

Course No: PHRM2312
Course Title: Microbiology and immunology
Date: 31/05/2017
No. of Questions: (5)
Time: 2 hours
Using Calculator & Dictionary (No)

University of Palestine



Final Exam
2016/2017
Total Grade:50

Instructor Name: AbdElRahman Hamad
Student No.: _____
Student Name: _____
College Name: _____
Dep. / Specialist: _____
Class No: 101.102

1- Multiple Choice: Circle the most correct answer for each of the following below. (10 points)

1. Usually transmitted via the bite of an infected sand fly:
 - a Leishmania
 - b Trypanosoma
 - c Malaria
 - d Schistosoma

2. All of the following bacteria cause meningitis except:
 - a *Haemophilus influenzae*
 - b *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - c *Neisseria meningitidis*
 - d *Propionibacterium acnes*

3. Immunity that is acquired in response to the entry of a live pathogen into the body
 - a Artificial passive acquired immunity
 - b Natural active acquired immunity
 - c Artificial active acquired immunity
 - d Natural passive acquired immunity

4. Natural Killer Cells areexcept:
 - a proliferate in response to antigen
 - b large granular lymphocytes.
 - c They resemble lymphocytes
 - d lack typical T or B cell surface markers

5. Which of the followings is intraerythrocytic sporozoan parasites:
 - A Lishmania
 - B Trypanosoma
 - c Plasmodium vivax
 - d Toxoplasma gondii

6. A disease is one that humans acquire from animal sources:
 - A A communicable disease
 - B A zoonotic disease
 - c A contagious disease
 - d A non communicable disease

7. Oncogenic virus associated with cervical cancer?
 - A Ebola virus
 - B Rubella viruses
 - c Human papilloma viruses
 - d Varicella viruses

8. One should associate the India ink preparation with diagnosis of which of the following?
 - A Cryptococcal meningitis
 - B Tinea pedis
 - c Thrush
 - d Yeast vaginitis

9. All following character are true for *Fusobacterium nucleatum* Except:
 - A Aerobic bacteria
 - B synergistic infection with *Treponema vincentii*
 - c Anaerobic bacteria
 - d Infections of the Oral Cavity

10. A defective virus, cannot replicate independently without the presence of hepatitis B virus:
 - A Hepatitis A
 - B Hepatitis C
 - c Hepatitis D
 - d Hepatitis E

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11. Largest antibody consists of 5 basic Y molecules, first to be produced:
- a IgG c IgE
b IgM d IgA
12. Most antifungal agents work in 3 ways except one:
- A By binding with cell membrane sterols c By interfering with sterol synthesis.
B by inhibiting protein synthesis d By blocking mitosis or nucleic acids.
13. A bullet-shaped, enveloped RNA virus in the family Rhabdoviridae
- a Epstein-Barr virus c Mumps virus
b Smallpox virus d Rabies virus
14. An disease has a rapid onset, and is usually followed by a relatively rapid recovery:
- A Acute disease c Chronic disease
B Subacute disease d Latent disease
15. The term replaces the older term nosocomial infections is:
- A Iatrogenic infection c Community acquired infections
B Communicable infection d Healthcare associated infections
16. A diseases result when immune system no longer recognizes as “self” and attempts to
destroy those tissues as if they were “non-self” or foreign.
- A Autoimmune disease c Epidemic disease
B Contagious disease d Sporadic disease
17. The specific stain for Yersinia is
- A Gram-stain c Acid fast stain
B bipolar stain d none of the above
18. The cause of Chickenpox is
- a variola virus c Varicella-zoster virus
b human herpesvirus 3 d B+C
19. All following characters for human herpesvirus 4 except:
- A Infectious Mononucleosis c infection in GI Tract
B Kissing Disease d DNA virus
20. It is Pontiac Fever, poorly staining, Gram – bacillus and transmission is via air-
conditioning systems
- a *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* c *Legionella pneumophila*
b *Bordetella pertussis* d *Campylobacter jejuni*

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2 - Match the description on the left to the appropriate term on the right (10 points)

