Neisseria

1. An organism is found Intracellularly (within Pus cells) as Gram-Negative diplococci in A stained smear of Urethral discharge. It is most likely:

   a. Neisseria gonorrhoea.
   b. Neisseria meningitides.
   c. Haemophilus ducreyi.
   d. Chlamydia trachomatis.

2. Pathogenic Neisseriae Are characterized by:

   a. Grow on ordinary media.
   b. Grow on chocolate agar.
   c. Grow at room temperature.
   d. Oxidase-negative.

3. To prevent ophthalmia Neonatorum the following eye Drops are used:

   a. Chloramphenicol.
   b. Tetracycline.
   c. Acyclovir.
   d. Erythromycin.

4. Neisseria species Are Positive for the enzyme:

   a. Coagulase.
   b. DNAse.
   c. Oxidase.
   d. Catalase.
   e. Leucocidin.

5. Neisseria gonorrhoea:

   a. is a Gram-positive coccus?
   b. is obligate anaerobic.
   c. survives for long periods outside the body.
   d. its toxicity due to endotoxin.

6. Which statement correctly Describes the Toxins associated with Neisseria?
   a. The toxins are released by the living bacterial cell.
   b. The toxins are composed of lipopolysaccharide- components of the cell wall.
   c. The toxins are categorized as exotoxins.
   d. The toxins are similar to the enzymes of Staph. Aureus.

7. With regard to Neisseria gonorrhoea:

   a. It is Gram negative anaerobic cocci.
   b. It ferments glucose and maltose.

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c. It is oxidase positive.
d. Resistant to silver nitrate.
e. It is transmitted by respiratory droplets.
f. Contains heat-inactivated N meningitidis.

8. Virulence of Neisseria gonorrhoea is due to:

a. Pili.
b. Outer membrane proteins.
c. Lipopolysaccharides.
d. IgA protease enzyme.
e. All of the above.

9. Oxidase positive cocci are the following **EXCEPT**:

a. Neisseria meningitides.
b. Neisseria gonorrhoea.
c. Moraxella catarrhalis.
d. Staph. Aures.

10. Each of The Following Statements Concerning Gonorrhoea Is correct **EXCEPT**:
    a. Infection in men is More frequently Symptomatic than in women
    b. A Presumptive Diagnosis can be made by finding Gram-Negative Diplococci Within neutrophils in a Urethral discharge.
    c. The Definitive Diagnosis can be made by detecting Rise into Antibody Titre Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
    d. Can cause gonococcal Conjunctivitis of the New-born.

11. Each of the following Statements Concerning Neisseriae Is correct **EXCEPT**:

a. They are Gram-negative Diplococci.
b. They Produce IgA Protease as a virulence Factor.
c. They are oxidase- positive.
d. Its pathogenicity is due to exotoxin production.
e. Thayer martin medium Is selective for its isolation.

Yeasts

1. Candida albicans is the etiologic agent of:

a. Oral thrush.
b. Tinea corporis.
c. Invasive granuloma.
d. Bronchial asthma.

2. Each of The Following Statements Concerning yeasts is Correct EXCEPT:

a. Yeasts have chitin in their Cell walls and ergosterol in Their cell membranes
b. Yeasts form true hyphae When culture on sabouraud's Agar.

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c. Yeasts have eukaryotic Nuclei and Contain Mitochondria in Their Cytoplasm.
d. Yeasts Produce Neither Endotoxin nor exotoxins.

