

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



الجندی

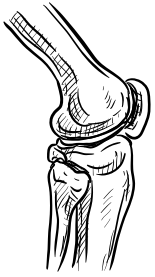
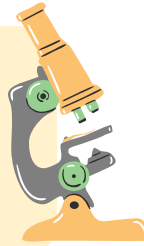
## MID | Lectures (1-2)

وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ  
اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

# Past Papers

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MICROBIOLOGY



# Lecture 1

﴿الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَتَطْمَئِنُّ قُلُوبُهُمْ بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ ۗ أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ﴾

# Past papers

Always remember that past exam questions are only for practice.

Bismillah, let's go!



Which of the following conditions are caused by an ectoparasite that can live in any climate and humidity, and is characterised by inflammatory nodules and itching:

- A) scabies
- B) Mononucleosis
- C) Secondary syphilis
- D) Rocket fever syndrome

*What is the most common bacterial skin infection in children:*

- A) Cutaneous TB
- B) Nocardiosis
- C) Impetigo
- D) Necrotizing fasciitis

True about pressure ulcer with deep necrosis: -

Ans: blood infection is more likely

*Pityriasis versicolor* is caused by:

- A) *Candida albicans*
- B) dermatophytes
- C) *Malassezia*
- D) *Madurella mycetomatis*

The most prevalent(common) infection among all dermatophytoses is:

- A) Tinea pedis
- B) Tinea unguium
- C) Tinea corporis
- D) Tinea capitis
- E) Tinea cruris

Not included

Ans:A, if question asked about most severe one answer would be D



Dermatophytes are fungi that:-

- A) Infect keratinized areas of the body
- B) Cause in appearance systemic infections
- C) Invariably invade the subcutaneous tissues
- D) Produce morphologically identical spores by all genera
- E) Best grow at 37°C

# Book questions

(وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تُحِبُّوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ)

What are most frequent parasites:-

- A) Arthropods
- B) Protozoa
- C) Helminths

Staphylococci cause a variety of diseases including:-

- A) Cutaneous infections
- B) Endocarditis
- C) Food poisoning
- D) SSS & TSS
- E) All of the above

Which of the following is NOT characteristic of impetigo?

- A) Common in children
- B) Can be caused by *staphylococcus aureus*
- C) Can be caused by *streptococcus pyogenes*
- D) Is highly contagious
- E) Can be caused by pseudomonads

A patient presents with skin lesions similar in appearance to molluscum contagiosum. How is diagnosis of this condition typically made?

- A) Viral culture
- B) Rapid antigen test
- C) PCR for viral DNA
- D) Clinical appearance
- E) Inoculation of chorioallantoic membrane of chick embryos

# Test bank

﴿قُلْ لَنْ يُصِيبَنَا إِلَّا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَنَا هُوَ مَوْلَانَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾

Which of the following statements best describes the role of sweat glands in preventing skin infections?

- A) Sweat glands secrete an alkaline fluid containing lysozyme, which disrupts bacterial DNA synthesis.
- B) Sweat glands produce an acidic secretion containing lysozyme, which breaks down bacterial cell walls and inhibits microbial colonization.
- C) Sweat glands release an antimicrobial secretion rich in fatty acids, which selectively promotes Gram-positive bacteria while eliminating Gram-negative species.
- D) Sweat gland secretions contain proteolytic enzymes that digest bacterial proteins and inhibit fungal growth.



A researcher is investigating microbial colonization patterns on different skin regions. Which of the following conclusions would be most accurate regarding the composition of the skin microbiome?

- A) Viruses are the most abundant microbial group on all skin regions, regardless of moisture levels or environmental exposure.
- B) The microbiome composition varies significantly across different skin regions, with moist areas supporting more Gram-negative bacteria and drier areas favoring Gram-positive bacteria.
- C) The proportion of bacterial, viral, and fungal species remains relatively constant across all skin surfaces, with minimal variation due to environmental factors.

