



قائمة الاسئلة

علم البكتيريا المستوى الثالث - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) 1. Cardiotoxic in diphtheria is due to exotoxin affects the heart to cause heart failure a common cause of death in diphtheria.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 2) 1. Elek test is in-vivo test (skin test) to detect C.diphtheriae toxin production.
1) ☐ true.
2) ☒ false.
- 3) Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with Vibrio cholerae bacteria.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 4) 1. Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by M. tuberculosis bacteria. It can spread through close contact with people who have TB and have symptoms (active TB).
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 5) 1. When patients with active TB coughs, they release small droplets containing the bacteria, contact people as dentists can catch TB if you regularly breathe in these droplets over a long period of time.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 6) Typhus fevers are a group of diseases caused by rickettsiae species that are spread to humans by lice, and ticks.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 7) Whooping cough is vaccinated preventive disease.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 8) Trachoma is a disease of the eye caused by infection with chlamydia trachomatis.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 9) Trachoma is a public health problem in 42 countries including Yemen, and is responsible for the blindness or visual impairment of about 1.9 million people worldwide.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 10) Blindness from trachoma is irreversible.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 11) Clostridium perfringens release toxins that destroy blood cells, blood vessels and muscle tissue lead to gangrene.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 12) One virulence factor of bacteria related to presence of capsule.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 13) Vincent's angina (Plaut-Vincent's angina) is pharyngitis (inflammation of the pharynx) and tonsillitis, (inflammation of the palatine tonsils).
1) ☒ true.



- 2) - false.
- 14) Vincent's angina caused by infection with two types of bacteria called fusiform (*Fusobacterium* species) and spirochaetes (*Borrelia* species[3] and *Spirillum* species).
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 15) Dental or dentoalveolar abscess is a denomination used to describe localized collection of pus in the alveolar bone at the root apex of the tooth.
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 16) Dental or dentoalveolar abscess usually occurs secondary to dental caries, trauma, deep fillings or failed root canal treatment.
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 17) BCG vaccine consists of killed *M. tuberculosis* grown in bile containing medium.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 18) Urinary infection is predominantly a disease of hospital in-patients.
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 19) Bacteriodes is normal flora of the human mouth.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 20) Zoonoses are infections between non-vertebrate animals and man.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 21) Metronidazole is exceedingly effective against anaerobic bacteria, bacteriocidal and toxicity is low.
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 22) For anatomical reasons, the male genital tract is much more heavily colonized with normal bacterial flora than that of female.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 23) Vancomycin mode of action is bactericidal by inhibition of cell wall synthesis.
- 1) ☒ true.
- 2) - false.
- 24) Diarrhea caused by *E. Coli* is a common among infants and side effect of oral antibiotic therapy for new babies.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 25) Epidemiology is mostly concerned with endogenously acquired infections.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 26) In Epidemiology: human beings are the most important source of infections.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.
- 27) In specimens for bacteriological investigation: If pulmonary TB is suspected just one first morning sputum specimen should be collected.
- 1) - true.
- 2) ☒ false.



- 28) Ciprofloxacin, is the first of the fluoroquinolones –Administration can be oral, also intravenous; and mode of its action is by inhibits DNA-gyrase activity by binding to chromosomal DNA strands. This interferes with DNA replication and prevents supercoiling within the chromosome.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 29) Ciprofloxacin resistance is uncommon; due to the result of chromosomal mutation; and most likely to develop during prolonged treatment of chronic infections.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 30) For more than 30 years and until now, tuberculosis had been successfully treated with a combination of streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) and Isoniazid Linezolid.
- 1) ☐ true.
 - 2) ☒ false.
- 31) In rheumatic fever: the acute onset of fever, pain and swelling of the joints and pancarditis (inflammation of the entire heart) occurring after 2 to 3 weeks of streptococcal sore throat.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 32) In oral candidiasis: treatment: locally applied nystatin.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 33) In RTI: In treatment of infectious mononucleosis antibiotics are recommended.
- 1) ☐ true.
 - 2) ☒ false.
- 34) In RTI: In Otitis media: on examination the eardrum is injected or red and the infection may progress to cause bulging. Bulging means that: the eardrum is shrinkage.
- 1) ☐ true.
 - 2) ☒ false.
- 35) A small number (uncommon) of cases of bronchitis are due to bacteria such as Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Bordetella pertussis.
- 1) ☐ true.
 - 2) ☒ false.
- 36) Candida is sensitive to most antibacterial antibiotics.
- 1) ☐ true.
 - 2) ☒ false.
- 37) Mouth infections, also known as oral infections, are a group of infections that occur around the oral cavity.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 38) Oral infections include dental infection, dental abscess, and Ludwig's angina.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 39) Mouth infections typically originate from dental caries at the root of molars and premolars that spread to adjacent structures.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 40) Removing the offending tooth usually allow drainage of the infection and usually resolve the infection.
- 1) ☒ true.
 - 2) ☐ false.
- 41) Since bacteria that normally reside in the oral cavity cause mouth infections, proper dental hygiene can prevent most cases of infection.



