



1. Adult worms of trichinella spiralis live in.....

- A. Small intestine
- B. Liver
- C. Brain
- D. Urinary bladder

2. Trichinella spiralis larvae are mainly present in.....

- A. Smooth muscles
- B. Active striated muscles
- C. Subcutaneous tissue
- D. Visceral muscles

3. Man act asin trichinella spiralis infection

- A. Definitive host
- B. Intermediated host
- C. Reservoir host
- D. A & B

4. Reservoir host in trichinella spiralis infection is.....

- A. Man
- B. Snail
- C. Pigs
- D. Dogs

5. Regarding adult male worm of trichinella spiralis which of the following is correct.....

- A. It has two lobular caudal appendages
- B. Its posterior end is bluntly rounded
- C. It has two sets of genitalia
- D. All of the above

1. A

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. A



6. Regarding adult female worm of trichinella spiralis all of the following is correct except....

- A. Its posterior end is bluntly rounded,
- B. It has one set of genitalia,
- C. It is oviparous
- D. The vulva opens at the junction of the anterior fifth with the rest of the body

7. Trichinella spiralis is characterized by

- A. Slender anterior end.
- B. Cellular esophagus.
- C. Terminal anus or cloaca
- D. All of the above

8. Regarding trichinella spiralis larva which of the following is correct

- A. It has a spear like burrowing tip at its tapering posterior end
- B. The mature encysted larva has a digestive tract similar to that of the adult
- C. The mature encysted larva has a fully developed reproductive organs
- D. All of the above

9. Trichinella spiralis is common in countries where people eat

- A. Pork
- B. Dogs
- C. Chicken
- D. Cows

10. Intermediate host in trichinella spiralis infection is.....?

- A. Man
- B. Rodents
- C. Pigs
- D. All of the above

6. C

7. D

8. B

9. A

10. D

**11. Infective stage of trichinella spiralis is.....**

- A. Adult
- B. Trichina capsule
- C. Eggs
- D. None of the above

12. Regarding trichinella spiralis which of the following is correct

- A. After fertilization males die and are expelled
- B. Man is infected on ingestion of raw or undercooked pork containing infective larvae
- C. Larvae start to be deposited by the females 5 day after infection
- D. All of the above

13. Regarding trichina capsule which of the following is correct

- A. It is common in smooth muscles
- B. It is rounded in shape
- C. It is larval stage of Trichinella spiralis.
- D. It becomes infective after 18 months from reaching the muscles

14.larvae/gm muscle is considered a light infection.

- A. Less than 10
- B. 50
- C. 70
- D. 100

15. In heavy trichinella spiralis infections there are..... larvae/gm muscle

- A. Less than 10
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 50-100

11.B

12.D

13.C

14.A

15.D



16. In trichinella spiralis infection, during stage of migration of the newborn larvae death usually results from.....:

- A. Kidney malfunction
- B. Respiratory complications,
- C. Toxemia
- D. Myocarditis

17. Trichinella spiralis infection is associated with.....

- A. Neutropenia
- B. Basophilia
- C. Eosinophilia
- D. None of the above

18. Damage of blood vessels occurs during which stage of trichinella spiralis infection

- A. Stage of intestinal invasion by adult worms
- B. Stage of migration of the newborn larvae
- C. Stage of muscular penetration and encystment
- D. None of the above

19. In trichinella spiralis infection, muscular penetration and encystment occurs after.....?

- A. The first week
- B. The second week
- C. The third week
- D. The fourth week

20. Which of the following occurs during the first week of trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Intestinal invasion
- B. Migration of the newborn larvae
- C. Muscular penetration
- D. Encystment

16.D

17.C

18.B

19.C

20.A



21. In trichinella spiralis infection, stage of muscular penetration and encystment is characterized by all of the following except.....

