuchsin,& Urease(+) ; likely the organism is : A) Bacillus anthracis B) Bacillus cereus (C) Brucella abortus 28. A reason for doing blood culture parallel with sputum culture for pneumococci is: a, Streptococcus pneumoniae is never isolated from sputum. 6)50% of patients with pneumococcal pneumonia have negative sputum cultures. c. The sputum became contaminated with saliva. d.Strept. pneumoniae is an obligate intracellular & cannot be cultured. 29. All are true for Rhinoviruses EXCEPT: a. more than 128 serotypes b.optimum temperature is 35 C& labile to acidic-pHs c.cause common cold(URTI) (d) Frequently cause diarrhea in young children 30. The Enterococcal-endocarditis-bacteremia (fever) is best characterized as: persistent but <u>low</u> level b. sporadic but high level c. persistent <u>high</u> level 31. A patient with UTI (urgency, dysuria, & frequency), his urine examination revealed pyouria, yet with non-significant bacteriuria - count. Possible cause is (are): The patient has taken antibiotic- treatment before urine examination. b. Tumors or Urinary tuberculosis. c.Ureaplasma, or Chlamydia-urinary tract infections (D). All of above 32. The primary virulence factor of Corynebacterium diphtheriae is: a. Survive within macrophages B. Capsule C. Endotoxin **D** Exotoxin 33. Bubonic plague is transmitted by: a. respiratory secretions b.fecal/oral route Effea-bites d.contaminated blood 34. The causative agent of pneumonic plague is: (a) Yersinia pestis b. Streptococcus pneumonia c.H. influenza d.B.anthracis 35. The primary virulence factor of Haemophilus influenzae type b is: (a)capsule b.pili c. neurotoxin d. ability to grow in macrophage 36. In tubercular meningitis, the predominant form of WBCs and glucose level is: a. PMNs, normal glucose b. PMNs, low glucose (C) lymphocytes, & moderate low glucose d. Lymphocytes, high glucose 37. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Legionella pneumophila? A)Fastidious Gram(-) rods survive within protozoa & WBCs (intracellulare-MO). B).Requires L-cysteine for growth © can grow on MAC medium, at 42°C 38. All are true for Mycobacterium tuberculosis EXCEPT: A)It becomes resistant to antibiotics at a high rate. B. Slow growth(3-6wks) before colonies appear on LJ medium OIt contains a small amount of lipid in its cell wall, therefore it is not Gram-stained D) The antigen in the skin test is a protein extracted from the MTB organism. E) The majority of PPD positive individuals do not develop the tuberculosis disease. 39. What is the common causative agent of acute osteomyelitis:? (a)Staphylococcus aureus b.Streptococcus pyogenes c.Epidermophyton 40. CSF of a patient with typical meningeal symptoms reveals WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose, CRP(+) and slightly elevated protein. Possible agent: a.Extracellular bacteria. b.Tuberculosis. c.Fungi. **W**iruses.

14

	41. Which virus is most likely to infect B lymphocytes?
	a.Human immunodeficiency virus 💮 Epstein Barr virus
	c. Human T cell leukemia virus d.none of the above
	42. A 9-year-old child is admitted with symptoms of meningitis. A Gram stain of the
	cerebrospinal fluid reveals gram-positive cocci in chains and in pairs. After 24 hours of
	incubation, alpha-hemolytic, small, gray, moist colonies with a concave center are found on
	the Blood A Plate and CHOC. Which of the following biochemical results would be most
	representative of this isolate?
	(A) Optochin disk sensitive;Bile Esculine (-,-) B) glucose (+); maltose positive; ONPG (-)
	C) Pyr positive; Bile Esculine (-,-) D) CAMP test positive; Bile Esculine (-,-)
وتعدر	H-COMPLETE ALL of The Followings:
	Polio viruses is transmitted among human by and bern but rabies by flea
17	2. Herpes simplex virus I causes recurrent cold sores but Rhinoviruses causes. Cold
74	-3. The medium used in testing Elick's test (diphtheria-exotoxin) ismedium.
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#/harmen	De vaccination of MID is a niving A moneters of annual Mycobacterium.
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. E.	8. Dimorphic fungi show yeast form at
Contract of the second	9.—Bacteroids and pneumocystis carini causes
Luciania	11. Name the media used for culturing sputum:
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14	18. Honeymoon cystitis is caused by (2words genus and species)
	19. Acute gingivitis is caused by for backgrown
(/	3
\sim	Is the oxidase test positive (+) or negative (-) for the following organisms (4 points):
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa(***),Neisseria meningitidis(****)Moraxella catarrhalis()Yersinia pestis(***)
*	
	III- CHOOSE only (ONE) of the followings:
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	,that appear parallel ("V" L, or "Y" arrangements) gives black colonies in presence of
	potassium telurite, catalase (+), non motile. Cells contain metachromatic granules;
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	A-Possible organism is (2 words)
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	H- From a Para nasal swab a Very small, nonmotile, strictly aerobic, fastidious, gram-negative
	coccobacillus that does not grow on common laboratory media without supplementing with
	charcoal, starch, blood, or albumin to absorb toxic substances; Oxidizes amino acids, but
	does not ferment carbohydrates; Fimbriae present, but <u>not</u> primarily involved in adherence;
	Exotoxin and hemagglutinin mediate attachment, oxidase (+) and Urease (-)
	Pertusis
	A-Possible organism is (2wordsh.ar.hadedah.deda
	B- Disease control is by . Wes Con a which is prepared from

Ken 34-1

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF APPLIED MEICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

FINAL EXAM

1 ist SEMESTER 1433/1434H

COURSE TITLE:

Microbiology practice CLS 417

COURSE INSTRUCTIOR:

PROF. DR. T. EL-KERSH

DAY / DATE:

SUNDAY 24/02/1434H(6/01/2013)

TIME ALLOWED:

