



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-06 06:24

تشخيص احياء دقيقة طبية-المستوى الرابع-درجة الاختبار (100)

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- 1) One of Common Mechanical Problem in the Lower Respiratory Tract is wrong:
 - 1) - Paralysis of the cilia by Cigarette Smoking
 - 2) - Excessive volume of mucus which cannot be effective cleared
 - 3) - Mucus too thick to be effectively cleared in Cystic Fibrosis
 - 4) + Acute bronchitis is an inflammation of the tracheo-bronchial
 - 5) - Immobilization or damage of Alveolar Macrophage by particles which cannot be destroyed (impair the clearance of bacteria or other particles).
- 2) One of Non Infectious Condition of some LRT diseases is not related
 - 1) - Autoimmune disease such as Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.
 - 2) - Hypersensitivity reaction.
 - 3) - Malignancies such as infiltration lymphoma
 - 4) + Acute bacterial pneumonia
- 3) One of the following Type of Lower Respiratory Tract infection is wrong
 - 1) - Acute Bronchitis
 - 2) - Chronic bronchitis
 - 3) + Tonsillitis
 - 4) - Chronic pneumonia
 - 5) - Acute pneumonia
- 4) One of Lobar- pneumonia infection definition for Patient is wrong
 - 1) - An Acute bacterial infection and localized to Whole Segment or Lobe of the lung
 - 2) - Patient suffer of Severe Fever and Marked Leukocytosis
 - 3) - Usually seen in healthy adults
 - 4) - Of True pathogens caused are by S. pneumoniae, B. anthracis, and F. tolerances
 - 5) + Is a chronic bacterial infection and localized to Whole Segment or Lobe of the lung
- 5) One of Common pathogenic microorganisms for LRT infection is wrong
 - 1) - Streptococcus pneumonia
 - 2) - Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - 3) - Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - 4) + Shigella dysenteriae
 - 5) - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- 6) Which of the following specimens must be collected by medical officers
 - 1) - Duodenal biopsy
 - 2) - Cerebrospinal fluids aspiration
 - 3) - Plural fluid aspiration
 - 4) - Gastric Aspiration
 - 5) + All specimens
- 7) One of the following methods of sputum specimens collection for C/S are non-invasive method:
 - 1) - Gastric Aspiration method
 - 2) - Gastric Lavage method
 - 3) + Induced Sputum method
 - 4) - Endotracheal or Tracheostomy Suction or Aspiration methods
 - 5) - Bronchoscope (bronchial washing or aspirates, bronchoalveolar lavage) methods
- 8) The best Time of specimens collection for culture and sensitivity test is
 - 1) + Before start of antibiotic therapy
 - 2) - After start of antibiotic therapy



- 3) - Before and after start of antibiotic therapy
- 4) - Any time is not important
- 5) - During culture and sensitivity test
- 9) Of Sources and mode of Sexual Transmitted Disease (STD) are the following
 - 1) - Endogenous Infection source: result from patient's normal genital flora as Opportunistic Microorganisms.
 - 2) - Exogenous infections source may be acquired by Sexual Contact (STDs) as Homosexual or Heterosexual transmitted disease
 - 3) - Exogenous infections source may be acquired by introduce of contaminated forging body
 - 4) + All answers are correct
 - 5) - All answers are incorrect
- 10) The following definitions of Urethritis are
 - 1) - defined as the Inflammation of the Urethra that upper of exudate at the tip of the urethral meatus.
 - 2) - It can be caused by Gonococcal Urethritis or Non-Gonococcal Urethritis infections.
 - 3) - It can effect both male and female patients
 - 4) + All answers are correct
 - 5) - All answers are incorrect
- 11) The possible Bacterial pathogens From urethral discharge in Female and Male Except
 - 1) - Neisseria gonorrhea
 - 2) - Streptococcus pyogenes
 - 3) - Ureaplasma urellicum
 - 4) - Chlamydia trachomatis(D-K) serotype
 - 5) + Trichomonas vaginalis(parasite)
- 12) One Of the following Safety precautions is Wrong for Specimens collected from patients suspected for plague or ANTHRAX and syphilis
 - 1) - Follow the general laboratory roles
 - 2) - Label such specimens HIGH RISK and handle them with care.
 - 3) - Do not make a Smear for transporting when the specimen is from a patient with suspected Anthrax Or Bubonic Plague.
 - 4) + Make a Smear for transporting when the specimen is from a patient with suspected Anthrax Or Bubonic Plague
 - 5) - Safety cabinet is important when processes of plague or anthrax
- 13) One of the following steps is Wrong for Skin smears for Mycobacterium leprae examination
 - 1) - It must be collected by a trained and experienced examiner using an aseptic and safe technique.
 - 2) - When the smear has dried, gently heat-fix by flame
 - 3) - Stain the smears by Ziehl-Neelsen technique and with decolorizer of HCL 1%
 - 4) + It should be inoculated in Lowenstein Jensen medium
 - 5) - Calculate the Bacterial index (B1) for each smear separately
- 14) Gastric biopsy specimen was collected for C/S Test from Patient's with Peptic/ duodenal ulcer and the doctor diagnosis as chronic acute ulcer of the wall of the stomach and duodenum for Detection of
 - 1) - Salmonella typhi
 - 2) + Helicobacter pylori
 - 3) - Staphylococcus aureus
 - 4) - Yersinia enterocolitica
 - 5) - Shigella dysenteriae
- 15) Patient's Case was affected with intestinal colic, fever, bloody diarrhoea, dysentery , few number of defecation, numerous pus cells in stool examination. The common isolated Bacteria from culture media is
 - 1) + Shigella species
 - 2) - Entamoeba histolytica



