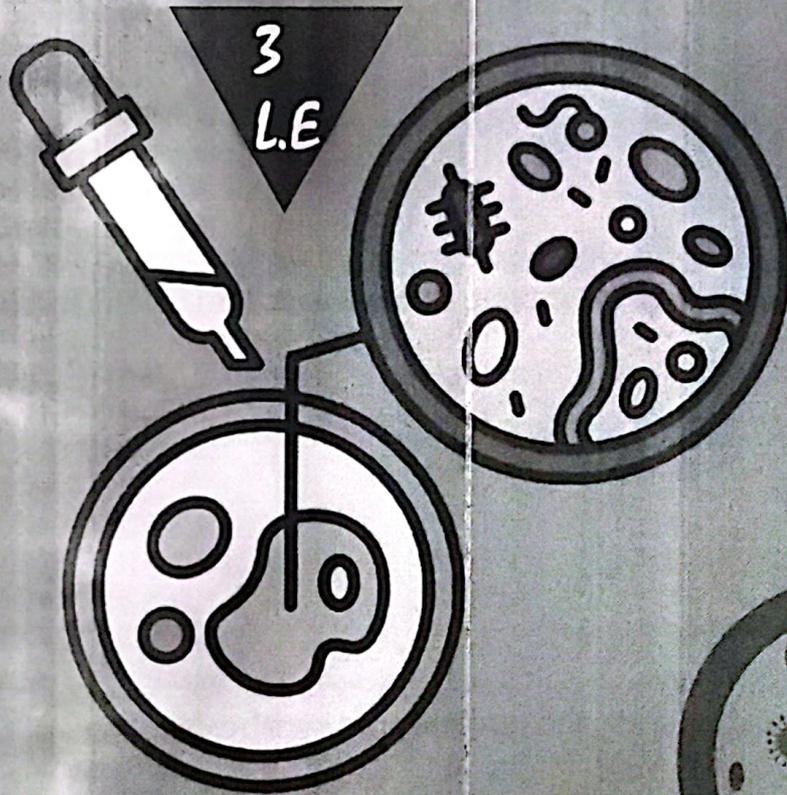


Level 1 - semester 2



Microbiology



Lecture 14 - MCQ

2024

Dr. A.G.





1) Round to oval unicellular fungi which reproduce by budding then detach from mother cell

- a) Yeast-like
- b) Yeast
- c) Filamentous fungi
- d) Dimorphic fungi
- e) Sexual spores

2) Conidia that result from fragmentation of hyphae cell

- a) Chlamydoconidia
- b) Arthroconidia
- c) Phialoconidia
- d) Blastoconidia
- e) Sporangiospore

3) A large thick-walled spore develops between 2 different hyphae

- a) Basidiospores
- b) Ascospores
- c) Zygospor
- d) Oospore
- e) Blastospore

4) Antifungal agent inhibits the nucleic acid synthesis:

- a) Caspofungin
- b) 5 fluorocytosine
- c) Griseofulvin
- d) Azoles
- e) Polyene

1	2	3	4
B	B	C	B



Fungi that infect outside layers of skin or hair only are classified as?

- A. Superficial
- B. Cutaneous
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Systemic
- E. Opportunistic

6) Drug which bind firmly to ergosterol in the fungal cell membrane forming pores is

- a. Caspofungin
- b. 5 fluorocytosine
- c. Griseofulvin
- d. Azoles
- e. Polyene

7) Drug that interact with cytochrome P450 dependent 14-adenomethylase

- a. Caspofungin
- b. 5 fluorocytosine
- c. Griseofulvin
- d. Azoles
- e. Polyene

8) Drug which interact with microtubules and disrupt mitotic spindle function, inhibit growth of fungi is

- a. Caspofungin
- b. 5 fluorocytosine
- c. Griseofulvin
- d. Azoles
- e. Polyene

5	6	7	8
A	E	D	C





9) **Blasticidin is used as antifungal therapy to block**

- A. protein synthesis
- B. cell wall
- C. cell membrane
- D. nuclear division
- E. nucleic acid synthesis

10) **Hypo or hyperpigmented itchy macular lesions usually on chest , back , abdomen , upper arm is classified as**

- a) Cutaneous
- b) Subcutaneous
- c) Systemic
- d) Superficial
- e) Opportunistic

11) **fungal Infections involving many organ systems are**

- a) Superficial
- b) Cutaneous
- c) Subcutaneous
- d) Systemic
- e) Opportunistic

12) **Group of mycoses caused by saprophytic fungi affecting immune-compromised individuals**

- a) Superficial
- b) Cutaneous
- c) Subcutaneous
- d) Systemic
- e) Opportunistic

9	10	11	12
A	D	D	E



13) Fungal disease affecting non-hairy smooth skin with Advancing rings with scaly center

- a) Tinea cruris
- b) Tinea corporis
- c) Tinea pedis
- d) Tinea unguium
- e) Tinea capitis

14) Infection involving the dermis, subcutaneous tissue, muscle and fascia

- a. Superficial
- b. Cutaneous
- c. Subcutaneous
- d. Systemic
- e. Opportunistic

15) Thickened, yellow discoloration, lusterless brittle nail is clinically apparent in

- a) Tinea cruris
- b) Tinea corporis
- c) Tinea pedis
- d) Tinea unguium
- e) Tinea capitis

16) Pityriasis versicolour is fungal disease is classified as

- a. Superficial
- b. Cutaneous
- c. Subcutaneous
- d. Systemic
- e. Opportunistic

13	14	15	16
B	C	D	A





17) Mycetismus is occur due to

- a- accidental consumption of food products contaminated by fungal toxin
- b- accidental consumption of food products contaminated by bacterial toxin
- c- invasion of tissue by virion
- d- ingestion of fungi containing preformed toxin
- e- ingestion of ergot alkaloids.

18) large thick-walled zygospore develops within the same hyphae is called

- a- Ascospores:
- b- Basidiospores
- c- Zygospore
- d- Oospore

19) large thick-walled resting spores developed from hyphae for existence during long periods of dormancy is called

- a) Basidiospores
- b) Ascospores
- c) Zygospore
- d) Chlamyospores
- e) Blastospore

20) Drug which inhibit 1,3-β glucan synthetase enzyme so Inhibit cell wall synthesis is

- a. Caspofungin
- b. 5 fluorocytosine
- c. Griseofulvin
- d. Azoles
- e. Polyene

17	18	19	20
D	D	D	A



21) Patient presented with Dull gray circular patches of alopecia with itching broken hair. Your diagnosis is

- a. Tinea cruris
- b. Tinea corporis
- c. Tinea pedis
- d. Tinea unguium
- e. Tinea capitis

22) 4 meiospores usually form on surface of a specialized structure a club-shaped basidium is called

- a) Ascospores:
- b) Basidiospores
- c) Zygosporangium
- d) Oospore

23) FUNGI possess rigid cell wall due to which of the following?

- a- lipopolysaccharides
- b- polypeptide capsule
- c- polysaccharide capsule
- d- N acetyl glucosamine

24) When progenitor remains attached to mother cells and form elongated yeast cell

- a- yeasts
- b- hyphae
- c- dimorphic
- d- filamentous
- e- pseudohyphae

21	22	23	24
E	B	D	E

