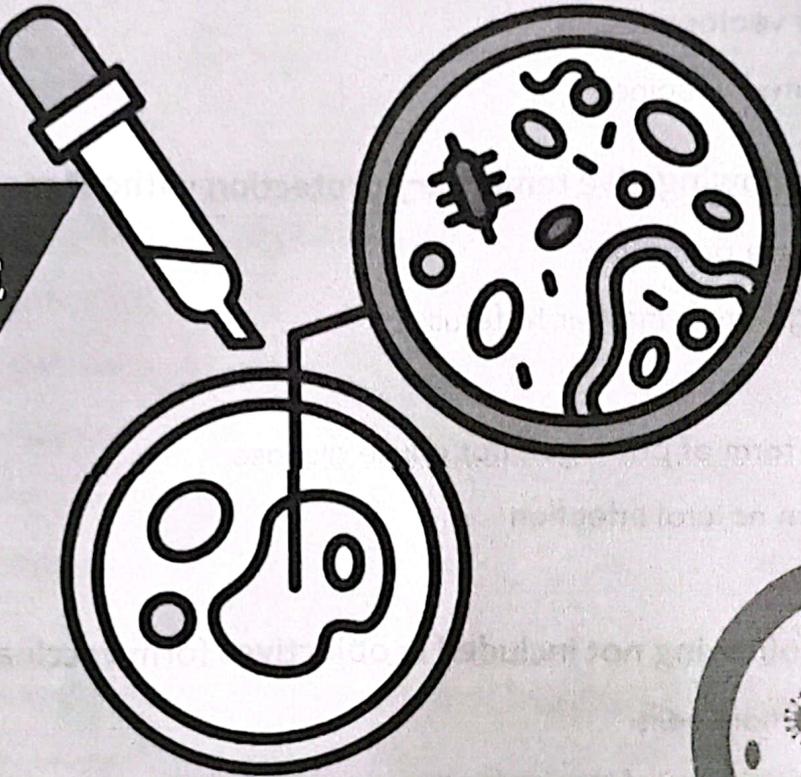


Level 1 - semester 2

# Microbiology

3  
L.E



Lecture 16 - MCQ

2024

Dr. A.G.



- 1) Which of the following method of production of haemophilus influenza type b vaccine?
  - a) inactivated killed vaccine
  - b) subunit vaccine
  - c) recombinant vector vaccine
  - d) live attentated vaccine
  
- 2) Which of the following method of production of formalin affected vaccine ?
  - a) inactivated killed vaccine
  - b) recombinant antigen vaccine
  - c) virus like particle vaccine
  - d) recombinant vector vaccine
  - e) live attentated vaccine
  
- 3) which of the following give temporary protection without memory cells
  - a- exposure to live pathogen
  - b- transfer of IgG from mother to fetus
  - c- vaccination
  - d- exposure to form of pathogen not cause disease
  - e- recovery from natural infection
  
- 4) Which of the following not included in objectives form vaccination?
  - a- stimulate memory cells
  - b- protect recipient from future infection
  - c- increase herd immunity
  - d- increase circulation of infection in community
  - e- make subsequent infection in subclinical state

1	2	3	4
B	A	B	D





5) Which of the following is character of ideal vaccine?

- a- short term protection
- b- stimulate humoral immunity only
- c- can't be administrated to immunocompromised patients
- d- stable during transport and storage

6) Which of the following method of production of oral polio vaccine?

- a- inactivated killed vaccine
- b- recombinant antigen vaccine
- c- virus like particle vaccine
- d- DNA vector vaccine
- e- live attentauted vaccine

7) Which of the following method of production of ASTRAZENECA?

- a) inactivated killed vaccine
- b) recombinant antigen vaccine
- c) virus like particle vaccine
- d) recombinant vector vaccine
- e) live attentauted vaccine

8) Which of the following method of production of hepatitis B vaccine?

- a) inactivated killed vaccine
- b) recombinant antigen vaccine
- c) virus like particle vaccine
- d) recombinant vector vaccine
- e) live attentauted vaccine

5	6	7	8
D	E	D	B



9) Which of the following method of production of human papilloma virus vaccine?

- inactivated killed vaccine
- recombinant antigen vaccine
- virus like particle vaccine
- recombinant vector vaccine
- live attentauted vaccine

10) Which of the following method of production of diphteria and tetanus toxoids vaccine?

- inactivated killed vaccine
- subunit vaccine
- recombinant vector vaccine
- live attentauted vaccine

11) Which of the following method of production of salk vaccine ?

- inactivated killed vaccine
- recombinant antigen vaccine
- virus like particle vaccine
- recombinant vector vaccine
- live attentauted vaccine

12) When make virus from serial passage in heterologous hshot or cultured cells, what is the the type of vaccine?

- live attentauted vaccine
- inactivated killed vaccine
- recombinant antigen vaccine
- virus like particle vaccine
- recombinant vector vaccine

9	10	11	12
C	B	A	A



13) Which Of The Following Is Advantage Of Live Attenuated Vaccine

- a- possibility to reverse to virulent strain
- b- non safe for immunocompromised
- c- can be used in pregnant women
- d- many years for protection against infectious diseases

14) LIVE ATTENUATED vaccine can be given orally to stimulate

- a- IgG
- b- IgA
- c- IgE
- d- IgM
- e- IgD

15) Which of the following vaccine result from cold adapted mutants

- a- BCG
- b- OPV
- c- SALK
- d- influenza
- e- hepatitis B

16) What is the main advantage of inactivated killed vaccine

- a- multiple doses
- b- high number of viruses
- c- IR is shorter and weaker
- d- not revert to virulent strain

13	14	15	16
D	B	D	D