- 1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 42) Mouth infections are more common in populations with poor access to dental care or populations with health-related behaviors that damage one's teeth and oral mucosa (tobacco, Qat chewing, etc.)
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 43) Patients with mouth infections usually complain of pain at the affected tooth with acute fevers.
1) ☐ true.
2) ☒ false.
- 44) The inability to fully open one's mouth, also known as trismus, suggests that the infection has spread to spaces between the jaw and muscles of mastication (masseter, medial pterygoid, and temporalis).
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 45) Severe oral infections with significant swelling may cause airway obstruction by shifting/enlarging soft tissue structures (floor of mouth, tongue, etc.) or by causing dysphagia that prevents adequate clearance of saliva.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 46) In a healthy mouth, the oral microbiome is not in a dynamic equilibrium where one bacteria or group of organisms dominates.
1) ☐ true.
2) ☒ false.
- 47) Certain situations, like a decaying tooth root or a penetrating puncture wound, or dental prosthesis can generate an environment that disrupts the normal oral microbiome and promote the growth of pathogenic bacteria.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 48) The bacteria of the oral microbiome consist of a wide variety of gram positive cocci and rods, gram negative cocci and rods, obligate anaerobes, and facultative anaerobes.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 49) Tetanus treatment include: supportive, antitoxin and antibiotics.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 50) In specimens for blood culture is very important to collected the blood under aseptically condition.
1) ☒ true.
2) ☐ false.
- 51) The following is true. about MRSA
1) ☐ a- It means Methicillin Resistant Staph. aureus.
2) ☐ b- It is resistant to methicillin, cloxacillin and flucloxacillin.
3) ☐ c- It appeared in hospitals world-wide including Yemen.
4) ☒ All of the above
- 52) The following are usually Streptococcus pyogenes infections except one:
1) ☐ a- Tonsillitis and pharyngitis
2) ☐ b- Peritonsillar abscess (quinsy)
3) ☒ c- Vincent angina
4) ☐ Otitis media
- 53) The following are true. about PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA except one
1) ☐ a- human and animal gastrointestinal tract, water, soil and moist environments are important reservoirs for it.



- 2) - b- It is able to survive in hospitals environments.
3) - c- It can multiply in certain aqueous antiseptics fluid and antibiotic eye drops.
4) + Sensitive to most usual antibiotics
- 54) The followings are antipseudomonal drugs except one:
1) - a- Aminoglycosides.
2) - b- Certain β -lactams penicillins as carbenicillin.
3) - c- Ciprofloxacin
4) + Second generation of cephalosporins
- 55) Which of the following diseases is not classified as vaccine-preventable?
1) + a. HIV/AIDS
2) - b. Tetanus
3) - c. Measles
4) - d. both a and b are correct
- 56) Diagnosis of PUO depend on except one:
1) - a-A comprehensive and meticulous history (i.e. illness of family members, recent visit to the tropics, medication).
2) - b-Repeated physical examination (i.e. skin rash, eschar, lymphadenopathy, heart murmur) .
3) - c-Myriad laboratory tests (serological, blood culture, immunological).
4) + d- Stool culture for bacterial food poisoning bacteria
- 57) Bronchitis is inflammation of the bronchi in the lungs that causes (Symptoms include except one)
1) - a-coughing up sputum.
2) - b-wheezing.
3) - c- shortness of breath, and chest pain.
4) + d- Severe fever
- 58) -Penicillins (Penams) are all true. except one
1) - a-bactericidal
2) + b-Disrupted cell membrane function of bacteria.
3) - c-Resistance: is common and is due to production by bacteria of an enzyme β -lactamase.
4) - d- Antibacterial spectrum: some of them are broad spectrum
- 59) Co-amoxyclav all true. except one
1) - a- Contains amoxicillin and potassium clavulanate.
2) - b- Administration: oral; also intravenous.
3) + c-clavulanic acid has antibacterial activity.
4) - d- Clinical use in urinary and respiratory tracts, skin and soft tissues for amoxicillin-resistant, co-amoxyclav-sensitive bacteria
- 60) - In ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN BACTERIA (all true. except one):
1) + a-A limited problem in antibiotic therapy is the emergence of drug-resistant bacteria.
2) - b-The frequency of resistant depends on the organism and the antibiotic concerned.
3) - c- Some organisms rapidly acquired resistance, e.g. certain coliforms, Staph. aureus.
4) - d-Some organisms rapely acquired resistance