- 3) - *Vibrio cholerae*
4) - *Helicobacter pylori*
5) - *Schistosoma haematobium*
- 16) Patient's Case was affected with skin Hard Chancre(Ulcer) of primary lesion caused by one of the following pathogens
1) - *Haemophilus ducreyi*
2) - *Yersinia pestis*
3) + *Treponema palladium*
4) - *Bacillus anthracis*
5) - *Corynebacterium ulcerans*
- 17) Patient's Case was with Aseptic Meningitis and Is characterized by one of the following
1) - Increasing of lymphocytes and other mononuclear cells in the CSF with No Bacterial Or Fungal Growth. It is commonly associated with *Haemophilus influenzae* type (b)
2) + Increasing of lymphocytes and other mononuclear cells in the CSF with No bacterial or fungal growth on culture media. It is commonly associated with Viral or *T. palladium* or *Leptospira* spp. Infections
3) - Increasing of lymphocytes and other mononuclear cells count in the CSF with bacterial or fungal growth on culture media are seen.
4) - Pus cells more than 1000/mm³ of CSF with primary polymorphonuclear (PMNs) with CSF glucose decrease and protein increase are caused by *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* type (b) or *Neisseria meningitidis*
- 18) A Women Case affected by Cervicitis from Six Months ago she is Non-Puerperal Women and the causative possible pathogens are the following
1) - *A. Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
2) - *B. Streptococcus pyogenes*
3) - *C. Chlamydia trachomatis* (D-K) serotype
4) - D.No any pathogenic organism
5) + E.Both A&B&C are correct
- 19) A Women Case affected by Cervicitis from one week ago after delivery بعدا الولادة she is with puerperal sepsis and the causative possible pathogens are the following
1) - *Streptococcus pyogenes*
2) - Other Beta haemolytic streptococci
3) - Anaerobic bacteria
4) - Enterobacteriaceae family
5) + All answers are correct
- 20) What are the possible pathogens from collected Fluid and pus specimens from patients with Genital Ulcer ? they are
1) - *Treponema pallidum*
2) - *Chlamydia trachomatis*
3) - *Chlamydia trachomatis*
4) - *Haemophilus ducreyi*
5) + All answers are correct
- 21) Patient's Case affected with vaginal SOFT Chancre(Ulcer) of lesion caused by one of the following pathogens
1) + *Haemophilus ducreyi*
2) - *Yersinia pestis*
3) - *Treponema palladium*
4) - *Bacillus anthracis*
5) - No answer



