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Vaccinations



1. Immunization can be achieved by.....?

- A. Exposure to the live pathogen followed by recovery
- B. Vaccination
- C. Transfer of antibodies from mother to fetus
- D. All of the above

2. Immunization is temporary in which of the following methods.....

- A. Exposure to the live pathogen followed by recovery
- B. Vaccination
- C. Transfer of antibodies from mother to fetus
- D. All of the above

3. Which of the following results in the generation of memory cells providing long-lived protection?

- A. Vaccination
- B. Injection of antiserum against a pathogen
- C. Transfer of antibodies from mother to fetus
- D. All of the above

4. Characteristics of an ideal vaccine include all of the following except.....

- A. High efficacy in target populations.
- B. Produce temporary immunization
- C. Few or no adverse reactions.
- D. Safe in immune-compromised individuals & pregnant women.

5. Ideal vaccine should.....

- A. Be difficult & expensive to deliver to developing countries.
- B. Be liable to damage during transport & storage
- C. Stimulate both humoral & cell mediated immune responses
- D. Induces short-lived immunity

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
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6. Regarding live attenuated vaccine which of the following is correct

- A. It involves exposing virulent microorganism to chemical or physical agents
- B. Host immune response resembles what occurs after natural infection
- C. It is safe for immune-compromised persons and pregnant women
- D. All of the above

7. All of the following are live attenuated vaccines except.....

- A. BCG vaccine
- B. OPV vaccine
- C. Cold-adapted influenza vaccine
- D. Salk vaccine

8. Which of the following live attenuated vaccines uses related virus from heterologous host?

- A. Human smallpox vaccine
- B. Sabine oral polio vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Cold-adapted influenza vaccines

9. Source of BCG vaccine is.....

- A. Naturally occurring attenuated virus strain.
- B. Related virus from heterologous host
- C. Serial passage in heterologous host/cultured cells
- D. Selection of cold-adapted mutants

10. Smallpox virus in humans is antigenically related to.....?

- A. Dog pox virus
- B. Cowpox virus
- C. Swine pox virus
- D. None of the above

6. B

7. D

8. A

9. C

10. B

- C. Swine pox virus
- D. None of the above

6. B	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. B
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11. All of the following are advantages of live attenuated vaccines except.....

- A. Good cell mediated immunity
- B. Can be administered orally
- C. Duration of immunity is usually many years
- D. Number of viruses needed in vaccine dose is high

12. Regarding live attenuated vaccines which of the following is correct.....

- A. No possibility of reversion to virulent virus.
- B. Safe for immune-compromised persons and pregnant women
- C. Single dose is usually needed
- D. Booster doses are required

13. Which of the following is correct regarding killed vaccines?

- A. It involves exposing virulent microorganism to chemical or physical agent
- B. The microorganism loses infectivity but retains immunogenicity
- C. Inactivated Influenza vaccine is an example
- D. All of the above

14. Which of the following is an inactivated vaccine

- A. Sabine polio vaccine
- B. Salk polio vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. DPT vaccine

15. Regarding killed vaccines which of the following is correct

- A. No possibility of reversion to virulent virus.
- B. Safe for immune-compromised persons and pregnant women
- C. Multiple doses are needed
- D. All of the above

11. A	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. D
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16. All of the following is correct regarding inactivated vaccines except.....

- A. Immune response is shorter in duration than live attenuated vaccines
- B. Weak cell mediated immunity and mucosal immune response
- C. Number of viruses needed in vaccine dose is low
- D. Booster doses are required

17. involve using only specific, purified macromolecules derived from the pathogen?

- A. Live attenuated vaccines
- B. Subunit vaccines
- C. Inactivated vaccines
- D. DNA Vaccination

18. Which of the following is a recombinant antigen vaccine.....?

- A. DPT vaccine
- B. BCG vaccine
- C. Hepatitis A vaccine
- D. Hepatitis B vaccine

19. Which of the following is a subunit vaccine

- A. DPT vaccine
- B. BCG vaccine
- C. Hepatitis A vaccine
- D. AstraZeneca vaccine

20. Which of the following vaccines consists of inactivated exotoxins

- A. DPT vaccine
- B. BCG vaccine
- C. Hepatitis B vaccine
- D. Hemophilus influenzae type B vaccine.

16.C

17.B

18.D

19.A

20.A



21. Regarding hemophilus influenzae type B vaccine which of the following is correct?

- A. There is possibility of reversion to virulent virus.
- B. It is not safe for immune-compromised persons and pregnant women.
- C. It induces good cell mediated immunity
- D. It consists of capsular polysaccharides

22. Which of the following is a recombinant vector vaccine

- A. Human papilloma virus vaccine
- B. Hepatitis B vaccine
- C. AstraZeneca vaccine
- D. DPT vaccine

23. Which of the following is a virus-like Particle vaccine

- A. Human papilloma virus vaccine
- B. Hepatitis B vaccine
- C. Hib vaccine
- D. DPT vaccine

24. All of the following are considered subunit vaccines except.....?

- A. Human papilloma virus vaccine
- B. AstraZeneca vaccine
- C. Hepatitis B vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

25. Regarding recombinant vector vaccines which of the following is correct.....

- A. It is considered a type of subunit vaccines.
- B. It involves using recombinant-DNA technology to produce large amounts of capsid proteins of certain non-enveloped viruses
- C. It induces both humoral and cell mediated immune responses
- D. All of the above

21. D

22. C

23. A

24. B

25. C



D. All of the above

21. D	22. C	23. A	24. B	25. C
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26. AstraZeneca vaccine uses..... as a vector?

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Human papilloma virus
- C. Rota virus
- D. Epstein bar virus

27. Regarding subunit vaccines which of the following is correct.....?

- A. No possibility of reversion to virulent virus.
- B. Safe for immune-compromised persons and pregnant women
- C. They are unable to activate Th cells
- D. All of the above

28. Which of the following vaccines is contraindicated in pregnancy.....

- A. Salk vaccine
- B. DPT vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Hepatitis B vaccine

29. Regarding DNA vaccine which of the following is correct?

- A. It involves using recombinant DNA technology to insert gene encoding a protective Ag into genome of non-pathogenic bacterial or viral vectors
- B. Multiple Ags of different microorganisms can be included in single plasmid.
- C. Multiple doses are required
- D. Doesn't produce cell mediated immune response

30. Reversion to virulence can occur with.....

- A. Live attenuated vaccines
- B. Inactivated vaccines
- C. DNA vaccines
- D. Subunit vaccines

26. A	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. A
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31. Which of the following vaccines is indicated in all HCP?

- A. Hepatitis C vaccine
- B. Hepatitis B vaccine
- C. Rubella vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

32. Serologic testing is performed after.....of the third dose of hepatitis B vaccine?

- A. 1 week
- B. 1 month
- C. 2 months
- D. 3 months

33. Which of the following vaccines is indicated in un-immunized women of childbearing age?

- A. Salk vaccine
- B. DPT vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Rubella vaccine

34. Booster dose in tetanus toxoid vaccine is recommended every.....?

- A. 2 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 15 years

35. Which of the following requires booster doses.....

- A. Inactivated influenza vaccine
- B. OPV
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Hepatitis B vaccine

31. B	32. C	33. D	34. C	35. A
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