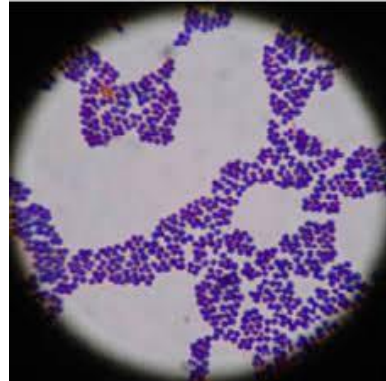


POINTED QUESTIONS [REDACTED] 2022-2023

**Q 1/ A.** What is the cellular morphology of the bacterium?

**B.** Gram reaction

**C.** Most pathogenic species



**Q 2/** What do you do in the following situations?

1. At the start and end of each laboratory session.
2. Before leaving the laboratory.

**Q3/** Define API strip test?

**Q 4/** How can you diagnose a case of rheumatic fever until the causative agent?

**Q 5/** Write name, classification and growth characters of the following media:

**A.**



**B.**



**Q 6/** Prepare 1000 µg/ml of antimicrobial stock solution?

**Q 7/** Observe the slide and Identify the bacterium?



(If you know it is alpha hemolytic and optochin sensitive)

**Q 8/ A.** Name the medium that used in this test

**A B C D**



**B.** Interpret the result in A, B, C and D

**Q 9/** Select the right answer

1. G+ve, cocci, catalase –ve , Beta hemolytic, sensitive to bacitracin is

a. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

b. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

c. *Staphylococcus aureus*

2. G+ve, cocci, catalase +ve , Beta hemolytic, coagulase –ve , resistant to novobiocin

a. *Staphylococcus aureus*

b. *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*

c. *Streptococcus agalactiae*

3. CAMP factor test used in identification of

a. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

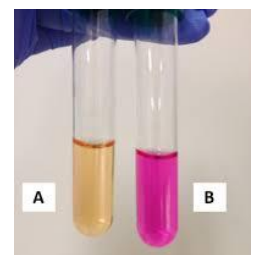
b. *Streptococcus agalactiae*

c. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

**Q 10/ A.** Name the test

**B.** Interpret the result

**C.** Give example for A and B



**Q 11/ A.** Name the method

**B.** Is it qualitative or quantitative?

**C.** Write the principle



Q 12/ A. Name the tested bacteria

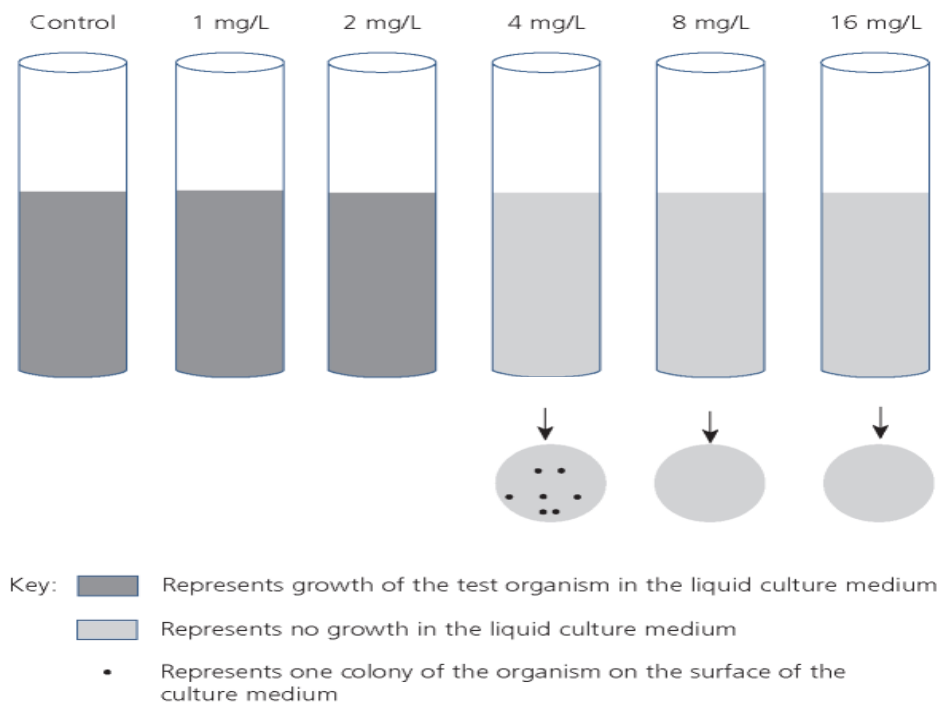
B. Determine to which antibiotic the bacterium is resistant?