- 22) Patient's Case affected with vaginal/Mouth HARD Chancre(Ulcer) of lesion caused by one of the following pathogens
- 1) - Haemophilus ducreyi
 - 2) - Yersinia pestis
 - 3) ☒ Treponema pallidum
 - 4) - Bacillus anthracis
 - 5) - No answer
- 23) Which of the following is the most prevalent microorganism in the women Vagina Normal Flora that may also be protective?
- 1) - Alfa -hemolytic streptococci
 - 2) ☒ Lactobacillus spp
 - 3) - Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - 4) - Escherichia coli
 - 5) - Bacteroid fragilis
- 24) A patient Case was hospitalized after an automobile accident. The wounds became infected and the patient was treated with multi antibiotics. Five days in hospital after antibiotic therapy was initiated, the patient developed severe diarrhea and pseudomembranous Entero-colitis. Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea can be caused by one of the following bacteria
- 1) - Clostridium sordellii
 - 2) - Clostridium perfringens
 - 3) ☒ Clostridium difficile
 - 4) - Bacteroid fragilis
 - 5) - No answer
- 25) A child's Case comes to an emergency room because of an infected Dog Bite. The most pathogens can be detected from Bite wound are
- 1) - Pasteurella spp.
 - 2) - Centres for Disease Control (CDC) group EF-4a
 - 3) - Staphylococcus aureus and Simonsiella steedae
 - 4) - Weeksella spp. And Streptococcus intermedius
 - 5) ☒ All answers are correct
- 26) Case A fetus recently borne in rural area from non-vaccinated mother for anti-tetanus and after ten day this fetus affected with Tetanus The most common portal of entry for Clostridium tetani, the cause of tetanus, is the
- 1) ☒ Skin
 - 2) - Gastrointestinal tract
 - 3) - Respiratory tract
 - 4) - Genital tract
 - 5) - Nasal tract
- 27) Case Adult patient affected with Shigella dysenteriae who travel to one Africa country and with our Knowles Shigellosis is common in travelers to developing countries. Infection is commonly acquired through the
- 1) - Skin
 - 2) ☒ Gastrointestinal tract
 - 3) - Respiratory tract
 - 4) - Genital tract
 - 5) - Nasal tract
- 28) A person Case who contracts Gonorrhea and the most likely to have acquired it is via the:
- 1) - Skin
 - 2) - Gastrointestinal tract
 - 3) ☒ Genital tract (sexual intercourse)



- 4) - Respiratory tract
5) - Nasal tract
- 29) *Neisseria gonorrhea* is a fastidious pathogen and when we need to isolate from sites often contaminated with normal flora like anus of homosexual men . The best selective medium for isolation is
- 1) - Sheep blood agar
2) - Löffler's serum medium
3) - Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
4) + Thayer-Martin agar or modified New York city medium
5) - Lowenstein-Jensen medium
- 30) A patient case was affected with watery diarrhea and suspected with *V. cholera* infection, the causative agent of cholera, is best primary media for isolation is using of
- 1) - Chocolate agar
2) - Löffler's serum medium
3) - Thayer-Martin agar
4) + Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium and Alkaline peptone water
5) - Löwenstein-Jensen medium
- 31) patient's case affected with primary wound infection and secondary septicemia with clinical symptoms of fever, chills, toxicity, tissue anoxia, reduced blood pressure, and collapse and the following are related to this patient case:
- 1) - Septic Shock is a common complication of septicemia with Gram Negative Bacilli,
2) - Septic Shock is less complication of septicemia with Gram Positive Bacteria,
3) - Needs blood culture and wound swabs for pathogens isolation , identification and antibiotic susceptibility test
4) + All answers are correct
5) - No answer
- 32) Clinical symptoms in a patient's case which may lead to a suspected with a bloodstream infection are
- 1) - Undetermined fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or hypothermia ($\leq 36^{\circ}\text{C}$) with Shock, chills, rigors
2) - Severe local infections (meningitis, endocarditis, pneumonia, intra-abdominal suppuration...)
3) - Abnormally raised heart rate ,Low or raised blood pressure
4) + All clinical symptoms
5) - No anyone of clinical symptoms
- 33) Blood culture result of patient's Case yielded *Staphylococcus epidermidis* from one bottle only of three bottles of blood culture Which one Of The Following is correct answer
- 1) + Is The Predominant Skin flora Commonly Seen in A Blood Culture Contaminant
2) - Is The Predominant throat flora Commonly Seen in A Blood Culture Contaminant
3) - Is The Predominant stool flora Commonly Seen in A Blood Culture Contaminant
4) - Is a pathogen and do Antibiotics sensitivity test
5) - No answer
- 34) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* can be found in the stool of patients with Gastrointestinal tuberculosis. After decontamination of the stool , for isolation The medium of choice is
- 1) - Sheep blood agar
2) - Löffler's medium
3) - Thayer-Martin agar
4) - Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
5) + Löwenstein-Jensen medium
- 35) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* may be difficult to isolate from the skin ulcer or throat ,with the use of special media. The medium of choice is
- 1) - Sheep blood agar
2) + Löffler's medium or modified Tinsdale agar