- A. Intense muscular pain
- B. Difficulty in breathing or swallowing,
- C. Extreme eosinophilia
- D. Nausea and vomiting

22. Which of the following tests can be used to diagnose trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Tuberculin test
- B. Bachman's test
- C. Diethylcarbamazine provocative test
- D. None of the above

23. Muscle biopsy can be taken fromto diagnose trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Myocardium
- C. Deltoid muscle
- D. Intestinal smooth muscles

24. In trichinella spiralis infection, blood is examined for.....

- A. Migrating larvae
- B. Trichina capsule
- C. Adult worms
- D. Eggs

25. Blood examination in trichinella spiralis infection can be done

- A. During the first week of infection
- B. During the second week of infection
- C. During the third week of infection
- D. During the fourth week of infection

21. D

22. B

23. C

24. A

25. B

**26. All of the following can be used to diagnose trichinella spiralis infection except.....:**

- A. Clinical diagnosis by gastro-intestinal manifestations in persons with a history of eating pork few days before
- B. Intra-dermal test.
- C. Detection of specific antibodies by serological tests
- D. Detection of eggs in stool

27. Drug of choice in trichinosis is.....?

- A. Thiabendazole
- B. Chloroquine
- C. Praziquantel
- D. Albendazole

28. Trichinosis can be prevented by.....?

- A. Thorough cooking of all meat.
- B. Effective treatment of pork by means of refrigeration -15°C at least 20 days.
- C. Extermination of rodents from pig farms.
- D. All of the above

29. In trichinella spiralis infection,should be used to reduce inflammatory reactions in case of myocarditis?

- A. Mebendazole
- B. Steroids
- C. Chloroquine
- D. Praziquantel

26. D

27. A

28. D

29. B



1. Regarding osteomyelitis which of the following is correct.....:

- A. It is a pyogenic infection of the bone and bone marrow.
- B. 50% of cases occur in preschool-aged children
- C. It can occur in adults
- D. All of the above

2. Duration of acute osteomyelitis is.....

- A. Less than 1 week
- B. Less than 2 weeks
- C. 2-6 weeks
- D. More than 6 weeks

3. Osteomyelitis is considered to be subacute when its duration is.....

- A. Less than 1 week
- B. Less than 2 weeks
- C. 2-6 weeks
- D. More than 6 weeks

4. Pyogenic infection of the bone and bone marrow for more than 6 weeks is

- A. Acute osteomyelitis
- B. Subacute osteomyelitis
- C. Chronic osteomyelitis
- D. Osteopetrosis

5. All of the following increase a person's susceptibility to osteomyelitis except.....

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Long term skin infections.
- C. Inadequately controlled diabetes.
- D. Prosthetic joints.

1. D	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. A
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6. Most common causative organism of osteomyelitis is.....:

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes.
- C. Pneumococci
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

7. Bacteria that can grow only in the absence of oxygen?

- A. Facultative anaerobes
- B. Aerobic bacteria
- C. Anaerobic bacteria
- D. Microaerophilic bacteria

8. All of the following are anaerobic bacteria except.....

- A. Actinomyces
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Bacteroides
- D. Peptostreptococci

9. Which of the following are anaerobic spore forming bacteria?

- A. Actinomyces
- B. Bacteroides
- C. Peptostreptococci
- D. Clostridium spp

10. Which of the following are anaerobic non-spore forming bacteria?

- A. Pneumococci.
- B. Haemophilus influenza
- C. Bacteroides
- D. Clostridium spp

6. A	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. C
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**11. Anaerobic organ infections include**

- A. Brain abscesses,
- B. Dental infections,
- C. Aspiration pneumonia,
- D. All of the above

12. Foul-smelling discharge is characteristic of tissue infection with.....

- A. Pneumococci.
- B. Haemophilus influenza
- C. Actinomyces
- D. Staphylococcus aureus

13. Anaerobic bacteria can be cultured on all of the following media except

- A. Deep agar tube
- B. Nutrient agar
- C. Robertson's cooked meat media
- D. Thioglycolate media

14. Which of the following is used to absorb O₂ as a method of anaerobiosis

- A. Na-pyrogallate.
- B. Calcium citrate
- C. Aluminum hydroxide
- D. None of the above