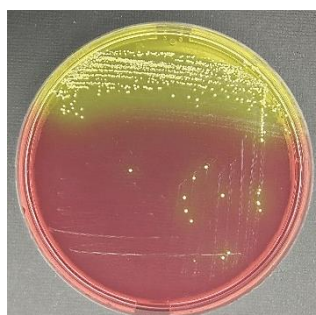
Q 13/ Write the diagnostic purpose of using the following agents?

1. Plasma
2. Bile solution

Q 14/ Determine the MIC and MBC tube according to concentration and culture?



Q 15/ Identify the bacterium? (It is COAGULASE test positive)

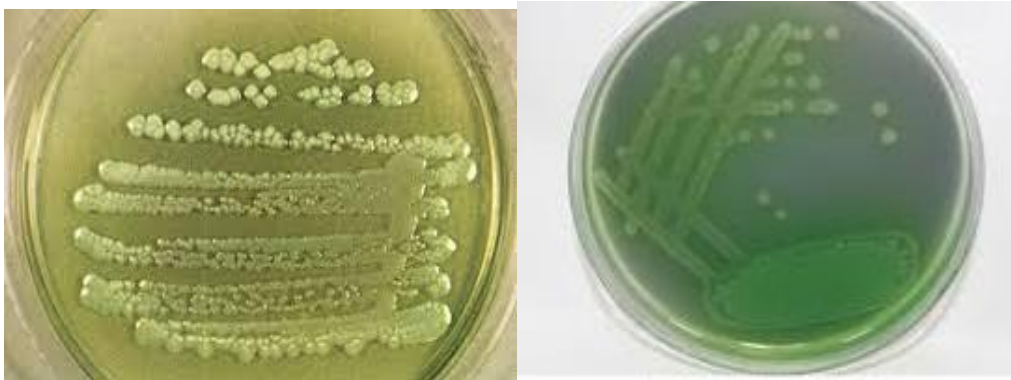


Q 16/ Distinguish between *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* and *Staphylococcus epidermitis*?

Q 17/ What are the steps of laboratory diagnosis of a pneumonia case? (If you know the bacterium is catalase negative)

Q18/ A- Identify the bacterium according to the culture media?

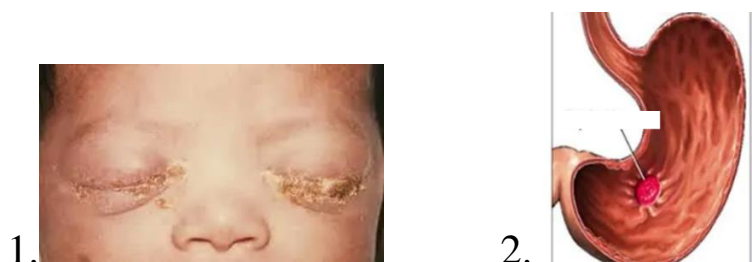
B- Write two critical identification points?



Q19/ Fill in the following blanks with suitable words?

1. .... is used as prophylactic drug to reduce the carrier state of *Neisseria meningitidis* during epidemics.
2. The only effective control of diphtheria is through immunization with a multi dose diphtheria toxoid named as ..... vaccine.
3. To provide anaerobic condition in API test, underlined cupules completely filled with.....
4. Gas pack containing chemicals that release .....and .....to achieve an anaerobic atmosphere.

Q 20/ What is the name of the clinical features:

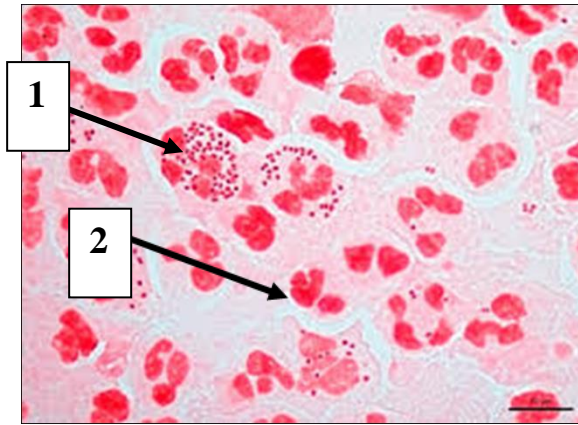


1.