2 hours

X

STUDENT NAME

STUDENT NUMBER

SIGNATURE

46. *If LF colonies on McConkey were isolated from stool of <2 years old child were Indole and MR (+) but VP& citrate (-), and agglutinated with enteropathogenic-antisera of this pathogen. The organism is likely: b. E.coli a.Campylobacter jejuni d. V.parahemolyticus c.Enterococcus fecalis 17. *Recent virus infection is diagnosed by the demonstration in serum-specimen of which immune globulin antibodies: C.IgM a. Ig A b.lg G d.IgD 18. A 70-year-old female patient was readmitted to a local hospital with fever and chills following cardiac surgery at a major teaching institution. A Gram-positive cocci in chain grew from the blood cultures within 24 hours. Initial tests indicated that this isolate catalase negative, & resistant to penicillin. The most likely organism is: b. Nejsseria a. Streptococcus pneumoniae c. Group A streptococcus d./Enterococcus 19. In the above case further testing revealed that the isolate possessed the group D antigen, it was not β-lactamase-positive, but was resistant to vancomycin. The most likely identification of this isolate is a. Enterococcus faecalis b. Enterococcus durans d. S. pneumoniae c. Enterococcus cassiflavus 20. The treatment of choice for the isolate in above question is: b.Gentamicin and ampicillin a. Gentamicin c. Ciprofloxacin d.Rifampin 21. Which of the following is the predominant flora of the mouth that is the major cause of dental caries? a. α-hemolytic viridans streptococci b. Lactobacillus c.S. epidermidis 22. M. Tuberculosis in the sputum of patients with tuberculosis. After digestion of the sputum, isolation is best accomplished using b. Löffler's medium c.Thayer-Martin agar a. Sheep blood agar d. Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium (e.)Löwenstein-Jensen medium 23. C. diphtheriae may be difficult to isolate from the nasopharynx without the use of special media. The medium of choice is a. Sheep blood agar/or chocolate agar/b/Löffler's /or Tinesdales medium c. Thayer-Martin agar /or Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium d. Löwenstein-Jensen medium 24. V. cholerae, the causative agent of cholera, is best isolated after APW enrichment on: a. Sheep blood agar/or chocolate agar b. Löffler's /or Tinesdales medium c. Thaver-Martin agar d. Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium 25. The therapy of choice for Clostridium difficile- pseudomembranous enterocolitis is a. Penicillin b.Ampicillin c. Erythromycin d. Vancomycin 26. The most common human -portal of entry for C. tetani, the cause of tetanus, is the: (a. dirty wounds of Skin b. Gastrointestinal tract d. Genital tract c. Respiratory tract 27. A CSF specimen of a patient suspected with N.meningitidis ,the direct gram stained smear should show: (a.) many neutrophils and intracellular gram-negative cocci b. many neutrophils and intracellular gram-negative rods c. many neutrophils and gram-positive cocci in pairs

d. many neutrophils and gram-positive cocci in clusters

28. Congenital syphilis infection: can be effectively prevented by proper screening of expectant mothers. b. does not result in any long-term effects past the first year of life. c. Develop late in infants born to infected mothers for at least one year. d. is never life-threatening. 29. Which is NOT TRUE for Mycobacterium tuberculosis? b. Survive and multiply in macrophages (WBC) a.Obligate aerobe (C. Grows rapidly as compared with staphylococcus d. high (60 %)lipids in its cell wall 30. Only 50 % of patient with MTB show positive acid fast bacilli in ZN staining therefore the most reliable procedure for the diagnosis of MTB infection is: a.Just acid-fast staining (ZN) b.PPD (tuberculin)skin test c. culture of sputum specimen on LI medium d.just x ray chest examination 31. The selective agent in LJ medium for Mycobacterium TB to inhibit growth of Gram(+), Gram (-) bacteria and yeast is: a. Methylene blue (b. Malachite green c. NaCl salt d.combined drugs 32. A 2-year-old child was admitted to the hospital with acute meningitis., The Gram stain revealed Gram-positive short rods, which showed umbrella motility at 27 C but not at 37 C, What is the most likely organism causing the disease? N. meningitidis, group A b.N. meningitidis, group C c. Listeria monocytogenes d.Streptococcus pneumoniae 33. The following bacteria, transmitted by respiratory secretions inhalation (EXCEPT): b.Corynebacterium diphtheriae a.Mycobacterium tuberculosis c.Neisseria meningitidis d. Neisseria gonorrhoea 34. HUMAN is the only Reservoir for All of the following bacteria (EXCEPT): a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis & Corynebacterium diphtheriae b. Neisseria meningitidis & Neisseria gonorrhoea (c. Listeria monocytrogens and Staphylococcus saprophyticus d. Streptococcus pyogenes(GAS) & Staphylococcus aureus 35. The color of Corynebacterium dipatheriae colonies on Tinesdals medium is a. red to reddish color (b. black colonies surrounded by brownish hallow c.green color with black hallow d. As mercury drops 36. Corynebacterium diphtheria produce: a. / Exotoxin that stop protein synthesis b. Endotoxin that stop protein synthesis d.Invade tissues & blood c.Capsule surrounding the cells 37. Which of the following organisms is catalase NEGATIVE: Corynebacterium diphtheria and normal diphtheroides Listeria monocytogens and staphylococci c.)Lactobacilli the normal flora of vagina and mouth d. micrococci 38. The most frequently isolated anaerobe from human clinical specimens is: a. Clostridium perfringens (b. Bacteroides fragilis. D.Fusobacterium nucleatum c.Clostridium tetani. 39. *One of the first infections that present with AIDS patients is: (a.\$almonellosis b.Shigellosis (c.Thrush (Candidiasis) d.Legionnaires' Disese 40. *The pathogenic mechanisms that make Helicobacter pylori the causative agent of gastritis include All of the following (EXCEPT): Invasive abilities. B.Mucinase & urease production. C. motility & hemolysin 41. The most common cause of pneumonia among children under one year is: c.rhinoviruses d. Respiratory S virus b. Penumococcus a.influenza virus 42. The vaccine to prevent disease eaused by Bordetella pertussis is: (b. whole killed cells and/or acellular protein vaccine a. attenuated vaccine c.a toxoid d.capsular polysaccharide