3. Each of the following Statements Concerning Candida albicans is correct EXCEPT:
   a. C albicans is budding yeast That forms pseudo-hyphae When it invades tissue.
   b. C albicans is transmitted Primarily by respiratory Aerosol.
   c. C albicans causes oral thrush.
   d. Impaired Cell-mediated Immunity is an important Predisposing Factor to Disease.
4. The Following is Dimorphic fungus:
   a. Microsporum canis.
   b. Histoplasma capsulatum.
   c. Aspergillus.
   d. Candida albicans.
   e. Epidermophyton.

spirochetes

1. Which statement is **INCORRECT** for Pathogenic spirochetes?
   a. Stain well with Gram Stain.
   b. Stain with Fontana Stain.
   c. Fail to grow on Artificial culture media.
   d. Its Motility is Demonstrated by Dark Field microscope.
2. Of which following One is not true of Syphilis:
   a. Caused by Treponema
   b. Pallidum.
   c. Congenital disease.
   d. Moist papules appear within 2-4 month after appearance of chancre.
   e. The disease occurs due to exotoxin production.
3. Spirochetes can be Differentiated from other Bacteria because they:
   a. Motile with Axial Filaments.
   b. Have a rigid cell wall.
   c. Unable to grow on artificial culture media.
   d. Have no cell wall.
   e. Resist to antibiotics.
4. Which one of the Following statements is true?
   a. Treponema pallidum from a Chancre can be grown on a Special artificial medium Supplemented With
   b. Cholesterol.

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c. Mycobacterium leprae can Be grown in the armadillo and the mouse footpad but Not on any artificial media.
d. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis can be grown on enriched artificial media & Produces Visible Colonies in 48-96 hours.
e. Atypical mycobacteria are Found widely in soil and Water but cannot be Cultured on artificial media in the laboratory.

5. Each of the following Statements Concerning Treponema Pallidum Correct **EXCEPT**:

a. T. Pallidum produces an Exotoxin that stimulates Adenylate cyclase.
b. Spirochetes from lesions.
c. There is blood Stream Dissemination.
d. VDRL test is positive.

6. Relapsing fever is:

a. Caused by Borrelia spp.
b. Transmitted by lice and ticks.
c. Incubation period is 3-7 Days.
d. Tetracycline is the effective Drug.
e. All of the above.

7. Primary syphilis is best Diagnosed by:

a. Clinical signs and serum Antibody testing.
b. Clinical signs and dark field Examination.
c. Dark field examination and Serum antibody testing.
d. Gram's stain and growth on Culture media.

8. A patient's serum yields a Positive RPR and negative FTA test, these results Most likely indicate:

a. Syphilis infection.
b. False-negative FTA due to low sensitivity of the test.
c. False-positive RPR due to Cross-reacting antibodies.
d. Patient in remission from Syphilis.

9. Which statement does **NOT** accurately describe Tertiary syphilis?

a. Occurs years after Primary syphilis.
b. Chronic granuloma in Internal organs.
c. Presence of spirochetes in small numbers in the lesion.
d. The patient is highly Infectious in this stage.

10. The Wassermann Reaction is based on the Measurement of:

a. Specific Anti Treponemal antibodies By FTA test.
b. Regain antibodies by CFT.

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c. Agglutinating antibodies by VDRL Test.
d. Precipitating Antibodies.
e. Non-Specific Ant-treponemal Antibodies by RPR test.

11. Each of the following Statements concerning the VDRL test for syphilis. Is **EXCEPT**:
    a. The antigen is composed of Inactivated Treponema Pallidum.
    b. The test is usually positive in secondary syphilis.
    c. False-positive results are More frequent than with the FTA-test the antibody titter declines with adequate therapy.
    d. False negative results can Occur in secondary syphilis Due to high levels of Antibody titters.

12. Each of the following Statements Concerning Spirochetes Correct **EXCEPT**:

    a. Non-pathogenic Treponema Are part of the normal flora of the mouth.
    b. Species of Borrelia cause a Tick-bone disease called Relapsing fever.
    c. The species of Leptospira that cause leptospirosis grow primarily in humans and are usually transmitted by human-to-human contact.
    d. Species of Treponema Cause Syphilis and Yaws.

13. Arthropod-borne Spirochaetal disease is:

    a. Pinta.
    b. Relapsing fever.
    c. Syphilis.
    d. Weil's disease.