2.

Q 21/ Label the pointed parts?

1.



2.

Q 22/ A. What is the name of this test?

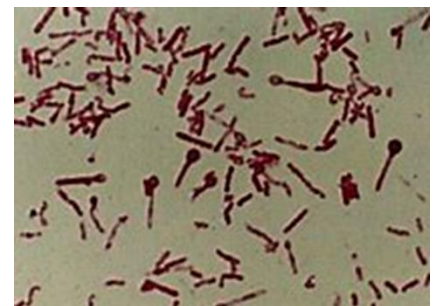
B. Write the purpose of performing this test?



Q 23/ What is the positive diagnosis of *Clostridium perferingenes* on the following media?

1. Cooked meat medium
2. Litmus milk medium

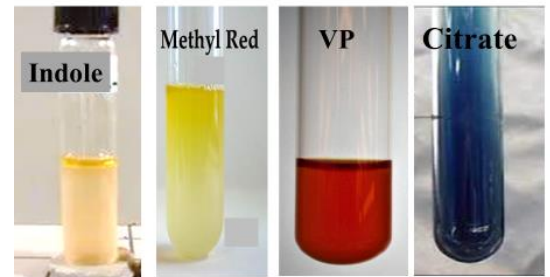
Q 24/ Identify the bacterium?



Q 25/ What are the shared characteristics between *Bacillus* and *Clostridium* sp? (Mention three points)

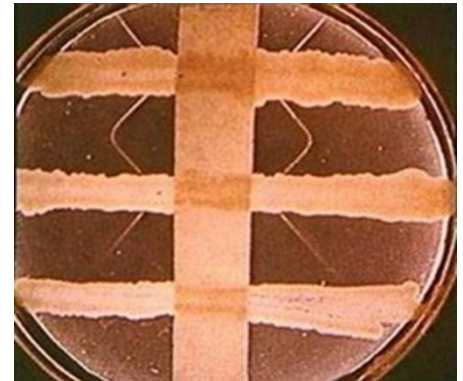
Q 26/ How could you diagnose a case of diphtheria (Pseudomembrane) in the laboratory?

- Q 27/ If we have the following results?  
A- Which bacterium would you expect?  
B- Write the result of IMViC test.



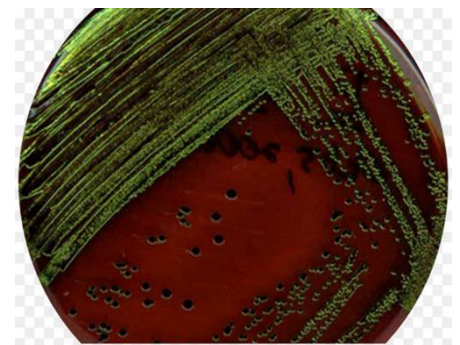
- Q 28/ Mention THREE reasons that led to use molecular techniques for bacterial identification?

- Q 29/ A- What is the name of this test?  
B- Name of culture medium  
C- Aim of the test?  
D- Interpret the positive result.



- Q 30/ Define phage lysis test?

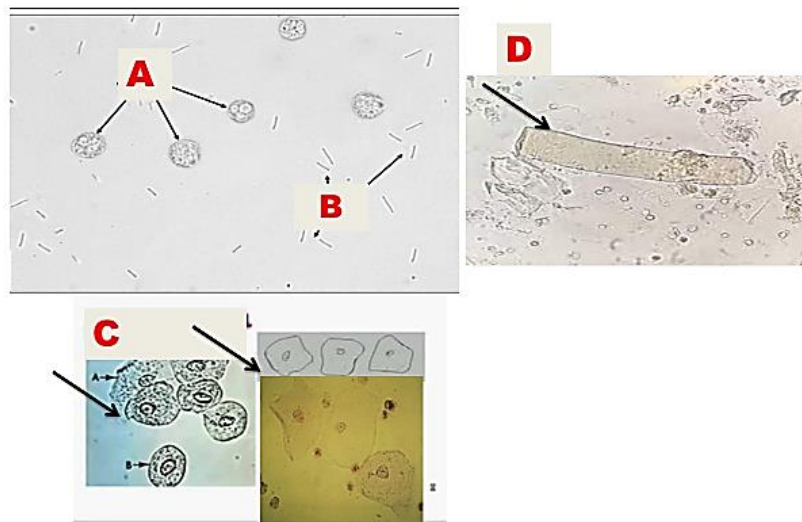
- Q 31/ A. Name the medium?  
B. Name the bacterium isolated?



