

يتكون هذا الاختبار من (100) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظلل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

Medical microbiology & Diagnostic microbiology

1. Which one of the following *E. coli* types is characterized by the presence of LT (heat labile) and ST (heat-stable) toxins:

a- ETEC	b- EIEC
c- EHEC	d- EPEC
2. Shigellosis is a common disease in travelers to developing countries. The infection is commonly acquired through:

a- Gastrointestinal tract	b- Burns and trauma
c- Respiratory tract	d- Sexual intercourse
3. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is associated with the following diseases except:

a- Wound and burn infections	b- Eye infection in swimmers
c- UTI	d- Food poisoning
4. One of the following bacteria is highly motile and caused swarming on agar media:

a- <i>E. coli</i>	b- <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
c- <i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	d- <i>Shigella sonii</i>
5. Which one of the following bacteria responsible for lymphogranuloma venereum:

a- <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	b- <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
c- <i>Mycoplasma pneumonia</i>	d- <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
6. One of the following statements concerning *Clostridium perfringens* is not correct:

a- It produces a toxin that inhibits the release of acetylcholine at the synapse.	
b- It is a gram positive rod, anaerobic, spore-forming	
c- It is an important cause of gas gangrene	
d- It is an important cause of tetanus	
7. Acid fastness of *Mycobacterium* is mainly due to:

a- Cell wall thickness	b- Lipid and waxy cell wall
c- Peptidoglycan	d- Capsules
8. *Haemophilus influenzae* type -b is responsible for all of the following disease except:

a- Childhood meningitis	b- Acute epiglottitis in children
c- Sinusitis and otitis media	d- Urinary tract infection
9. The causative agent of congenital syphilis is:

a- <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	b- <i>Treponema pallidum</i>
c- <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>	d- <i>Corynebacterium diphtheria</i>
10. Which of the following bacteria is not associated with zoonotic diseases (diseases that are transmitted from animal to human)

a- <i>Yersinia pestis</i>	b- <i>Brucella abortus</i>
c- <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	d- <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>
11. Group A, beta-hemolytic streptococci may be distinguished from other hemolytic streptococci by one of the following test:

a- Catalase production	b- Growth in 6.5% NaCl broth
c- Coagulase production	d- Bacitracin susceptibility

Immunology & Serology

61. One of the following **is not** a characteristics of the inflammation process:
- a- Increases blood supply to the area
 - b- Migration of white blood cells
 - c- Decrease capillary permeability
 - d- Appearance of acute phase reaction
62. Skin, lactic acid secretions, stomach acidity, and the motion of cilia represent which type of immunity:
- a- Natural
 - b- Acquired
 - c- Adaptive
 - d- Autoimmunity
63. Which of the following is a characteristic of NK cells:
- a- They rely on memory for antigen recognition
 - b- They share antigens with B cell
 - c- They are found only in the lymph nodes
 - d- They attack target cells without previous exposure
64. CD8 is a surface membrane protein on T- cells with one of the following characteristics:
- a- It recognizes class II MHC
 - b- It recognizes class I MHC
 - c- It is strongly chemotactic
 - d- It characterizes T- helper cells
65. One of the following **dose not** enhance opsonization:
- a- IgG
 - b- C3b
 - c- CRP
 - d- IgD
66. Which of the following cells is considered as a specific cellular immunity component:
- a- Phagocytic cells
 - b- Macrophage
 - c- Natural killer
 - d- Tc-cell
67. The following **are true** regarding T-cells except:
- a- They are the majority of lymphocytes in the circulation
 - b- They derived from precursors in the bone marrow
 - c- They originate from the thymus
 - d- They are involved in cell mediated immunity
68. The end product of alternative and classical pathways is:
- a- Antibody production
 - b- Membrane attack complex (MAC)
 - c- Phagocytosis
 - d- Phagosome formation
69. One of following is considered as a secondary immunodeficiency disease:
- a- Nezelof's disease
 - b- DiGeorge syndrome
 - c- AIDS
 - d- SCID

98. The most commonly used acidic dye is:

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| a- Eosin | b- Methylene blue |
| c- PAS | d- Hematoxylin |

99. Following fixation, the first step in tissue processing is:

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| a- Dehydration | b- Impregnation |
| c- Embedding | d- Clearing |

100. Clearing is done by placing the tissues in:

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|----------------------|--------------------|
| a- Hydrochloric acid | b- Acetic acid |
| c- Zinker | d- Xylol or benzol |

انتهت الأسئلة