التخصص: المختبرات الطبية - الخطة الكندية

الدورة الشتوية لعام 2013

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.

		المخصص لدلك في نمودج الإجابه المرفق.	المكان	عامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابه الصحيحه في
		Medical microbiology & Diag	gnostic	c microbiology
1.		ich one of the following <i>E. coli</i> type at labile) and ST (heat-stable) toxins:	es is c	characterized by the presence of LT
	a-	ETEC	b-	EIEC
	c-	EHEC	d-	EPEC
2.	Shi	gellosis is a common disease in tra	avelers	s to developing countries. The
	infe	ection is commonly acquired through:		
	a-	Gastrointestinal tract	b-	Burns and trauma
	c-	Respiratory tract	d-	Sexual intercourse
3.	Pse	udomonas aeruginosa is associated wi	th the	following diseases except:
	a-	Wound and burn infections	b-	Eye infection in swimmers
	c-	UTI	d-	Food poisoning
4.	One	e of the following bacteria is highly m	otile a	and caused swarming on agar media:
	a-	E. coli	b-	Staphylococcus aureus
	c-	Proteus vulgaris	d-	Shigella sonii
<b>5.</b>	Wh	ich one of the following bacteria resp	onsibl	e for lymphogranuloma venereaum:
	a-	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	b-	Chlamydia trachomatis
	c-	Mycoplasma pneumonia	d-	Treponema pallidium
6.		e of the following statements concer rect:	rning	Clostridium perfringens is not
	a-	It produces a toxin that inhibits the rel	lease o	of acetylcholine at the synapse.
	b-	It is a gram positive rod, anaerobic, sp	ore-fo	orming
	c-	It is an important cause of gas gangre	ne	
	d-	It is an important cause of tetanus		
7.	Aci	d fastness of Mycobacterium is mainl	y due	to:
	a-	Cell wall thickness	b-	Lipid and waxy cell wall
	c-	Peptidoglycan	d-	Capsules
8.	Hae exce	emophilus influenzae type -b is respo ept:	nsible	e for all of the following disease
	a-	Childhood meningitis	b-	Acute epiglotitis in children
	c-	Sinusitis and otitis media	d-	Urinary tract infection
9.	The	e causative agent of congenital syphili	s is:	
	a-	Chlamydia trachomatis	b-	Treponema pallidium
	c-	Mycobacterium leprae	d-	Corynebacterium diphtheria
10.				ated with zoonotic diseases (diseases
		t are transmitted from animal to hum	,	
	a-	Yersinia pestis	b-	Brucella abortus
11	C-	Salmonella typhi	d-	Streptococcus pyogenes
11.		oup A, beta-hemolytic streptococci nolytic streptococci by one of the follo	•	S
	a-	Catalase production	b-	Growth in 6.5% NaCl broth
	c-	Coagulase production	d-	Bacitracin susceptibility

- 12. Which one of the following organisms is, to date, considered universally susceptible to penicillin?
  - a- Staphylococcus aureus b- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
  - c- Streptococcus pyogenes d- Corynebacterium diphtheria
- 13. In a disk diffusion susceptibility test, which of the following might result if the disks are placed on the inoculated media and left at room temperature for an hour before incubation?
  - a- The antibiotic would not diffuse into the medium, resulting in no zone of inhibition
  - b- Zones of smaller diameter would result
  - c- Zones of larger diameter would result
  - d- There would be no effect on the final zone diameter
- 14. Beta-hemolytic, catalase positive, Gram-positive cocci appeared coagulase-negative by the slide coagulase test. Which of the following is the most appropriate action in identification of this organism?
  - a- Report as coagulase-negative Staphylococcus
  - b- Report as coagulase-negative Staphylococcus aureus
  - c- Reconfirm the hemolytic reaction on a fresh 24-hour culture
  - d- Do a tube coagulase test to confirm the slide test results
- 15. Why should a control strain of *Clostridium* species be used in the anaerobe jar?
  - a- To ensure that plate media is working
  - b- To ensure that anaerobic environment is achieved
  - c- To ensure that a jar is filled with sufficient number of plates
  - d- To ensure the indictor strip is working
- 16. Two sets of blood cultures were obtained. The aerobic bottle of one set had growth of coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* on the 5-day subculture. What would this indicate?
  - a- There was low-grade bacteremia
  - b- The organism is most likely a contaminant
  - c- The subculture plates were defective
  - d- The subculture should not be done after 5 days
- 17. A gastroenterologist submits a gastric biopsy from a patient with a peptic ulcer. To obtain presumptive evidence of *Helicobacter pylori*, a portion of the specimen should be added to which media?
  - a- Urea b- Blood
  - c- Selenite d- Citrate
- 18. A small, diplococcus, a Gram-negative bacterium is isolated from eye culture of an infant. It grows only on chocolate agar and is oxidase-positive. The most likely organism is:
  - a- Neisseria gonorrhoeae b- Staphylococcus aureus
  - c- Streptococcus pneumonia d- Proteus mirabilis