15. The antibiotic of choice for anaerobic infections is.....

- A. Imipenem
- B. Clindamycin
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Ampicillin

11.D

12.A

13.B

14.A

15.C



16. All of the following are characters of Clostridia except.....

- A. Anaerobic
- B. Spore forming
- C. Gram positive
- D. Cocci

17. Which of the following causes gas gangrene

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

18. All of the following are motile except?

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

19. Which of the following are capsulated?

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

20. Which of the following from round terminal bulging spores

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

16.D	17.C	18.C	19.C	20.A
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**21. Clostridium difficile cause.....:**

- A. Tetanus
- B. Botulism
- C. Gas gangrene
- D. Pseudomembranous colitis

22. Spores of clostridium botulinum are characterized by.....?

- A. Round
- B. Bulging
- C. Subterminal
- D. Giving drum stick appearance

23. Clostridium tetani are motile with.....flagella?

- A. Monotrichate
- B. Amphitrichate
- C. Lophotrichate
- D. Peritrichate

24. Clostridium tetani cause tetanus by producing.....?

- A. Tetanolysin
- B. Tetanospasmin
- C. Hemolysin
- D. None of the above

25. Regarding tetanospasmin all of the following is correct except.....

- A. It is oxygen-stable
- B. It is a neurotoxin that block the release of inhibitory neurotransmitters
- C. It is heat labile, destroyed at 56 °C in 5 minutes
- D. It is rapidly converts to toxoid in the presence of formalin

21. D

22. C

23. D

24. B

25. A

**26. In tetanus, death occurs due to.....:**

- A. Respiratory failure
- B. Renal failure
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Stroke

27. Clostridium botulinum is known for causing which illness ?

- A. Tetanus
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Botulism
- D. Gas gangrene

28. Nagler's reaction is useful for the identification of?

- A. C. tetani
- B. C. perfringens
- C. C. botulinum
- D. C. difficile

29. The most potent exotoxin known is produced by..... ?

- A. C. tetani
- B. Cholera
- C. C. botulinum
- D. Diphtheria

30. Which of the following types of botulinum toxin is the most potent.....

- A. Type A
- B. Type B
- C. Type C
- D. Type D

26.A

27.C

28.B

29.C

30.A



31. Stormy clot reaction is useful in identification of

- A. C. tetani
- B. C. botulinum
- C. C. perfringens
- D. C. difficile

32. Typical drumstick appearance of bacilli is generally seen in.....

- A. C. tetani
- B. C. botulinum
- C. C. perfringens
- D. C. difficile

33. In tetanus infection, In cases of clean, minor wounds?

- A. Tetanus toxoid should be given if patient has had a booster dose within past 10 years
- B. Tetanus toxoid should be given if patient has not had a booster dose within past 10 years
- C. Tetanus toxoid should be given if patient has had a booster dose within past 5 years
- D. Tetanus toxoid should be given if patient has not had a booster dose within past 5 years

34. Regarding botulinum toxin which of the following is correct

- A. It is heat-stable
- B. It acts specifically on adrenergic nerves
- C. It acts by preventing the release of acetyl choline at the synapses
- D. All of the above

35. All of the following are clinical features of botulism except.....

- A. Blurred vision,
- B. Inability to swallow,
- C. Difficulty in speech,
- D. Trismus

31.C

32.A

33.B

34.C

35.D



36. The most common disease cause by clostridium botulinum is.....

- A. Food borne botulism
- B. Wound botulism
- C. Infant botulism
- D. None of the above

37. Best specimen for demonstrating botulinum toxin is.....

- A. Feces
- B. Serum
- C. Vomitus.
- D. Sputum

38. Which of the following cause antibiotic-associated diarrhea?

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

39. Cellular cytotoxicity test can detect toxins of.....?

- A. Clostridium tetani
- B. Clostridium botulinum
- C. Clostridium perfringens
- D. Clostridium difficile

36.C	37.A	38.D	39.D
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1. Taenia solium infection is common in areas where.....are consumed