- 3) - Thayer-Martin agar
4) - Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
5) - Löwenstein-Jensen medium
- 36) Staphylococcus aureus is one of the main causative agents wound infection it has a distinctive appearance (golden color colonies) on which one of the following media using?
1) - Thiosulfate citrate bile salts sucrose medium
2) - Löffler's medium
3) - Thayer-Martin agar
4) + Sheep blood agar
5) - Löwenstein-Jensen medium
- 37) A group of patients Cases suffer of food poisoning infection .Which Type of specimens that can be collected for diagnosis of food poisoning infection
1) - Fecal material
2) - Rectal swab
3) - Vomiting and remnant food in case food poisoning
4) + All specimens should be collected
5) - No specimens
- 38) Escherichia coli 0157/H7 or Entero- Hemorrhagic Escherichia coli has been isolated patient stool culture who has eat bad cooked meat. Which of the following statements can be described as a final report to the doctor?
1) - Entero- Hemorrhagic Escherichia coli serotype 0157/H7 were isolated
2) - Negative for salmonella and Shigella and other enterobacteriaceae family
3) - This bacteria produces exotoxin that has been called "verotoxin" and "Shiga-like toxin"
4) - Please do not treat the patient with antibiotics because "verotoxin" will release and make sever complication as kidney frailer .
5) + All of the report statements put in one report sheet
- 39) Polychrome Loeffler methylene blue smear stain technique is used
1) + When Cutaneous anthrax is suspected large blue-stained rods surrounded by mauve stained Capsules From Tissue Specimen
2) - When Cutaneous anthrax is suspected large blue-stained rods surrounded by mauve stained Capsules from Culture Media
3) - When cutaneous diphtheria is suspected large blue-stained rods surrounded by mauve stained capsules
4) - When Cutaneous tuberculosis is suspected large blue-stained rods surrounded by mauve stained capsules
5) - When Cutaneous Leprosy is suspected large blue-stained rods surrounded by mauve stained capsules
- 40) Giemsa stained smear technique should be used
1) - When Syphilis is suspected to Look for bipolar stained of Treponema palladium
2) + When bubonic plague is suspected to Look for bipolar stained of Yersinia pestis
3) - When Soft Chancer is suspected to Look for bipolar stained of Haemophilus ducreyi
4) - When Cutaneous anthrax is suspected to Look for bipolar stained of B. anthracis
5) - No answer
- 41) Dermatophytes are Superficial infections of the Skin and the lesions appears as a Ringworm, as possible as infections of Nails and Hair) with possible pathogens are
1) - Epidermophyton spp
2) - Microsporum spp,
3) - Trichophyton spp
4) + All answers are correct
5) - All answers are incorrect