0.		
\	43. Which of the following is mismatched?	
0	a.Bacillus anthracis — cytotoxin b.Vibrio cholerae — enterotoxin	
	e.Clostridium tetani – neurotoxin (d.Streptococcus pyogenes – endotoxin	
Marketonic .	44. Rhinoviruses cause:	
(a.influenza b.diphtheria (c.)common colds (coryza) d.whooping cough	
	45. Legionella pneumophila is transmitted to human by:	
1.	a.fecal/orally b. biting arthropods c. sexually d. parenterally	
O/	d. inhalation of bacteria in aersolized contaminated water or soil	
198	46. Mycoplasma pneumoniae causes:	
8	anginiar, ang production and areas and a second	
1	47. In chlamydial-conjunctivitis the best procedure for lab diagnosis is:	
	a. eye swab -gram staining (b.)eye swab for iodine staining of inclusion bodies c. eye swab and culture on chocolate agar c. eye swab for ZN staining	
V		
	48. A CSF-specimen, revealed WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose,	
	&moderately elevated protein. This would indicate meningitis of type?: a. bacterial b. fungal C. wiral d. Mycobacteria	
V	49. Which of the following is mismatched?	
1	A.xenograft – transplant between different species	
	B. allograft – transplant between twins	
	Clautograft - transplant tissue from one part of the body to another D.isograft - transplant between genetically identical people	
	50. HLA (human leukocyte antigens)	e and the latest and
5	A.are used for tissue typing B.are responsible for allograft rejection	
	C.are determined by major histocompatibility complex genes Dall of the above	
	—51. Humoral immunity is transferable & it is associated with:	8
	a. T lymphocytes & specific cytokines	
	b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. all of above	
	52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with:	
a	(a.) lymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells	
V	b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. All of above	
1	53. Neisseria gonorrhoeae has which of the following biochemical characteristics?	
(A) glucose : maltose : sucrose -, lactose -	
	B) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose -, lactose +	
	C) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose -, lactose -	
- Company of the State of the S	D) glucose , maltose , sucrose , lactose	
	54. Versinia enterocolitica is :	
	a) motile at 37° c, nonmotile at 25° c b) biochemically inactive	
	c) nonmotile at 37° c, motile at 25° cd) oxidase-positive and ornithine-positive	ywęczoniszenie na uskonoślik
The constitution of the second	55. Put at LEFT the English letter for target action of following drugs(5degrees):	
	Aminoglycoside A. Cell wall synthesis	
	Ampicillin B. Folic acid metabolism	
	7 Trimethoprim C. Protein synthesis	management and a
	Ciprofloxacin D.mRNA polymerse	5
	Rifampin E. DNA gyrase	Minimum
	56 Beta-lactamase is:	
	a) an enzyme produced by penicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus	
	b) the active part of the penicillin molecule	
	c) an enzyme that confers susceptibility to penicillin	
	d) In enzyme that inactivates penicillin	Halland Folksomy orthographical
	57. Plasmodium mataria causes malaria in human & it is transmitted by bites of:	≠ 2000000000000000000000000000000000000
	(a. mosquitoes b. sand fly c. Tsetse fly D. Ticks	

>		shmania causes skin lesions in a. mosquitoes — (b)sand fly	human & it is transmitted by bites of: c. Tsetse fly D. House fly	
6	59. Tox	oplasmosis, human get it by it	ngestion or inhalation, it cause in new born ba	-
No.		Hydrocephaly b. Micro-cepha laria is caused by:	alve, eye lesions of retinitis—d. mental retardati	Off
6		AF's	oxoplasma gondii	Control of the Contro
			ntamoeba histolytica	5
		n <i>II. Quantitative relationship.</i> · 1,and C if 1/2 is 50/50 (at LEF	s :Qs: 1 through 9: Put A (at LEFT) if 1 is > 2 ar T) in-front of Q number.	nd B
	Commission of the second		es fragilis to grow in presence of high bile salt co row in presence of high bile salt concentration	ncentration
	A -		in to block the release of the neurotransmitter gain to block the release of the neurotransmitter a	
			ctose concentration in TSI agar medium . tose concentration in KI agar medium .	
	A -		Salmonella typhi cells to cause disease in huma Shigella spp. to cause disease in human adult.	an adult.
	8		ides species found on the skin of a healthy huma	
	B		nosocomial infections due to C.tetatini . nosocomial infections due to C.difficile .	
	A -		nity-acquired urinary tract infections that are due nity-acquired urinary tract infections that are due	
	B	• •	cases of Campylobacter jejuni recovered from blocases of Campylobacter fetus recovered from blo	1
	A		nal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella en nal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella typ	
			dicate the MOST IMPORTANT VIRULENCE	,
		R listed on the right for each o may be used once, more than oi	f the ORGANISMS listed on the left. Each letter acc or not at all	ea
	G 1.	Treponema pallidum	A. Anti-phagocytic capsule	
	A 2	Bacteroide fragilis	B. Production of exotoxins	
1	3 2 = 3.	Shigella,EHEC & EIEC	C. Growth in cells & Invasion of tissues	
" &-	1 4.		D. Survive in WBCs	Registration (180
	47 5	Brucella spp V.cholerae or ETEC	E All of the above	
	26	Chlamydia trachomatis	Account.	
	A 7	Clostridium perfringenes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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KING SAUD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF APPLIED MEICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

FINAL EXAM

1^{ist} SEMESTER 1433/1434H

COURSE TITLE.

Microbiology practice CLS 417

COURSE INSTRUCTION:

PROF. DR. T. EL-KERSH

DAY / DATE:

SUNDAY 24/02/1434H(6/01/2013)

TIME ALLOWED:

2 hours

STUDENT NAME ABDULLAH HAJED AL HARB I
STUDENT NUMBER 428 101 693
SIGNATURE

Prof Dr Talat EL-KERSH -34-1

	16. *If LF colonies on McConkey were isolated from stool of <2 years old child were
	Indole and MR (+) but VP& citrate (-), and agglutinated with enteropathogenic-antisera
1	of this pathogen. The organism is likely:
1	a.Campylobacter jejuni (b)E.coli
	c.Enterococcus fecalis d. V.parahemolyticus
	17. *Recent virus infection is diagnosed by the demonstration in serum-specimen of
	which immune globulin antibodies:
C	a. Ig A blg G c.IgM d.IgD
/~	18. A 70-year-old female patient was readmitted to a local hospital with
	fever and chills following cardiac surgery at a major teaching institution.
	A Gram-positive cocci in chain grew from the blood cultures within 24 hours.
	Initial tests indicated that this isolate catalase negative, & resistant to penicillin. The
	most likely organism is:
-	a. Streptococcus pneumoniae b. Neisseria
	c. Group A streptococcus (d.)Enterococcus
	19. In the above case further testing revealed that the isolate possessed the group D
	antigen, it was not β -lactamase-positive, but was resistant to vancomycin. The most likely
	identification of this isolate is
	(a.Enterococcus faecalis b. Enterococcus durans
	c. Enterococcus cassiflavus d. S. pneumoniae
	20. The treatment of choice for the isolate in above question is:
	a. Gentamicin (b.Gentamicin and ampicillin
Square of the same	c. Ciprofloxacin d.Rifampin
	21. Which of the following is the predominant flora of the mouth that is
	the major cause of dental caries?
	a α-hemolytic viridans streptococci b. Lactobacillus c.S. epidermidis
	22. M. tuberculosis in the sputum of patients with tuberculosis. After digestion of the
	sputtum, isolation is best accomplished using
Service Control of the Control of th	a.Sheep blood agar b. Löffler's medium c.Thayer-Martin agar
	d. Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
	23. C. diphtheriae may be difficult to isolate from the nasopharynx without
	the use of special media. The medium of choice is
	a. Sheep blood agar/or chocolate agar (b)Löffler's /or Tinesdales medium c. Thayer-Martin agar /or Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
8	•
	d. Löwenstein-Jensen medium 24. <i>V. eholerae</i> , the causative agent of cholera, is best isolated after APW enrichment on:
	a. Sheep blood agar/or chocolate agar b. Löffler's /or Tinesdales medium
	c. Thayer-Martin agar (d. Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
1	25. The therapy of choice for Clostridium difficile- pseudomembranous enterocolitis is
	Penicillin b.Ampicillin c. Erythromycin d.Vancomycin
	26. The most common human -portal of entry for <i>C. tetani</i> , the cause of tetanus, is the:
	(a. Alirty wounds of Skin b. Gastrointestinal tract
l,	c. Respiratory tract d. Genital tract
	27. A CSF specimen of a patient suspected with N.meningitidis ,the direct gram stained
V.	smear should show:
	a. many neutrophils and intracellular gram-negative cocci
_	(b) many neutrophils and intracellular gram-negative rods
	c. many neutrophils and gram-positive cocci in pairs
	d. many neutrophils and gram-positive cocci in clusters