- Q 32/ A patient came to lab. with general urine examination test ordered by physician, what are the required medically following situations for?

1. Specimen
2. Steps of processing the specimen for microscopic examination
3. What are the indicators for infection?

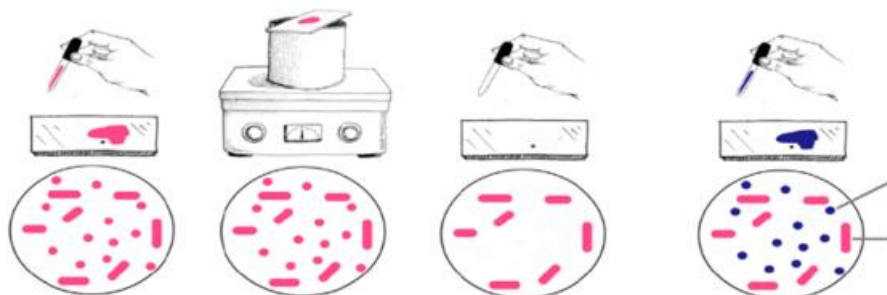
Q 33/ Label the pointed parts?



Q 34/ A. Write the name of the staining method?

B. Identify the bacterium?

C. Name the disease?



Q 35/ Write the scientific reasons behind the following statements.

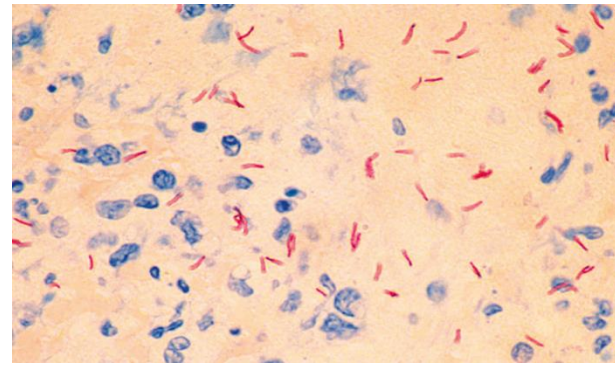
1. During urine specimen collection the first voided morning urine is taken?
2. Using sodium polyanethole sulfonate (SPS) as anticoagulant during blood culture?
3. Laboratory testing is generally not recommended in the evaluation of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI)?

Q 36/ What is the reason behind culturing of stool?

Q 37/ A. Identify the bacterium?