البرنامج الهندسي - الورقة الثالثة امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة التخصص: المختبرات الطبية - الخطة الكندية الدورة الشتوية لعام 2013 19. A gram-positive bacterium was isolated from a patient's spinal fluid and produces a positive swelling (Quelling) test. What is the most likely diagnosis? Tuberculous meningitis b-Meningococcal meningitis Viral meningitis d-Pneumococcal meningitis c-What enzyme is produced by a penicillin-resistant bacteria that is helpful in 20. breakdown penicillin: Alpha-hemolysin b-Beta-lactamase Enterotoxin d-Coagulase c-**General and Medical Parasitology** Which of the following organisms is not studied in Parasitology? 21. a-Protozoa b-Helminthes Bacteria d-**Arthropods** c-22. The correct statement about parasitism: Host get benefit from this association a-Parasite get benefit from this association b-Parasite get harm from this association cd-Also called mutualism 23. In which of the following hosts the mature stage of parasite taken place? Final or definitive host b-Intermediate host d-Reservoir host Transporter host The correct statement about the cyst is: 24. Cannot withstand dryness b-It is the reproductive stage It is not infective for host cd-Immotile (do not move) and infective for host 25. The mastigophora groups are moving by: a-Cilia b-Flagella **Pseudopodes** d-Do not move The infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica*: **26. Trophozoite** Egg d-Cyst Spore The largest intestinal protozoan in human body is: Balantidium coli b-Entamoeba histolytica a-Giardia lamblia d-Plasmodium spp c-Which of the following protozoa is an intestinal parasite? *Plasmodium* spp. b-Trichomonas vaginalis a-Giardia lamblia d-Trypanosoma spp. c-

## 29. The protozoa that exist only in the trophozoite stage is:

a- Entamoeba histolytica

b- Trichomonas vaginalis

c- Giardia lamblia

d- Balantidium coli

#### 30. African sleeping sickness is transmitted by:

a- Sand flies

- Snail

c- Tsetse fly

d- Female Anopheles mosquito

# 31. The suitable specimen used to diagnose Trypanosomiasis:

a- Blood

o- Urine

c- Stool

d- Sputum

#### 32. The vector of *Plasmodium* spp (which cause malaria) is:

a- Sand flies

b- Tsetse

c- Snail

d- Female Anopheles mosquito

#### 33. Chagas disease is caused by:

a- Trypanosoma rhodesiense

b- Trypanosoma gambiense

c- Trypanosoma cruzi

d- Leishmania donovani

# 34. Toxoplasmosis which caused by *Toxoplasma gondii* is transmitted by:

a- Respiratory tract (droplets)

b- Contaminated food with cat and dog feces

c- Eating raw snails

d- Mosquitoes

# 35. Roundworms (cylindrical) belong to the phylum:

a- Nematodes

b- Cestodes

c- Trematodes

d- Flatworms

#### 36. Which of the following characteristics is correct about *Taenia saginata*:

a- Intermediate host is swine (pig)

b- Infect stage is Cysticercus cellulosae

c- Transmitted to human by eating undercooked (not well cooked) cow meat

d- Cause Cysticercosis in human

#### 37. The correct statement about Schistosoma haematobium is:

a- Main sites affected are veins of the colon

b- Schistosoma haematobium egg has a terminal spine

c- Seminal fluid sample used to diagnose the infection

d- Biomphalaria snail is the intermediate host

### 38. Pinworm is the common name for:

a- Trichuris trichiura

b- Enterobius vermicularis

c- Ascaris lumbricoides

d- Ancylostoma

### 39. The causative agent of lymphatic filariasis is:

a- Necator americanus

o- Ancylostoma duodenale

c- *Ascaris lumbricoides* 

d- Wuchereria bancrofti

البرنامج الهندسى - الورقة الثالثة امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة التخصص: المختبرات الطبية - الخطة الكندية الدورة الشتوية لعام 2013 **40.** Which of the followings is an ectoparasite? **Body Louse** b-Entamoeba histolytic ad-Necator americanus Leishmania spp Hematology 1+2 The first period of hematopoiesis is known as: 41. Myeloid period Lymphoid period Mesoblastic period Hepatic period dc-**42. Intravascular hemolysis occurs in:** The blood vessels b-The bone marrow a-The lymph nodes d-The spleen c-The large RBCs with normal color are classified as: 43. Hyperchromic normocytic ab-Macrocytic normochromic Microcytic normochromic cd-Normocytic hypochromic In G6PD deficiency disease, the defect occur in: 44. Hemoglobin b-**Enzymes** ad-Blood vessels Cell membrane c-**45.** The microcytic hypochromic disease in the following is: Megaloblastic anemia a-Pernicious anemia bc-Iron deficiency anemia Hemolytic disease of the new born d-46. The acquired disease in the following is: Auto immune hemolytic anemia Sickle cell anemia b-Hereditary elliptocytosis cd-Pyruvate kinase deficiency 47. **Eosinophils increase in the case of:** Fungal infection h-Viral infection a-**Bacterial** infection d-Parasite infection C-Severe burns(loss of high amount of plasma) causes: 48. Primary polycythemia b-Secondary polycythemia ad-Polycythemia vera Relative polycythemia The true statement about acute leukemia is: 49. Not occur in children a-Prolonged clinical course b-Very high number of blasts in the circulation cd-All of them are of myeloid origin