	28. Congenital syphilis infection:
	(a.) can be effectively prevented by proper screening of expectant mothers.
4	b. does not result in any long-term effects past the first year of life.
	c. Develop late in infants born to infected mothers for at least one year.
	d. is never life-threatening.
	29. Which is NOT TRUE for Mycobacterium tuberculosis?
	a. Obligate aerobe b. Survive and multiply in macrophages (WBC)
	Grows rapidly as compared with staphylococcus d. high (60 %)lipids in its cell wall
,	(C. Grows rapidly as compared with staphylococcus d. high (ob 70) plus in its cent wan
K	30. Only 50 % of patient with MTB show positive acid fast bacilli in ZN staining
	therefore the most reliable procedure for the diagnosis of MTB infection is:
	a.Just acid-fast staining (ZN) b.PPD (tuberculin)skin test
	Culture of sputum specimen on LJ medium d.just x ray chest examination
SOURCE	31. The selective agent in LJ medium for Mycobacterium TB to inhibit growth of
	Gram(+), Gram (-) bacteria and yeast is:
1	a Methylene blue (b) Malachite green c. NaCl salt d.combined drugs
ζ.	32. A 2-year-old child was admitted to the hospital with acute meningitis., The Gram
	stain reyealed Gram-positive short rods, which showed umbrella motility at 27 C but not
	at 37 C. What is the most likely organism causing the disease?
	a. <i>N. meningitidis</i> , group A b. <i>N. meningitidis</i> , group C
barren	CListeria monocytogenes d.Streptococcus pneumoniae
	33. The following bacteria, transmitted by respiratory secretions inhalation (EXCEPT):
	a.Mycobacterium tuberculosis b.Corynebacterium diphtheriae
4	c.Neisseria meningitidis d.Neisseria gonorrhoea
De la companya di santa	34. HUMAN is the only Reservoir for All of the following bacteria (EXCEPT):
~ 3,	a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis & Corynebacterium diphtheriae
	b. Neisseria meningitidis &Neisseria gonorrhoea
	C. Listeria monocytrogens and Staphylococcus saprophyticus
	d. Streptococcus pyogenes(GAS) & Staphylococcus aureus
6	35. The color of Corynebacterium diphtheriae colonies on Tinesdals medium is
	a. red to reddish color
Samuel Control	c.green color with black hallow d. As mercury drops
700	36. Corynebacterium diphtheria produce:
-	a. Exotoxin that stop protein synthesis (b)Endotoxin that stop protein synthesis
/	c.Capsule surrounding the cells d.Invade tissues & blood
/	37. Which of the following organisms is catalase NEGATIVE:
	a. Corynebacterium diphtheria and normal diphtheroides
	b. Listeria monocytogens and staphylococci
	c. Lactobacilli the normal flora of vagina and mouth d, micrococci
	38. The most frequently isolated anaerobe from human clinical specimens is:
/ J	(Schostridium perfringens b.Bacteroides fragilis.
	c.Clostridium tetani. D.Fusobacterium nucleatum
/ .	39. *One of the first infections that present with AIDS patients is:
/	a.Salmonellosis b.Shigellosis ©Thrush (Candidiasis) d.Legionnaires' Disese
(40. *The pathogenic mechanisms that make Helicobacter pylori the causative agent of
i arran	gastritis include All of the following (EXCEPT):
$\overline{}$	gastinis include Air of the following (EACELT).
1	a. invasive abilities. B. Mucinase & urease production. Omotility & hemolysin
/ ^	41. The most common cause of pneumonia among children under one year is: (a) (a) (a) (b) Penumococcus c.rhinoviruses d. Respiratory S virus
/ 4	
_	42. The vaccine to prevent disease caused by Bordetella pertussis is: а. attenuated vaccine b) whole killed cells and/or acellular protein vaccine
	a. attenuated vaccine b) whole killed cells and/or acellular protein vaccine d capsular polysaccharide
	CZG TOYOUT O CZOSUIZU MOTVSICCITZBUCC