Microorganism	Disease
(.....) pyrogenic	A) Antibiotic associated diarrhea
(.....) Trypanosoma brucei	B) Bacillary dysentery
(.....) Streptococcus agalactiae	C) African sleeping sickness
(.....) Shigella spp	D) Duodenal and peptic ulcer
(.....) Salmonella spp	E) Viral congenital infection
(.....) Rotavirus	F) fever-producing
(.....) Rhinoviruses	G) Immunodeficiency
(.....) Polioviruses	H) Infantile Paralysis
(.....) Plasmodium vivax	I) Warts
(.....) Mumps	J) Malaria
(.....) Human papillomaviruses	K) Common Cold
(.....) HIV	L) pus-producing microorganisms
(.....) Helicobacter pylori	M) Plaque
(.....) Cytomegalovirus	N) Salivary gland infection
(.....) Clostridium difficile	O) Thrush, Yeast Vaginitis
(.....) Candida albicans	P) Typhoid fever
(.....) Pyogenic	Q) Viral Gastroenteritis
(.....) Bordetella pertussis	R) Whooping cough
(.....) Bacillus anthracis	S) Wool sorter disease
(.....) Yersinia pestis	T) Neonatal meningitis

3- True or False: Place a T or F in front of each of the following questions: (10 points)

- 1.(...) When arthropods are involved in the transmission of infectious diseases they are referred to as Host.
2. (...) Thermophiles are microorganisms that grow best at high temperatures.
3. (...) Bacteriocidal agents are chemicals that specifically inhibit bacteria.
4. (...) Morbidity rate is the ratio of the number of people who died of a disease.
5. (...) A reservoir is any site where the pathogen can multiply or survive until it is transferred to a host.
6. (...) An chronic disease is one that has a rapid onset, and is usually followed by a relatively rapid recovery.



7. (...) A sign of a disease is defined as some type of objective evidence of a disease; not perceived by the patient.
8. (...) Transferrin is antiviral proteins; they prevent viruses from multiplication.
9. (...) Leukopenia is an abnormally high number of circulating leukocytes.
10. (...) Infectious diseases that humans acquire from animal sources are called zoonotic diseases
11. (...) Antibiotics that are destructive to both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are called broad-spectrum antibiotics.
12. (...) Synergism is when use two or more antibiotic to produce a greater degree of pathogen killing
13. (...) Antifungal agents tend to be more toxic to the patient because, they are eucaryotic organisms.
14. (...)The incidence of a particular disease is the number of new cases of that disease in a defined population during a specific time period.
15. (...)Patients with tuberculosis must be isolated in rooms usually under negative pressure.
16. (...)Endotoxins is part of the cell wall structure of gram-negative bacteria, mostly produced after bacterial destruction.
17. (...)The primary functions of the immune system are to differentiate between “self” and “non-self”
18. (...)leprosy is An acute disease that has a rapid onset, and is usually followed by a relatively rapid recovery
19. (...)Opsonization is a process by which phagocytosis is facilitated by the deposition of opsonins e.g. antibodies only
20. (...)Type I immediate hypersensitivity is mediated with IgA

4- complete the sentences by appropriate answer of the following: (points)

1. The most common pathogenic bacteria in fecal (stool) specimens is.....
2. means the ability to cause disease.
3. All antibodies are immunoglobulins, but not all immunoglobulins are antibodies like
4. Augments host's defenses by, reducing available, and inducing
5. Thrush is a yeast infection of the oral cavity mainly caused by:
6. Is effective against only one microbe, must be acquired following exposure to microbe.
7. is small antiviral proteins produced by virus-infected cells; they prevent viruses from multiplying
8. is foreign substances that are large enough to stimulate the production of antibodies

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9. The allergic reaction results from the presence of IgE antibodies bound toin the blood or to.....in connective tissues

10. Certain fungi, such as spp. can grow in the walls of arteries and veins, leading to occlusion and tissue necrosis resulting from a lack of oxygen.

5- Answer 3 from 4 of the following questions: (points)

- A) Mention the mechanical and chemical barriers of nonspecific immunity :
- B) Describe the four steps in phagocytosis process and mention diseases associated with defects in these steps?
- C) Explain major events in acute inflammation?
- D) How bacterial pneumonia become secondary infection?

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