14. A zoonotic spirochaetal Disease is:

    a. Pinta
    b. Syphilis.
    c. Weil's disease.
    d. Yaws.
    e. Vincent's angina.

15. Which one of the Following is very specific Serological Test for Diagnosis of Early Syphilis?

    a. VDRL test.
    b. FTA test.
    c. Rapid plasma regain test.
    d. Complement fixation test.
    e. Direct Immunofluorescence Using Fluorescein Labelled antitreponemal Antibodies.

16. The probable cause for the relapsing nature of relapsing fever caused by Borrelia recurrent is:

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a. The appearance of new Antibiotic resistant variants.
b. Successive appearance of Antigenic variants.
c. Defect in cell mediated immunity.
d. Multiplication of The Organisms in the blood.

17. Each of the following Statements concerning the Nuorescent treponemal Antibody- (FTA) lest for Syphilis is correct **EXCEPT**:

a. The test is specific for Treponema pallidum Treponema pallidum antigen Is used to detect antibodies in serum.
b. The test is positive in most Cases of primary syphilis.
c. Can be used to follow up the Response to treatment.

18. Gram stain of the lesions Of Vincent's stomatitis would Be expected to reveal which of the following pairs of Organisms:

a. Borrelia and β haemolytic Streptococci.
b. Borrelia and Fusobacteria
c. Fusobacteria and Leptospira.
d. Fusobacteria and aerobic Gram-negative bacilli.

19. The best diagnostic Method for relapsing fever Is:

a. Biochemical Identification.
b. Giemsa's stain Of Blood smears.
c. Detection of antibodies in patients' scrum.
d. Growth on culture Media under Aerobic condition.
e. Gram stain of blood smear.

20. Which statement is **INCORRECT** for Leptospira Intero-haemorrbagine?

a. Tightly coiled spiral with terminal hooks.
b. Primarily pathogenic to Vertebrates other than Humans.
c. Stain well with Gram's Stain.
d. Haemorrhagic jaundice Is very common.
e. Sensitive to penicillin.

21. Which Of the following is **NOT** True about Lyme Disease?

a. Manifested by Cellulitis of the hand Following a cat bite.
b. Transmitted by tick bite.
c. It is cause By Borrelia Burgdorferi.
d. Manifested By migratory Skin rash Followed by arthritis.
e. The causative organism is Sensitive to tetracycline.

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22. Which of the following is Not true about chancre?

a. The first sign of Syphilis.
b. Hard syphilitic primary non tender ulcer.
c. Not infectious.
d. It may be produced 4-5 weeks after infection.

23. Which of the following is **Not** true of diagnostic tests for syphilis?

a. Wasserman test and VDRL
b. Test are believed to be Standard tests for syphilis.
c. TPHA is specific test for Syphilis.
d. IgM-FTA test is useful to diagnose congenital syphilis.
e. In secondary syphilis VDRL Is negative.

24. Which of the following is **True** about secondary syphilis?

a. VDRL test is false negative in most cases.
b. VDRL test is 100% positive.
c. Almost all cases lead to tertiary syphilis.
d. It is manifested by chronic granuloma is manifested By Condylomas which Non-infectious.

25. All of the preventive measures of relapsing Fever **EXCEPT**:

a. Good personal hygiene
b. Anti-rodents' measures.
c. Control of ticks and lice by spraying DDT.
d. Avoidance of drinking Unpasteurized milk.

26. Untrue of syphilis That:

a. In VDRL. test the antigen in purified cardiolipin of Beef heart.
b. TPHA test is ideal test for early diagnosis of Primary syphilis.
c. VDRL Test Become Negative after treatment.
d. Dark field microscope is Used for diagnosis of Primary syphilis.

27. Vincent's angina can Be treated with:

a. Tetracyclines
b. Penicillin.
c. Chloramphenicol.
d. Vancomycin.

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