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₹ 43. Which of the following is mismatched?
          a.Bacillus anthracis - cytotoxin b.Vibrio cholerae enterotoxin
           c. Clostridium tetani - neurotoxin (d) Streptococcus pyogenes - endotoxin
   44 Rhinoviruses cause:
                         b.diphtheria c. common colds (coryza)
                                                                    d.whooping cough
         (a)influenza
   45. Legionella pneumophila is transmitted to human by:
                                                     c. sexually
                                                                     d. parenterally
          a.fecal/orally b. biting arthropods
         @inhalation of bacteria in aersolized contaminated water or soil
   46. Mycoplasma pneumoniae causes:
                                           b.tonsilitis
                                                                        d.influenza
         aprimary atypical pneumonia
                                                         c.otitis
   47. In chlamydial-conjunctivitis the best procedure for lab diagnosis is:
         a. eye swab -gram staining (b) eye swab for iodine staining of inclusion bodies
                                                            c. eye swab for ZN staining
           c. eye swab and culture on chocolate agar
  48. A CSF-specimen, revealed WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose,
      & moderately elevated protein. This would indicate meningitis of type?:
          a. bacterial
                        b. fungal
                                     (C) viral
                                                  d. Mycobacteria
× 49. Which of the following is mismatched?
          A.xenograft – transplant between different species
      Ballograft - transplant between twins
          C.autograft - transplant tissue from one part of the body to another
          Disograft - transplant between genetically identical people
   50. III.A (harman leukocyte antigens)
           A.are used for tissue typing B.are responsible for allograft rejection
           C.are determined by major histocompatibility complex genes D.all of the above
   51. Humoral immunity is transferable & it is associated with:
           (a)T lymphocytes & specific cytokines
            b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies
   52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with:
            a.T lymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells
                                                               c. All of above
           ©B lymphocytes & specific antibodies
   53. Neisserja gonorrhoeae has which of the following biochemical characteristics?
          😿 glucose +, maltose -, sucrose -, lactose -
           B) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose +, lactose +
          C) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose -, lactose
          D) glucose -, maltose -, sucrose -, lactose
   54. Yersinia enterocolitica is:
       (a) motile at 37° c, nonmotile at 25° c b) biochemically inactive
          c) nonmotile at 37° c, motile at 25° cd) oxidase-positive and ornithine-positive
   55. Put at LEFT the English letter for target action of following drugs(5degrees):
                   Aminoglycoside \( \sigma \) \( \Lambda \). Cell wall synthesis
                                            B. Folic acid metabolism
                     Ampicillin-
                     Trimethoprim C. Protein synthesis
Ciprofloxacin D.mRNA polymerse
Rifampin E. DNA gyrase
       -Beta-lactamase is:
           a) an enzyme produced by penicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus
           b) the active part of the penicillin molecule
           an enzyme that confers susceptibility to penicillin
         ∞(d) an enzyme that inactivates penicillin
    57. Plasmodium mataria causes malaria in human & it is transmitted by bites of:
                             b. sand fly c. Tsetse fly
          (a)mosquitoes
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Prof Dr Talat EL-KERSH -34-1

58 Leishmania causes skin lesions in human & it is transmitted by bites of: a. mosquitoes (b) sand fly c. Tsetse fly D. House fly 59. Toxoplasmosis, human get it by ingestion or inhalation, it cause in new born baby: Tydrocephaly b. Micro-cephaly c, eye lesions of retinitis d, mental retardation 60. Malaria is caused by: APTasmodium species b.Toxoplasma gondii č.Giardia lamblia d.Entamoeba histolytica Section II. Quantitative relationships: Qs: 1 through 9; Put A (at LEFT)if 1 is > 2 and B if 2 is > 1, and C if 1/2 is 50/50 (at LEFT) in-front of Q number. 1 (1) The ability of Bacteroides fragilis to grow in presence of high bile salt concentration (2) The ability of E coli to grow in presence of high bile salt concentration 2 (1) The ability of C tetan-toxin to block the release of the neurotransmitter glycine, GABA (2) The ability ofc. tetani-toxin to block the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine 3 (1) The relative glucose/lactose concentration in TSI agar medium. (2) The relative glucose/lactose concentration in KI agar medium. 4 (1) The average number of Salmonella typhi cells to cause disease in human adult. (2) The average number of Shigella spp. to cause disease in human adult. 5 (1) The number of Bacteroides species found on the skin of a healthy human adult. (2) The number of Staphylococcus species found on the skin of a healthy human adult? 6 (1) The number of annual nosocomial infections due to C.tetatini. (2) The number of annual nosocomial infections due to C. difficile. 7 (1) The number of community-acquired urinary tract infections that are due to E. coli. (2) The number of community-acquired urinary tract infections that are due to *Proteus*. 8 (1) The number of annual cases of Campylobacter jejuni recovered from blood-cultures (2) The number of annual cases of Campylobacter fetus recovered from blood-cultures. 9 (1) The role of a large animal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella enteritidis. (2) The role of a large animal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella typhi. Section-III-BONUS-Questions 1-7. Indicate the MOST IMPORTANT VIRULENCE FACTOR listed on the right for each of the ORGANISMS listed on the left. Each lettered choice may be used once, more than once or not at all. Treponema pallidum A. Anti-phagocytic capsule B. Production of exotoxins Bacteroide fragilis Shigella, EHEC & EIEC C. Growth in cells & Invasion of tissues D. Survive in WBCs Brucella spp E All of the above V.cholerae or ETEC Chlamydia trachomatis Clostridium perfringenes

KING SAUD UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF APPLIED MEICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

EHVAL EXAM

1 ist SEMESTER 1433/1434H

COURSE TITLE:

Microbiology practice CLS 417

COURSE INSTRUCTION:

PROF. DR. T. EL-KERSH

DAY / DATE:

SUNDAY 24/02/1434H(6/01/2013)

TIME ALLOWED:

2 hours

STUDENT NAME

نواف خلق العتيي

STUDENT NUMBER 5CVI-ILA

SIGNATURE

58 Leishmania causes skin lesions in human & it is transmitted by bites of: a. mosquitoes (b) sand fly c. Tsetse fly D. House fly 59. Toxoplusmosis, human get it by ingestion or inhalation, it cause in new born baby: (a) Hydrocephaly b. Micro-cephaly c. eye lesions of retinitis d. mental retardation 60. Malaria is caused by: Paplasmodium species b.Toxoplasma gondii c.Giardia lamblia d.Entamoeba histolytica Section II. Quantitative relationships:Qs: 1 through 9: Put A (at LEFT)if 1 is > 2 and B if 2 is > 1, and C if 1/2 is 50/50 (at LEFT) in-front of Q number. 1 (1) The ability of Bacteroides fragilis to grow in presence of high bile salt concentration (2) The ability of E coli to grow in presence of high bile salt concentration 2 (1) The ability of C tetan-toxin to block the release of the neurotransmitter glycine, GABA (2) The ability ofc. tetani-toxin to block the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine 3 (1) The relative glucose/lactose concentration in TSI agar medium. (2) The relative glucose/lactose concentration in KI agar medium. 4 (1) The average number of Salmonella typhi cells to cause disease in human adult. (2) The average number of Shigella spp. to cause disease in human adult. 5 (1) The number of Bacteroides species found on the skin of a healthy human adult. (2) The number of Staphylococcus species found on the skin of a healthy human adult. 6_(4) The number of annual nosocomial infections due to C.tetatini . (2) The number of annual nosocomial infections due to C.difficile. 7 (1) The number of community-acquired urinary tract infections that are due to E. coli. (2) The number of community-acquired urinary tract infections that are due to *Proteus*. 8(1) The number of annual cases of Campylobacter jejuni recovered from blood-cultures (2) The number of annual cases of Campylobacter fetus recovered from blood-cultures. 9 (1) The role of a large animal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella enteritidis. (2) The role of a large animal reservoir in the transmission of Salmonella typhi. Section-III-BONUS-Questions 1-7. Indicate the MOST IMPORTANT VIRULENCE FACTOR listed on the right for each of the ORGANISMS listed on the left. Each lettered choice may be used once, more than once or not at all. Treponema pallidum A. Anti-phagocytic capsule Bacteroide fragilis B. Production of exotoxins Shigella, EHEC & EIEC C. Growth in cells & Invasion of tissues D. Survive in WBCs Brucella spp V.cholerae or ETEC E. All of the above Chlamydia trachomatis Clostridium perfringenes ProXDr Talai EL-KERSH -34-1 5