Which of the following immune cell types play the most significant role in skin defense against microbial invasion?

- A) Langerhans cells, which act as antigen-presenting cells and activate adaptive immune responses.
- B) Neutrophils, which remain dormant in the skin until systemic infections trigger their activation.
- C) Mast cells, which only function in allergic reactions but do not contribute to bacterial defense.
- D) Natural killer (NK) cells, which exclusively target intracellular viral infections but do not interact with bacteria.

# Lecture 2

(الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ طُوبَىٰ لَهُمْ وَحُسْنُ مَآبٍ)

# Past papers

و(نُنزِّلُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ مَا هُوَ شِفَاءٌ وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَا يَزِيدُ الظَّالِمِينَ إِلَّا خَسَارًا)

*One of the following symptoms is associated with erythema infectiosum:*

- A) Slapped cheek rash
- B) Pneumonia
- C) Meningitis

*Chickenpox is diagnosed by :*

- A) Anti-zoster IgM
- B) Anti-varicella IgM
- C) Anti-zoster IgG
- D) Anti-varicella IgG

\*Most probably not included\*

Ans:B

*One of the following is correctly matched :*

- A) Koplik spots are pathognomonic for measles
- B) Rubella can be transmitted feco-orally
- C) HSV has a vaccine
- D) HPV are always asymptomatic
- E) HPV is diagnosed via serology

Which of the following tests is done to detect acute German Measles infection?

- A) Measles antibodies IgM
- B) Rubella antibodies IgG
- C) Rubella antibodies IgM
- D) Measles antibodies IgG

Note : Measles virus is detected by measles antibodies, while German Measles is detected by rubella antibodies

Ans:C



*A patient that missed all his childhood vaccines had coryza, conjunctivitis and cough and fever, and had a rash the began at the level of hairline and spread toward the extremities, when we examined his oral mucosa we found gray macules on his buccal surface, what is the etiology of his condition :*

- A) Measles
- B) 5<sup>th</sup> disease
- C) Roseola infantum
- D) German measles

*Which of the following can be treated by antibiotics :*

- A) 5<sup>th</sup> disease
- B) Pastia line
- C) Unmerged rash

Bravo!  
Ans:B

# Book questions

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

*A 27-year-old woman who is 2 months' pregnant develops fever, malaise, and arthralgia. A fine maculopapular rash appears on her face, trunk, and extremities. Rubella is diagnosed, and there is concern that the fetus will be infected, resulting in the congenital rubella syndrome. Which of the following statements about this syndrome is correct:*

- A) The disease can be prevented by vaccination of school-aged children with measles vaccine
- B) Congenital abnormalities occur when a nonimmune pregnant woman is infected at any time during pregnancy
- C) Deafness is a common defect associated with congenital rubella syndrome
- D) Only rare strains of rubella virus are teratogenic

*A 5-year-old child develops a low-grade fever, coryza, conjunctivitis, and Koplik spots. The physician can conclude that :*

- A) The child has probably not been successfully vaccinated with the MMR vaccine
- B) The child's pregnant mother is at risk of becoming infected and her unborn child developing congenital abnormalities, including mental retardation
- C) A rash will soon develop on the child's face and will last only 2–3 days
- D) Treatment of the child with the antiviral drug ribavirin should be initiated immediately to minimize the chance of development of acute encephalitis

*Each of the following statements concerning rubella is correct except :*

- A) Congenital abnormalities occur primarily when a pregnant woman is infected during the first trimester
- B) Women who say that they have never had rubella can, nevertheless, have neutralizing antibody in their serum
- C) In a 6-year-old child, rubella is a mild, self-limited disease with few complications
- D) Acyclovir is effective in the treatment of congenital rubella syndrome

*Each of the following statements concerning rubella vaccine is correct except :*

