



Question Bank 2022-2023

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Q1 //Choose the correct answer from the following :

- 1- Is transmission usually occur between members of same household or close friends and family.
 - a- Indirect contact
 - b- Direct contact
 - c- vector-borne transmission
 - d- Droplet transmission
- 2- Developed the most commonly used antibiotic substance
 - a-Joseph Lister
 - b- Alexander Fleming
 - c- Louis Pasteur
 - d- Edward Jenner
- 3- The PBP's is :
 - a-lactamase
 - b- Pencillinase
 - c-Transpeptidase
 - d- None of them
- 3-Trimethoprim is a synthetic antibiotic that interferes with the:
 - a- Cell wall
 - b- Protein
 - c- folic acid synthesis
 - d- DNA
- 4- Total count is counting the bacteria cells
 - a- living
 - b- dead.
 - c- living and dead
 - d- None of them
- 5- are capable of causing disease in healthy persons with normal immune defenses.
 - a- primary pathogens
 - b- True pathogens
 - c- Both a and b
 - d- Opportunistic pathogens
- 6-Is between outer membrane and plasma membrane , contains enzymes and transport proteins.
 - a- LPS
 - b- Lipoprotein
 - c- Periplasmic space
 - d- lipoteichoic acid
- 7- Scientists have developed a synthetic form of penicillin termed
 - a- Resistant beta-lactamase
 - b- penicillinase-resistant penicillins
 - c- second generation penicillins
 - d-All of them
- 9- Bacteria become resistance to penicilline group drugs by:
 - a- Mutations in transpeptidase
 - b- produce penicillinase
 - c-produce lactamase
 - d-All of them
- 10- Sterile anatomical site in body :
 - a-Lids
 - b- Bone
 - c-External genitalia
 - d- Vagina

Q2// label the following figures :

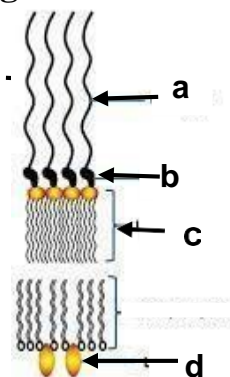
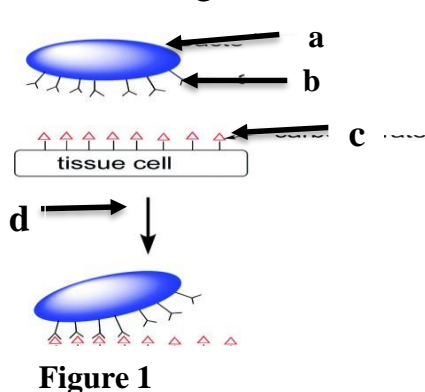


Figure 2

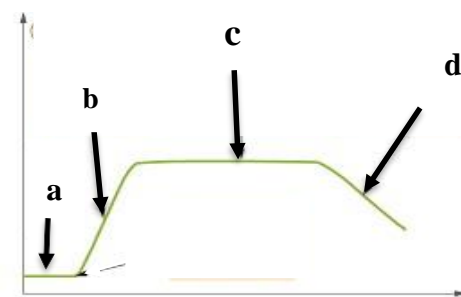
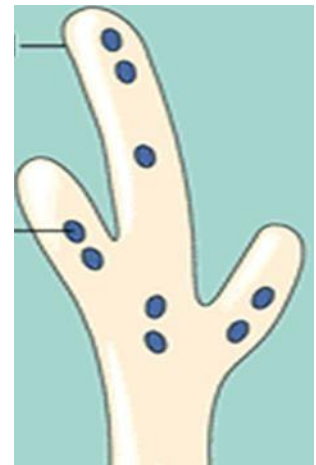
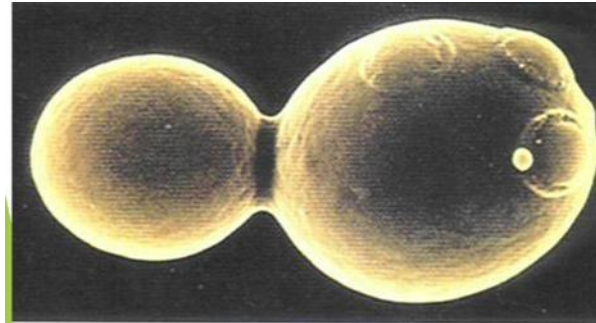
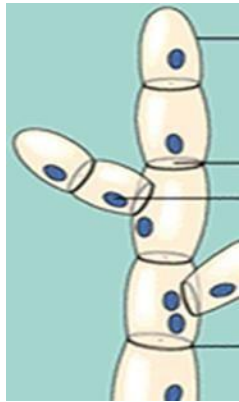