	Sec.A-Final Exam CLS-417 1ist Semester 1433/1	434H	
	Student Name:Student No: 4.7.	7.101181	
	1-Chose SINGLE BEST ANSWER:	/ 101131	
	1. Undulant fever is caused by:		
<u>C</u>	a.members of the genus Borrelia b.members of the genus Haemoph		
	c.members of the genus Yersinea @members of the genus Brucella.	w ^{ppo}	
	2. Yersinia pestis that causes bubonic plague also causes:		
	a.black plague - b.sylvatic (forest) plague		
	c. pneumonic plague d. septicaemic plague e all the above		
	3. Rheumatic fever is caused by:		
	Staphylococcus aureus / b.Hemophilus aegyptisc.Streptococcus pyogenesd.Neisseria meningitidis		
+	4. Fordentify Strept.pneumoniae on BA medium, susceptibility to -	diely is nead:	
	a. Novobiocin b.Bacitracin c.pptochin d. metronidazol		
[5. Susceptibility to Methacillin is tested on all hospital strains of:		
	a. liptospira interrogans b.E.coli c.Enterococcus fecalis d)	S.aureus /	
	6. Members of Enterobacteriaceae which gives on TSI (A slant/A bu		
	(a)Lactose fermentor b.Lactose non-fermentor c. late Lacto		
	7. All of the following are true about the normal flora EXCEPT:		
	A) Found in a significant percentage of healthy people.		
	B) Induces immunity that might cross-react with other pathogens.		
/	C)Prevents infection by pathogens entering the mucosal surfaces	. 🎤	
	D) Does not cause disease. E) Contaminates some cultures making identification of pathogen	ve difficult	
ĺ.	8. Botulism can be acquired by:	is difficult.	
	(a) improperly canned foods / b.spores contaminate	ed boney in infants	7
1	c.spores contaminated wounds. d.All the abo		-t-
	9. From an ear swab with green-pus, a gram(-)rods, bipolar-motile,		-
. •	McConkey(NLF), Catalase & Oxidase (+), Possibly the organi		
	a.Strep. pneumoniae b.S.aureus c.H.influenzae dPseudom	onas aeruginosa,	g
	10. Which of the followings is a specific serological test for syphilis?)	1
4	a.Weil-felix agglutination b.RPR c.VRDL (DIPHA	· · · · /	
0	Tr. Mycobacterium TB can rapidly be detected in various-specimens (a)LJ medium b.Middlebrook 7.agar c.MIGT d. Cl		
	12. Gardenerella vaginalis in HVS –specimen is identified by:	nocolate agar	
	a-lts growth in streaks on Gardenerella –double Human RBCs ag	ar	
	b)t is Gram variable, sulfa & metronidazole-sensitive (S) but ®		
	c. Absence of PMNs in MB-stain of swab-saline extract, turned f		
	d. Presence of clue-cells in swab-saline extract. E. All the a	bove	
	13. A direct HVS- smear revealed Gram(-) diplococcal cells in side as	nd out side PMNs	
	cells. Which medium should be inoculated to isolate this organism?:		
\mathcal{L}	a. Blood agar $+$ Co2 $+$ 2TM Agar $+$	CO2	
	JOBCYE +cephalosporiny d. Chocolate		
/	14. A CSF specimen was taken from a suspected patients with Neisse best medium to culture the organism is:	ria meningitiais the	
		colate Agar +CO2	
	Chocolate agar +VCN(Thayer Martin medium)		
	15. *Immobilization of motile bacteria in a rice water stool is used to		
	/)	as mirabilis	
Y			
	Describer Tester El WEDON 24 1	w.	
	Prof Dr Talat EL-KERSH -34-1	1	