- A) The vaccine prevents reinfection, thereby limiting the spread of virulent virus
- B) The immunogen in the vaccine is : killed rubella virus
- C) The vaccine induces antibodies that prevent dissemination of the virus by neutralizing it during the viremic stage
- D) The incidence of both childhood rubella and congenital rubella syndrome has decreased significantly since the advent of the vaccine

*Which one of the following is The best evidence on which to base a decisive diagnosis of acute mumps disease :*

- A) A positive skin test result
- B) A fourfold rise in antibody titer to mumps antigen
- C) A history of exposure to a child with mumps
- D) Orchitis in young adult man



*Which one of the following statements concerning mumps is correct :*

- A) Although the salivary glands are the most obvious sites of infection, the testes, ovaries, and pancreas can be involved as well
- B) Because there is no vaccine against mumps, passive immunization is the only means of preventing the disease
- C) The diagnosis of mumps is made on clinical grounds because the virus cannot be grown in cell culture and serologic tests are inaccurate
- D) Second episodes of mumps can occur because there are two serotypes of the virus, and protection is type specific

*Which of the following statements is more likely to be true of measles (rubeola) than German measles (rubella) :*

- A) Koplik spots are present
- B) It causes birth defects
- C) It causes only a mild illness
- D) Human beings are the only natural hosts
- E) Attenuated virus vaccine is available for prevention

# Test bank

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

*The rash in German measles differs from Measles because it :*

- A) Lasts longer
- B) Begins on the palms and soles
- C) Spreads more rapidly and resolves within 3 days
- D) Always causes peeling of the skin

Ans:C



*Which of the following is specific to scarlet fever :*

- A) Koplik spots
- B) Strawberry tongue
- C) Lacy reticular rash
- D) Petechial rash on soft palate

Ans:B

*Which of the following remains latent in monocytes and lymphocytes :*

- A) Measles virus
- B) HHV-6
- C) Parvovirus B19
- D) Coxsackievirus

Ans:B

*The diagnosis of childhood exanthems is primarily based on :*

- A) Skin biopsy
- B) Clinical presentation
- C) Blood cultures
- D) Gram stain

*A 5-year-old presents with fever, malaise, and a rash that started on the cheeks and then spread to the trunk and extremities. The child also has mild joint pain. Laboratory findings show reticulocytopenia and a low hemoglobin level. What is the most likely underlying pathogenesis of this condition? :*

- A) Viral replication in endothelial cells
- B) Immune complex deposition on the skin
- C) Toxin-mediated vascular injury
- D) Langerhans cells activation in the dermis

Erythema infectiosum, caused by Parvovirus B19, leads to immune complex deposition, explaining the rash and joint pain

Ans:B



*A child presents with fever and a widespread maculopapular rash. A serologic test shows IgM antibodies against Parvovirus B19. What additional laboratory abnormality is most likely in this patient :*

- A) Elevated lactate dehydrogenase levels
- B) Increased reticulocyte count
- C) Low hemoglobin with absent reticulocytes
- D) High WBC count with atypical lymphocytes

Parvovirus B19 causes transient aplastic anemia by infecting erythroid precursors

Ans:C

A school-aged child presents with a sandpaper-like rash, fever, and a strawberry tongue. A throat swab culture is performed. Which of the following would confirm the diagnosis :

- A) Positive measles IgM test
- B) Growth of beta hemolytic colonies sensitive to bacitracin
- C) PCR detecting a segmented, negative sense RNA test
- D) Growth of non-beta hemolytic colonies



THE END

Ans:B

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			

# Additional Resources:

# رسالة من الفريق العلمي:

Reference Used:  
(numbered in order as cited in the text)

1. First reference
2. Second reference
3. ...

Extra References for the Reader to Use:

1. Video
2. Webpage
3. ...

ما عَسَعَسَ الْيَأْسُ مَزْهُوًّا بِظِلْمَتِهِ  
إِلَّا تَنْفَسَ فِي أَعْقَابِهِ الْفَرَجُ