- 42) Dark-field preparation technique is used to
- 1) - Detect motile *H. ducreyi* collected from skin Soft Chancer
 - 2) - Detect of motile *B. anthracis* collected from Skin Escher
 - 3) + Detect motile *Treponema palladium* collected from skin of HARD CHANCER
 - 4) - Detect all bacteria motility in skin ulcers
 - 5) - No detect any bacterial motility
- 43) Wet saline technique is used for direct specimens examination to detect all the following EXCEPT
- 1) - Pus cells /HPF
 - 2) - RBCs /HPF
 - 3) - Epithelial cells /HPF
 - 4) - Yeast cells and parasites Trophozoite ,Larvae or Eggs
 - 5) + AFB are seen /HPF
- 44) Ziehl-Neelsen stain technique with decolorizer of HCL 3% is used to
- 1) + Detect of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from collected specimens
 - 2) - Detect of *Mycobacterium leprae* from skin scraping collected specimens
 - 3) - Detect of *Nocardia* spp.
 - 4) - Detect of *Staphylococcus* species
 - 5) - Detect of *Streptococcus* species
- 45) Ziehl-Neelsen stain technique with decolorizer of HCL 1% is used to
- 1) - Detect only of strong AFB for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from collected specimens
 - 2) - Detect only of weak AFB for *Mycobacterium leprae* from collected specimens
 - 3) - Detect only weak AFB for *Nocardia* spp
 - 4) + Detect of both weak AFB for *Mycobacterium leprae* and *Nocardia* spp
 - 5) - Detect no any bacteria
- 46) Direct Wet KOH with 5% preparation technique is used to
- 1) + Detect fungal yeast, spores or hyphae elements
 - 2) - Detect bacterial spores
 - 3) - Detect parasites larvae or eggs
 - 4) - Detect all microorganisms
 - 5) - No one detected of microorganisms
- 47) AMIN test technique is used to
- 1) - Detect fishy odour by adding a few drops of 10% HCL that indicates for *G. vaginalis* infection
 - 2) + Detect fishy odour by adding a few drops of 10% KOH that indicates for *G. vaginalis* infection
 - 3) - Detect fishy odour by adding a few drops of 10% H₂O₂ that indicates for *G. vaginalis* infection
 - 4) - Detect fishy odour by adding a few drops of 10% NaOH that indicates for *G. vaginalis* infection
 - 5) - Detect fishy odour by adding a few drops of 10% H₂SO₄ that indicates for *G. vaginalis* infection
- 48) All of the following Specimens can be collected from Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) of infected Women EXCEPT
- 1) + Prostatic Massage
 - 2) - Vaginal Discharge Swab
 - 3) - Cervical Swab
 - 4) - Post Fornix
 - 5) - High Vaginal Swab
- 49) Of Genital Tract Infections for Male persons ♂ are the following specimens can collected EXCEPT
- 1) - Prostatitis
 - 2) - Epididymitis
 - 3) + Oophoritis
 - 4) - Genital Ulceration
 - 5) - Seminal fluid



- 50) Types of following bacteremia are
- 1) - Transient bacteremia
 - 2) - Continuous (Sustained) bacteremia
 - 3) - Intermittent bacteremia
 - 4) + All answer are correct
 - 5) - All answer are incorrect
- 51) One of The following specimens contains Normal Flora
- 1) - Blood specimens
 - 2) - Synovial fluid aspiration specimens
 - 3) + Throat swab specimens
 - 4) - Cerebrospinal fluid specimens
 - 5) - Plural fluid specimens
- 52) One of The following specimens is Sterile
- 1) - Sputum specimen
 - 2) - Stool specimen
 - 3) - Vaginal swab specimen
 - 4) - Throat swab specimen
 - 5) + Cerebrospinal fluid specimen
- 53) All the following specimens for C/S examination need primary report to the doctor EXCEPT
- 1) - Throat swab for C/S when suspected for diphtheria infection
 - 2) - Cerebrospinal fluid or any body fluid Specimens for C/S examination
 - 3) - STD specimens for C/S
 - 4) - Skin scraping for leprosy
 - 5) + Throat swab for C/S only
- 54) One of the following of Blood specimen collection condition for C/S is wrong
- 1) - Collection time before antibiotics treatment
 - 2) - Mostly collection in fever rising
 - 3) - Patients age and Blood volume collected need
 - 4) + Psychological Status for Patient
 - 5) - History of antibiotics used
- 55) Which one of following Blood Culture Systems Methods is used best for RAPID pathogens isolation detection
- 1) - Manual methods (Monophasic or Diphasic medium) Columbia Agar and Columbia Broth Diphasic Medium
 - 2) - Semi-automated (Commercial prepared monophasic type) Blood Culture System
 - 3) + Automated methods (Commercial prepared monophasic type) BACTEC System
 - 4) - All methods
 - 5) - No one of the following methods
- 56) Bacterial food intoxication Is one type of food poisoning ,It can cause by bacterial toxin only without multiplication in the patients Such bacteria cause are
- 1) - Staphylococcus aureus
 - 2) - Clostridium botulinum
 - 3) - Bacillus cereus
 - 4) + All bacteria
 - 5) - No one of the bacteria
- 57) Escher Ulcer is caused by one of the following
- 1) - Treponema palladium
 - 2) - Chlamydia trachomatis
 - 3) - Klebsiella granulomatis