	1/ *XC + X2 and a land and a land a l
	16. *If LF colonies on McConkey were isolated from stool of <2 years old child were
	Indole and MR (+) but VP& citrate (-), and agglutinated with enteropathogenic-antisera
	of this pathogen. The organism is likely:
	a.Campylobacter jejuni (b].E.coli
	c.Enterococcus fecalis d. V.parahemolyticus
	17. *Recent virus infection is diagnosed by the demonstration in serum-specimen of
	which immune globulin antibodies:
Carried	a. Ig A b.Ig G 🔎 IgM _ d.IgD
	18. A 70-year-old female patient was readmitted to a local hospital with
	fever and chills following cardiac surgery at a major teaching institution.
т.	A Gram-positive cocci in chain grew from the blood cultures within 24 hours.
	Initial tests indicated that this isolate catalase negative, & resistant to penicillin. The
	most likely organism is:
	(a) Streptococcus pneumoniae - b. Neisseria
1	c. Group A streptococcus d. Enterococcus
	19. In the above case further testing revealed that the isolate possessed the group D
]	antigen, it was not β -lactamase-positive, but was resistant to vancomycin. The most likely
¥	identification of this isolate is
	(a) Enterococcus faecalis b. Enterococcus durans
4	
	c. Enterococcus cassiflavus d. S. pneumoniae
	20. The treatment of choice for the isolate in above question is:
\	(a) Gentamicin b. Gentamicin and ampicillin
1	c. Ciprofloxacin d.Rifampin
	21. Which of the following is the predominant flora of the mouth that is
1	the major cause of dental caries?
	(a) \alpha-hemolytic viridans streptococci b. Lactobacillus c.S. epidermidis
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	a. can be effectively prevented by proper screening of expectant mothers.	
	b. does not result in any long-term effects past the first year of life.	
\bigcirc	Develop late in infants born to infected mothers for at least one year.	
/	d. is never life-threatening.	
/	29. Which is NOT TRUE for Mycobacterium tuberculosis?	
(a. Obligate aerobe b. Survive and multiply in macrophages (WBC)	
	(c) Grows rapidly as compared with staphylococcus' d. high (60 %) lipids in its cell wall	
	30. Only 50 % of patient with MTB show positive acid fast bacilli in ZN staining	
	therefore the most reliable procedure for the diagnosis of MTB infection is:	
	a.Just acid-fast staining (ZN) (DPPD (tuberculin)skin test	
	c. culture of sputum specimen on LJ medium d.just x ray chest examination	
	31. The selective agent in LJ medium for Mycobacterium TB to inhibit growth of	
	Gram(+), Gram (-) bacteria and yeast is:	
/ (a. Methylene blue (b.) Malachite green c. NaCl salt d.combined drugs	
	32. A 2-year-old child was admitted to the hospital with acute meningitis., The Gram	
	stain revealed Gram-positive short rods, which showed umbrella motility at 27 C but not	
	at 37 C, What is the most likely organism causing the disease?	
	a. N. meningitidis, group A b.N. meningitidis, group C	
) , L	QListeria monocytogenes d.Streptococcus pneumoniae	
	33. The following bacteria, transmitted by respiratory secretions inhalation (EXCEPT):	
_	a.Mycobacterium tuberculosis b.Corynebacterium diphtheriae	
0	c Neisseria meningitidis / d.Neisseria gonorrhoea	,
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	b. Neisseria meningitidis &Neisseria gonorrhoea	
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Name of the State	d. Streptococcus pyogenes(GAS) & Staphylococcus aureus	/
	35. The color of Corynebacterium diphtheriae colonies on Tinesdals medium is	
	a. red to reddish color black colonies surrounded by brownish hallow	
•	c.green color with black hallow d. As mercury drops	
	36. Corynebacterium diphtheria produce:	
	a Exotoxin that stop protein synthesis b.Endotoxin that stop protein synthesis	
(c.Capsule surrounding the cells d.Invade tissues & blood	
	37. Which of the following organisms is catalase NEGATIVE:	
	a. Corynebacterium diphtheria and normal diphtheroides	
	b. Listeria monocytogens and staphylococci	
	C Lactobacilli the normal flora of vagina and mouth / d. micrococci	
	38. The most frequently isolated anaerobe from human clinical specimens is:	
	a.Clostridium perfringens (b.Bacteroides fragilis. c.Clostridium tetani. D.Fusobacterium nucleatum	
	39. One of the first infections that present with AIDS patients is: a.Salmonellosis b.Shigellosis &Thrush (Candidiasis) d.Legionnaires' Disese	
	a.Salmonellosis b.Shigellosis (Candidiasis) d.Legionnaires' Disese 40. *The mathogenic mechanisms that make Helicobacter pylori the causative agent of	
	gastritis include All of the following (EXCEPT):	
	(a) invasive abilities. B. Mucinase & urease production. C. motility & hemolysin	
	41. The most common cause of pneumonia among children under one year is:	
	(a)influenza virus / b. Penumococcus c.rhinoviruses d. Respiratory S virus	
	42. The vaccine to prevent disease caused by Bordetella pertussis is:	
	a. attenuated vaccine (b) whole killed cells and/or acellular protein vaccine	
į	a autoritation recome	

d.capsular polysaccharide

c.a toxoid

43. Which of the following is mismatched?	
a.Bacillus anthracis - cytotoxin - b.Vibrio cholerae - enterotoxin	
e.Clostridium tetani – neurotoxin	
44. Rhinoviruses cause:	
a.influenza b.diphtheria (C)common colds (coryza) d.whooping cough	
45. Legionella pneumophila is transmitted to human by :	
a.fccal/orally b. biting arthropods c. sexually d. parenterally	
(Linhalation of bacteria in aersolized contaminated water or soil	
46. Mycoplasma pneumoniae causes:	
aprimary atypical pneumonia b.tonsilitis c.otitis d.influenza	v
47. In chlamydial-conjunctivitis the best procedure for lab diagnosis is:	
a. eye swab -gram staining b. eye swab for iodine staining of inclusion bodies	
C)eye swab and culture on chocolate agar c. eye swab for ZN staining	
/ 48. A CSF-specimen, revealed WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose,	
&moderately elevated protein. This would indicate meningitis of type?:	
a, bacterial b, fungal C viral d, Mycobacteria	
49. Which of the following is mismatched?	
A.xenograft – transplant between different species	
B)allograft – transplant between twins	
C.autograft - transplant tissue from one part of the body to another	
D.isograft - transplant between genetically identical people	
50. III.A (human leukocyte antigens)	
A.are used for tissue typing B.are responsible for allograft rejection	
Care determined by major histocompatibility complex genes D.all of the above	Te P
51. Humoral immunity is transferable & it is associated with:	
a. T lymphocytes & specific cytokines	1
(b) B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. all of above	Carterian contract of the cont
52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with:) (
(a) Iymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells	1
b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. All of above	
53. Neiszeria gonorrhoeae has which of the following biochemical characteristics?	
A) Lactose +, maltose +, sucrose +, lactose + /	
B) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose -, lactose +	
C) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose -, lactose	
D) glucose -, maltose -, sucrose -, lactose	
54. Yersinia enterocolitica is:	
a) motile at 37° c, nonmotile at 25° c b) biochemically inactive	
c) nonmotile at 37° c, motile at 25° cd) oxidase-positive and ornithine-positive	and the second s
Volume of the second of the se	and the state of t
55. Put at LEFT the English letter for target action of following drugs(5degrees):	
Aminoglycoside e A. Cell wall synthesis	
A Ampicillin A B. Folic acid metabolism	>
C. Protein synthesis	ı
Ciprofloxacin B D.mRNA polymerse	est.
Rifampin o E. DNA gyrasc	
56. Beta-lactamase is:	
a) an enzyme produced by penicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus	
b) the active part of the penicillin molecule	0-A 0
Dun'enzyme that confers susceptibility to penicillin	BILL
d) an enzyme that inactivates penicillin	
57. Plasmodium mataria causes mataria in human & it is transmitted by bites of:	-
(a.)mosquitoes b. sand fly c. Tsetse fly D.Ticks	
/ 1 m/ market and a second of	Market and Control of the Control of

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KING SAUD UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF APPLIED MEICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

FINAL EXAM

1^{ist} SEMESTER 1433/1434H

COURSE TITLE:

Microbiology practice CLS 417

COURSE INSTRUCTIOR:

PRÓF. DR. T. EL-KERSH

DAY DATE:

SUNDAY 24/02/1434H(6/01/2013)

TIME ALLOWED:

2 hours

STUDENT NAME

Jesep How

STUDENT NUMBER

40 M.1808

SIGNATURE

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,	d. many neutrophils and gram-positive cocci in clusters

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	38. The most frequently isolated anaerobe from human clinical specimens is:
	a.Clostridium perfringens (D.Bacteroides fragilis.
and the same of th	c.Clostridium tetani. D.Fusobacterium nucleatum
r	39. *One of the first infections that present with AIDS patients is:
	a.Salmonellosis b.Shigellosis CThrush (Candidiasis) d.Legionnaires' Disese
AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	40. *The pathogenic mechanisms that make Helicobacter pylori the causative agent of
	gastritis include All of the following (EXCEPT):
1	41. The most common cause of pneumonia among children under one year is:
/	a.influenza virus b. Penumococcus c.rhinoviruses (2) Respiratory S virus
	42. The vaceine to prevent disease caused by Bordetella pertussis is:
	a. attenuated vaccine (b) whole killed cells and/or acellular protein vaccine
	c.a toxoid d.capsular polysaccharide
	Book Pr