B. Write the name of the staining method?

C. Write the type of the specimen?

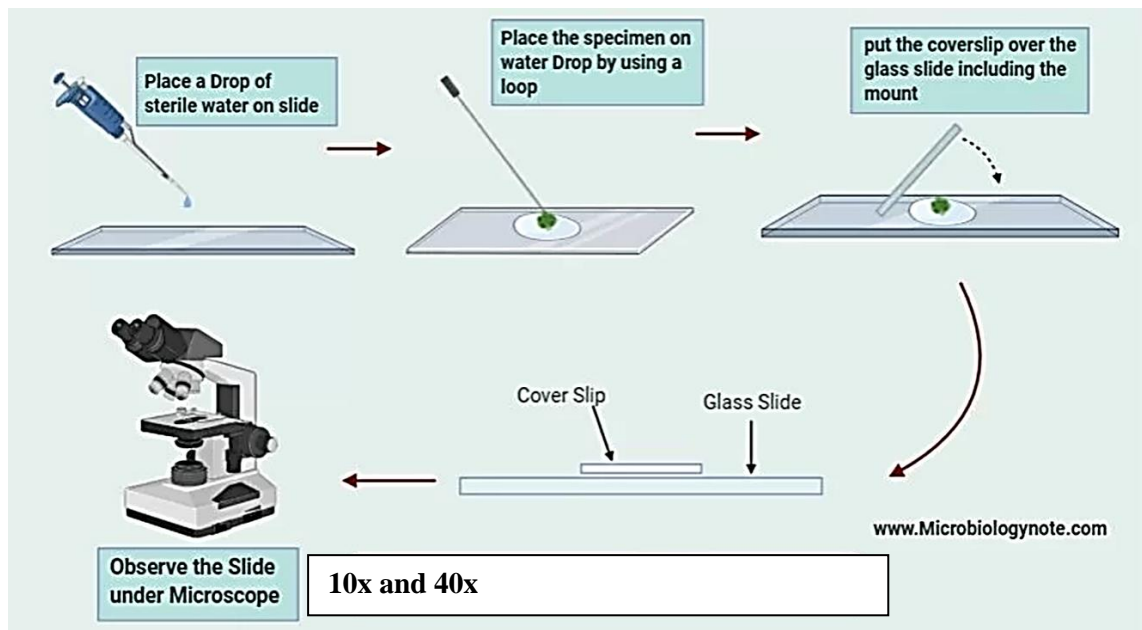


Q 38/Write 2 medically important genera (G&SP.) that associated with upper respiratory tract infections?

Q 39/ How could you collect a specimen from a patient with Gastroenteritis?

Q 40/Write 2 medically important genera (G&SP.) that associated with CSF?

Q 41 /Name the technique?





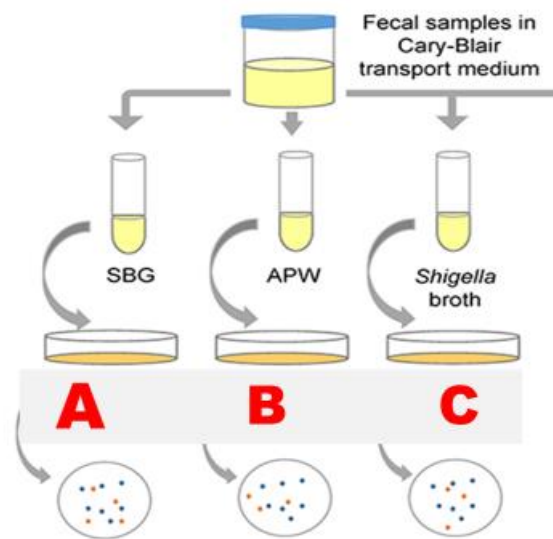
Q 42/ Mention common colonizers and contaminants that led to wound infection?

Q 43/ How would you collect specimen from a closed wound?

Q 44/ Define Stool culture?

Q 45/A. Complete the diagnosis diagram?      A    B    C

B. Name the infection?

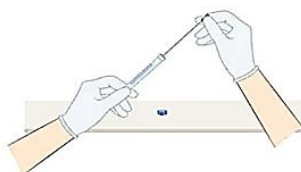


Q 46/ A. Name the process?

B. In which medical condition this process is required?



Figure 52.3 Insert swab back into container without touching edges.



Q 47/ what is the macroscopic inspection of the CSF specimen?

Q 48/ Count the important pathogenic bacteria isolated in a stool culture?

Q 49/ Which of the following diseases and bacteria are matched up incorrectly?

1. Cellulitis – *Pasteurella multocida*
2. Tularemia – *Francisella tularensis*
3. Gastritis – *Helicobacter pylori*

Q 50/Which of the following is not true concerning *Staphylococcus aureus*?

1. *S. aureus* is related to inflammation.
2. *S. aureus* can cause pneumonia
3. *S. aureus* can lead to acute bacterial endocarditis
4. *S. aureus* does not make coagulase

Q 51/ Multiple Choice Questions :

1) All of the following are the cultural characteristics of Bacilli spp, Except:

- a) Anaerobes
- b) Gram-positive
- c) Spore-forming
- d) Ubiquitous

2) *Bacillus anthracis* is a medically important spore-forming rod that may cause the disease "anthrax" in animals and humans.

What are the two important virulence factors of the bacteria?

- a) Capsule and enterotoxins
- b) Exotoxins and enterotoxins
- c) Endotoxins and capsule
- d) Capsule and exotoxins

3) Select the correct answers, other than food poisoning what other clinically important types of diseases are caused by *Clostridium perfringens*?

- a) Gas gangrene
- b) Impetigo
- c) Cellulitis
- d) Toxic shock syndrome

• **Dear students... give it your best, success and glory shall be yours ...**

Assist. Lecturers: Shahnaz B. Ali