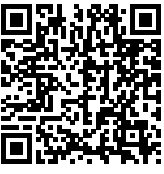
- 4) - *Haemophilus ducreyi*
- 5) + *Bacillus anthracis*
- 58) Bacteriological Index (BI) IS Used for detection the density of Bacilli in smears for one of the following
- 1) + *Mycobacterium leprae* infection
- 2) - *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection
- 3) - *Klebsiella granulomatis* infection
- 4) - *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* infection
- 5) - *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection
- 59) Vaginal candidiasis can be detected by the following test methods
- 1) - Direct Wet saline examination method
- 2) - Direct KOH examination method
- 3) - Direct gram's stain examination method
- 4) - Inoculation the vaginal discharge on Sabouraud dextrose agar (SDA) method
- 5) + All methods
- 60) One of the following Modes of Central Nervous System infection IS WRONG
- 1) - Hematogenous spread is most common way
- 2) - Direct spread from primary site of infection such as Otitis media or Sinusitis.
- 3) - Anatomic defects in CNS structures by Surgery, Trauma or Congenital Abnormalities
- 4) - Travel along nerves leading to the brain (direct intramural) as Rabies virus & Herpes Simplex Virus
- 5) + Direct hands contact
- 61) Cerebrospinal fluid specimen must be tested immediately without deletion. if not possible it must be putted in
- 1) + Trans -Isolate Media for transportation for C/S examination only
- 2) - Trans -Isolate Media for transportation for Direct and C /S examination
- 3) - Amies media with charcoal for C /S examination only
- 4) - Amies media with without charcoal for C /S examination only
- 5) - Alkaline Peptone water for for C /S examination only
- 62) Gastroenteritis is an acute diarrheal disease are characterized by the following
- 1) - is a very common and sometime serious or fetal syndrome,
- 2) - is not a specific disease with only one cause;
- 3) - there are many causes (bacteria, viruses, and parasites).
- 4) - Symptoms as diarrhoea, abdominal pain of bowel (colic), vomiting and sometime with fever. it can cause dehydration ,septicemia and Death,
- 5) + All characters
- 63) Nosocomial diarrhoea infections are an illness related to hospital patients and personnel. It caused by bacterial or viruses and the following common verses are
- 1) - Rotaviruses
- 2) - Adenoviruses
- 3) - Coxsacki viruses
- 4) + All causative viruses
- 5) - No any one
- 64) Antibiotic neutralizing agents are added in blood Culture bottles because of the following EXCEPT :
- 1) - Is used In case the patient is receiving antimicrobial therapy
- 2) - to increase recovery and provide faster time to detect the pathogens
- 3) + To inoculate the infected patients
- 4) - Risine is one example of Antibiotic neutralizing agents
- 5) - No answer
- 65) The following Timing of blood specimens collection for cultures Except
- 1) + When no Fever appearance symptom
- 2) - Ideally, before antimicrobial therapy