43. Which of the following is mismatched?	
a.Bacillus anthracis - cytotoxin b.Vibrio cholerae enterotoxin	
c.Clostridium tetani – neurotoxin de Streptococcus pyogenes – endotoxin	
44. Rhinoviruses cause:	
a.influenza b.diphtheria @common colds (coryza) d.whooping cough	
45. Legionella pneumophila is transmitted to human by:	
a.fecal/orally b. biting arthropods c. sexually d. parenterally	
(1) inhalation of bacteria in aersolized contaminated water or soil	
46. Mycoplasma pneumoniae causes:	
@primary atypical pneumonia b.tonsilitis c.otitis d.influenza	
47. In chlamydial-conjunctivitis the best procedure for lab diagnosis is:	
a. eye swab -gram staining (b) eye swab for iodine staining of inclusion bodies	
c. eye swab and culture on chocolate agar c. eye swab for ZN staining	<i></i>
48. A CSF-specimen, revealed WBC (primarily lymphocytes), normal glucose,	and the second
&moderately elevated protein. This would indicate meningitis of type?:	
a. bacterial b. fungal @ viral d. Mycobacteria	
49. Which of the following is mismatched?	
A.xenograft – transplant between different species	
Ballograft – transplant between twins	
C.autograft - transplant tissue from one part of the body to another	
D.isograft transplant between genetically identical people	
50. DEA (human leukocyte antigens)	
A.are used for tissue typing B.are responsible for allograft rejection	1
C.are determined by major histocompatibility complex genes all of the above	
51. Humoral immunity is transferable & it is associated with:	
a. T lymphocytes & specific cytokines B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. all of above	and the second second second second second
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	12
52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with:	12
52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with: (AT lymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells	12
52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with: AT lymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. All of above	12
52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with:	12
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52. Cell-mediated immunity, is none transferable & it is associated with: AT lymphocytes & their specific cytokines to regulate other immune cells b. B lymphocytes & specific antibodies c. All of above 53. Neisseria gonorrhoeae has which of the following biochemical characteristics? Aglucose +, maltose +, sucrose +, lactose + B) glucose +, maltose +, sucrose +, lactose +	12
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58		mia causes skin lesions in ht osquitoes — (b) sand fly	tman & it is transmitted by bites of: c. Tsetse fly D. House fly
59			stion or inhalation, it cause in new born baby:
- /			c) eye lesions of retinitis d. mental retardation
60). Malaria	is caused by:	
	7,57		plasma gondii
		6"	noeba histolytica
	2 is > 1,ar	nd C if 1/2 is 50/50 (at LEFT) i	
			ragilis to grow in presence of high bile salt concentration
19	Commence of the Commence of th	 The ability of E coli to grow 	in presence of high bile salt concentration
	D		
		and	to block the release of the neurotransmitter glycine, GABA
and the second s	(2	2) The ability ofc. tetani-toxin	to block the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine
	<i>C</i> 24		(C
	~	-	se concentration in TSI agar medium .
3 approximation	(2	2) The relative glucose/lactos	e concentration in KL agar medium .
	A 2 (1	() The overes number of Co	tracealla typhi polle to pouga diagona in human adult
	and the same of th		Imonella typhi cells to cause disease in human adult.
f. married	and the second	2) The average number of 511	igella spp. to cause disease in human adult.
6	A 5/1	N The number of Rectamides	species found on the skin of a healthy human adult.
	, ,		ccus species found on the skin of a healthy human adult.
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Marin Page	D 6 (1	1)-The number of annual nos	ocomial infections due to C.tetatini .
	April 1		ocomial infections due to C.difficile .
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	A 7-11	The number of community-	acquired urinary tract infections that are due to E. coli.
_	a production of		acquired urinary tract infections that are due to Proteus.
Samuel Control of the			
	B 8.(1) The number of annual case	es of Campylobacter jejuni recovered from blood-cultures
	(2	?) The number of annual case	es of Campylobacter fetus recovered from blood-cultures.
E.			
	A 9,14	The role of a large animal r	eservoir in the transmission of Salmonella enteritidis.
	(2	2) The role of a large animal r	eservoir in the transmission of Salmonella typhi.
< 12	/		
			ate the MOST IMPORTANT VIRULENCE
		need on the right for each of the once	e ORGANISMS listed on the left. Each lettered
- D		eponema pallidum	A. Anti-phagocytic capsule
Á	No.	ecteroide fragilis	B. Production of exotoxins
Ce	and the second second	igella,EHEC & EIEC	C. Growth in cells & Invasion of tissues
in the same of the	Service and an india		D. Survive in WBCs
0		ucella spp	
	patron to walk	cholerae or ETEC	E All of the above
		nlamydia trachomatis	
نا ك	7 <i>Cl</i> .	ostridium perfringenes	
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Deanship of Admission and Registration King Saud University Edugate

Date: 07/01/2013 Time: 12:38

الفصل الأول 1433/1433 うれったらい

جامعة الملك سعود عمادة شؤون القبول والتسجيل البوابة الالكترونية الوقت : 12:38

التاريخ : 1434/02/25

صفحة 1 من 1

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	طارق بن علي بن مساعد الغامدي	نواف بن خلف بن جحيش الغبيوي العتيبي	عبدالله بن سعد بن سعيد الزهري الغامدي	سليمان بن حمد بن عبدالله ال محمدليث الصيعري	طارق بن مفلح بن عبدالله السحيمي البلوي	عائض بن سعد بن عايض ناهس	عبدالله بن هاجد بن سليم السليمي الحربي	ریاض بن سعید بن حسن خشیعه	عبدالرزاق بن محمد بن صالح البهيجان	معاذ بن خالد بن عبدالله شديد	علي بن عبدالرحمن بن عبدالله آل فريج	فارس بن خالد بن ابراهيم القدهي	عايد بن قاسم بن محمد الشمري	يوسف بن محمد بن عبدالله العيسي	عمر بن سعد بن علي القحطاني	حسين بن مشبب بن حسين الخريب	محمد بن سعيد بن محمد الدوسري	عبدالمجيد بن محمد بن على السيف
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اسم رئيس القسم:

اسم أستاذ المقور: طاعت عبد المنصف محمد القرش