Figure 3



Q3//Fill the following blanks

- 1-To reduce transmission by.....frequent touch surfaces should be properly disinfected.
- 2-The body are exposed to microbes some are rapidly lost Called.....
- 3 bacterium metabolizes sugars into acids that protect the infant from infection by certain intestinal pathogens.
- 4-Chemically bacteria cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan consist of
- 5-Some gram-positive species lack..... teichoic acids
- 6 antibiotics are less susceptible to inactivation by pathogens and have a broader spectrum of antibiotic activity
- 7-In.....phase: Cells are smaller and stain uniformly.
- 8 is the chemical process by which the Phagocytes are led to the site of infection.
- 9- When microorganisms with rigid cell walls are placed in a hypertonic environment, water leaves and the plasma membrane shrinks away from the wall, a process known as
- 10-Indrug are dispensed to a consumer or patient by a pharmacist without needing a doctor's prescription .
- 11-..... is bacteria abundant in dental plaque.
- 12organisms grow best at low oxygen tension (~5%) e.g. Campylobacter spp.
- 13Is relationship between organisms allows them to act as a single organism.
- 14-Initial Colonization of the Newborn with normal flora is
- 15- In laboratory bacteria grown in broth , tube or flask, or on agar plate is called.....
- 16are medicines sold directly to a consumer without a prescription from a healthcare professional or a pharmacist and are available in pharmacies and supermarkets without special restrictions.
- 17is a synthetic antibiotic that interferes with folic acid synthesis.
- 18are diseases caused by fungi.
- 19- are a filterable agent.
- 20 is considered to be the father of antiseptic surgery.
- 21-viruses differ from living organisms in that they cannot 1-
.....**and**

Q4 / Enumerate the following

- 1-Structure of Fungi:
- 2- Chemical Requirements for Microbial Growth
- 3-Inhibition of Phagocytosis.
- 4-Types of antibiotic
- 5-Steps of protein synthesis
- 6-Protein inhibitors antibiotics
- 7-Types of hypha
- 8-Types of positive relationship
- 9- Types of Negative relationship
- 10-All virulence factors
- 11- Phases of Bacterial Growth Curve

Q5/ Draw with labeling the following :

- 1- Phases of Bacterial Growth Curve
- 2- Coenocytic hypha
- 3- LPS
- 4- Steps of protein synthesis
- 5- Phagocytosis
- 6- Cell wall of gram negative bacteria
- 7- Cell wall of gram positive bacteria

Q6/Compare between the following:

- 1-wall teichoic and lipoteichoic acid.
- 2- Accessory and Essential growth factors
- 3-High and low therapeutic index
- 4-Obligate aerobes and Microaerophilic organisms
- 5-The A site and E site of ribosome
- 6-Septa and Coenocytic hypha
- 7- Cell wall and protein antibiotic

Q7/ Match between the following columns

1-	Lipid A	A	are available in pharmacies and supermarkets without special restrictions.
2-	O polysaccharides	B	These form parts of enzymes or may be required for enzyme function
3-	trace elements	C	Bacteria have the maximum cell size.
4-	Higher therapeutic index	D	They enhance bacterial growth without being absolutely necessary for it
5-	Accessory growth factors	E	A drug that disrupts a microbial function not found in host (animal/human) cells often has
6-	Lag phase	F	involution forms are common.
7-	prescription only medicines	G	Periplasmic space
8-	Part of gram positive bacteria	H	Is relationship between organisms allows them to act as a single organism.
9-	Amensalism	I	The first population produces inhibitory substances other population get inhibited
10	Part of gram negative	J	function as antigens
11-	core polysaccharide		
12-	Decline phase		
13-	Mutualism		
14-	Essential growth factors		
15-	low therapeutic index		
16-	Over-the-counter drugs		
17-	Log phase		
18-	A site		
19-	Commensalism		
20-	Toxic dose		