- 3) - when the first two sets of blood culture can be taken one hour apart and the third set after 3-6 hours
- 4) - If patient with Rheumatic Heart Disease or Endocarditis any time/site is ok
- 5) - If the patient is already on antimicrobial therapy immediately collect blood sample before administering the next dose of antibiotic
- 66) During incubation of blood culture you can show bacterial growth appearance as the following EXCEPT
- 1) - A floccular deposit on the top of the blood layer
 - 2) - Uniform subsurface turbidity
 - 3) - Haemolysis or Coagulation
 - 4) - A surface pellicle
 - 5) + A layer of sediment red blood covered by a pale yellow transparent and clear broth.
- 67) One of the following Antimicrobial agents classification is WRONG
- 1) - The source of antimicrobial agents and The spectrum of activity
 - 2) - Effect on microorganisms growth
 - 3) - The target site and mode of action on micro-organisms
 - 4) - The Chemical structure and AWARe classification
 - 5) + The color of tablets and bottles
- 68) Their target site and Mechanisms of antimicrobial agents action on microorganisms Are depends on
- 1) + Selective toxicity that A drug kills harmful microbes without damaging the host
 - 2) - Selective morphology that a drug kills harmful microbes without damaging the host
 - 3) - Selective color that a drug kills harmful microbes without damaging the host
 - 4) - Selective gravity that a drug kills harmful microbes without damaging the host
 - 5) - Selective weight that A drug kills harmful microbes without damaging the host
- 69) One of antimicrobial drug target site and mode of action on (Micro-organism) is not related
- 1) - Inhibiting different steps in the synthesis of cell wall
 - 2) - Increasing the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane,
 - 3) + Enhancement of intercellular protein synthesis
 - 4) - Inhibition of nucleic acid (RNA & DNA) synthesis
 - 5) - Inhibition their growth by analogues of essential metabolism process
- 70) One of the following Antimicrobial agents is not related to Beta-lactams group
- 1) - Penicillin's
 - 2) - Extended-spectrum penicillins
 - 3) - B-lactam /B-lactamase inhibitor Combinations
 - 4) + Aminoglycosides
 - 5) - Carbapenems
- 71) One of the following Antimicrobial agents is related to Beta-lactams group
- 1) + Cephems
 - 2) - Fluoroquinolones
 - 3) - Folate pathway inhibitors
 - 4) - Fosfomycin
 - 5) - Macrolides
- 72) One of the following Non-Beta-lactams Antimicrobial agents is not related
- 1) - Fluoroquinolones
 - 2) - Folate pathway inhibitors
 - 3) - Fosfomycin
 - 4) - Macrolides
 - 5) + Cephems
- 73) The 2019 WHO AWARe classification of antibiotics means
- 1) + Is the current WHO classification into the different groups (Access, Watch & Reserve)
 - 2) - Is the current WHO classification into the different groups (Aware, Which & Rites)



- 3) - Is the current WHO classification into the different groups (Absent, Wish & Raises)
- 4) - Is the current WHO classification into the different groups (Assess, What & Revises)
- 5) - Is the current WHO classification into the different groups (Assigned, Where& Resided)
- 74) Antibiotics sensitivity test is the procedures used to measure the ability of an antibiotic or other antimicrobial agent to inhibit e.g. bacterial or fungal)growth in Vitro. This ability may be estimated by either
- 1) - Tube or agar DILUTION methods
- 2) - Disc Diffusion methods
- 3) - Diffusion & Dilution as Epsilon-meter -Test or (E -Test methods)
- 4) - Automated system methods
- 5) + All methods
- 75) Select the appropriate for Antibiotics sensitivity test are according to the following EXCEPT
- 1) - Type Of Organism
- 2) - Site Of Infections
- 3) - Patients Physiological
- 4) - Clinical Conditions
- 5) + The color of patient's skin
- 76) One of following factors are affecting on inhibition zone seen around antibiotic disc on Muller Hinton agar is wrong
- 1) + Color of petri-dish
- 2) - Composition and PH of the medium
- 3) - Bacterial inoculum turbidity
- 4) - Number of antibiotic used on culture plate
- 5) - Amount of medium used in plate in addition to temperature and period of incubation
- 77) When Staphylococcal resistance to Oxacillin is indicated resistance to all currently available beta-lactams, even see In Vitro Sensitive because clinically not effective that are including of
- 1) - Penicillins group
- 2) - Cephems (Cephalosporins) groups
- 3) - Carbapenems group (e.g.. imipenem, meropenem, ertapenem)
- 4) + All groups
- 5) - No any one
- 78) The mean of the 15X15X15 or triple 15 principle for AST are
- 1) - The bacterial suspension should be used within 15 minutes but not more
- 2) - The Time of disc application should be applied after 5-15 minutes of inoculation but not more
- 3) - Incubation should be done within 15 minutes after disc application
- 4) + All of means are correct
- 5) - All of means are incorrect
- 79) Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing(AST) Methods are divided into types based on the principle applied in each system they includes of the following Except
- 1) - Disc Diffusion manual Methods
- 2) - Dilution manual Methods
- 3) - Diffusion & Dilution manual E.Test Methods
- 4) - Automated methods
- 5) + Distribution methods
- 80) Extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) are defined as
- 1) + An enzymes produced by certain bacteria that are able to hydrolyze extended spectrum cephalosporin. such as Ceftazidem, ceftriaxone, Ceftaxime and monobactam.
- 2) - An enzymes produced by certain bacteria that are able to hydrolyze extended spectrum aminoglycosides such as Amikacin
- 3) - An enzymes produced by certain bacteria that are able to hydrolyze extended spectrum



Tetracyclines such as Doxycycline