<b>50.</b>	ALI	Ls ( acute lymphocytic leukemia's) ar	re clas	sified into:
	a-	2 types	b-	3 types
	c-	7 types	d-	8 types
51.	Whi	ich of the following is referred to the	acute	megakaryocytic leukemia:
	a-	MI	b-	M3
	C-	M5	d-	M7
52.	Infe	ctious mononucleosis is a disease of l	lymph	nodes which caused by:
	a-	Genetic defect	b-	Virus
	c-	Irradiation	d-	Chemicals
53.	fact	or II is:		
	a-	Christmas factor	b-	Fibrinogen
	c-	Prothrombin	d-	Calcium
54.	Whi	ich of the following findings belongs	to the	e hemophilia A:
	a-	High PT	b-	High APTT
	c-	Increase fdps	d-	Increase factor VIII
55.		vhich disease you will find the follo elets count decreased and fibrinogen	_	
	a-	DIC (disseminated intravascular coag	gulatio	n)
	b-	Hemophilia A		
	c-	Von Willebrand's disease		
	d-	Hemophilia B		
<b>56.</b>	The	largest cell in the bone marrow is:		
	a-	Megakaryocyte	b-	Macrophage
	c-	Monocyte	d-	Plasma cell
57.	Von	Willebrand factor is part of factor:		
	a-	V	b-	VII
	c-	VIII	d-	IX
58.	The	substance that causes fibrinolysis is:	:	
	a-	Serotonin	b-	Collagen
	c-	Plasmin	d-	Fibrinogen
<b>59.</b>	The	clotting factor that is involved in the	e extri	nsic pathway of clot formation is:
	a-	VII	b-	IX
	c-	VIII	d-	XI
60.	Vita	min K- dependent factors are :		
	a-	I, II, X, XIII	b-	II, VII, IX, X
	c-	I, V, VIII, XIII	d-	III, V, IX, XI

صفحة 6 من 11

#### **Immunology & Serology**

61. One of the following is not a characteristics of the	e 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

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

there is no antibody in the solution

d-

	البرنامج الهندسي - الورقة الثالثة		ن الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة		
	التخصص: المختبرات الطبية – الخطة الكن		الشتوية لعام 2013		
80.	IL-2 produced by:		_		
	a- T- helper	b-	T- suppressor		
	c- Macrophage	d-	T- cytotoxic		
		& Microtechn	iques		
81.	The four principal types of tiss				
	a- Muscle, nervous, skeletal,				
	b- Epithelial, skeletal, connec				
	c- Connective, skeletal, epithe				
04	d- Epithelial, connective, mus				
82.	Which type of epithelium is adapted to protect underlying tissues from abrasion and friction:				
	a- Simple squamous	b-	Stratified squamous		
	c- Transitional	d-	Simple cuboidall		
83.	Non- ciliated simple columnar	epithelium ofte	en contains, which		
	increase the surface area for secretion and absorption.				
	a- Flagella	b-	Collagen fibers		
	c- Microvilli	d-	Hairs		
84.	What are the three basic components of connective tissue?				
	a- Ground substance, cells, and basement membrane				
	b- Cartilage, intercellular matrix, and serum				
	c- Cells, protein fibers, and gr	Cells, protein fibers, and ground substance			
	d- Collagen, elastin, and retic	ular fibers			
85.	Examples of apocrine glands include which of the following?				
	a- Mammary and some sweat	glands			
	b- Thyroid and adrenal glands	S			
	c- Salivary and sebaceous gla	ands			
	d- Pancreas and ovary				
86.	Which term describes a band of dense regular connective tissue that attaches tw bones?				
	a- Aponeurosis	b-	Tendon		
	c- Ligament	d-	Capsule		
<b>87.</b>	Which type of tissue facilitates movement of the skeleton or organ walls?				
	a- Epithelial	b-	Muscular		
	c- Connective	d-	Nervous		
	The two types of cells in nervous tissue are:				
88.	The two types of cells in nervo	us tissue are:			
88.	The two types of cells in nervo a- Dendrites and axons	us tissue are: b-	Nerve processes and nerve fibers		

10% formalin

a-

d-

Mercuric chloride

المتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة الغراقية الثالثة الدورة الشتوية لعام 2013 الخطة الكندية

98. The most commonly used acidic dye is:

a- Eosin b- Methylene blue

c- PAS d- Hematoxylin

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

a- Dehydration b- Impregnation

c- Embedding d- Clearing

100. Clearing is done by placing the tissues in:

a- Hydrochloric acid b- Acetic acid

c- Zinker d- Xylol or benzol

انتهت الأسئلة