- A. Dogs
- B. Pigs
- C. Cows
- D. Camels

2. Regarding adult stage of taenia solium which of the following is correct.....

- A. The ovary is bilobed
- B. It is 10 meters with 1000 segments
- C. Scolex is globular with a rostellum armed with double rows of taenoid hooks
- D. The uterus possesses 15-20 lateral branches on each side

3. Regarding taenia solium eggs which of the following is correct.....

- A. They are spheroid in shape
- B. Shell is thick and radially striated
- C. They contain onchosphere
- D. All of the above

4. Taenia solium inhabits.....

- A. Small intestine
- B. Muscles
- C. Brain
- D. Eye

5. Definitive host of taenia solium is.....

- A. Pigs
- B. Dogs
- C. Rodents
- D. Man

1. B

2. C

3. D

4. A

5. D



6. Reservoir host of taenia solium is

- A. Pigs
- B. Dogs
- C. Rodents
- D. No reservoir host

7. Intermediate host of taenia solium is

- A. Pigs
- B. Dogs
- C. Rodents
- D. Cows

8. Infective stage of taenia solium is

- A. Egg,
- B. Hexacanth embryo,
- C. Cysticercus cellulosa
- D. Adult

9. Diagnostic stage of taenia solium is....

- A. Hexacanth embryo
- B. Egg
- C. Cysticercus cellulosa
- D. All of the above

10. Taenia solium eggs differ from those of taenia saginata in which of the following?

- A. Color
- B. Size
- C. Shell
- D. Not stained with Zeihl-Neelsen stain.

6. D	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D
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**11. Larval stage of taenia solium is**

- A. Cysticercus cellulosa
- B. Trichinella capsule
- C. Microfilariae
- D. Cysticercus bovis

12. Mode of infection of taenia solium is.....

- A. Bite of infected flies containing the cysticercus cellulose
- B. Consumption of imperfectly cooked pig's meat containing the cysticercus cellulose
- C. Blood transfusion from infected man
- D. Swimming in infected water

13. Infective stage in cysticercosis is

- A. Adult
- B. Hexacanth embryo
- C. Egg
- D. Cysticercus cellulosa

14. Cysticercosis occur when man ingests eggs of

- A. H. nana
- B. Trichinella spiralis
- C. Taenia saginata
- D. Taenia solium

15. Taeniasis solium is diagnosed by.....

- A. Bachman test
- B. Stool examination
- C. Radiology
- D. Urine analysis

11.A

12.B

13.C

14.D

15.B



16. Stool examination in taeniasis solium reveals the presence of

- A. Gravid segments
- B. Mature segments
- C. Adult
- D. Hexacanth embryo

17. Regarding gravid segments of T. solium which of the following is correct?

- A. Contain uterus with 15-20 lateral branches,
- B. Segments detach singly
- C. Segments detach in groups
- D. Segments creep out without defecation

18. Treatment of choice in taeniasis solium is.....

- A. Atebrine
- B. Niclosamide
- C. Paromomycin
- D. Praziquantel

19. Atebrine treatment in taeniasis solium should be given with

- A. Anti-diarrheal
- B. Anti-emetic
- C. Analgesic
- D. Anti-pyretic

20. The pig tapeworm is

- A. T. saginata
- B. D. latum
- C. H. nana
- D. T. solium

16.A

17.C

18.A

19.B

20.D



21. Niclosamide is avoided in the treatment of taeniasis solium as it.....

- A. Disintegrate the worm releasing large number of eggs in the lumen of intestine
- B. Causes external autoinfection
- C. Must be given with an anti-emetic
- D. None of the above

22.is the invasion of the human tissues by the larval stage of Taenia solium?

- A. Myiasis
- B. Cysticercosis
- C. Onchocerciasis
- D. Filariasis

23. In cysticercosis, man act as.....?

- A. Definitive host
- B. Reservoir host
- C. Intermediate host
- D. Transport host

24. Mode of infection in cysticercosis is.....?

- A. Ingestion of food or water contaminated by the eggs of Taenia solium.
- B. External autoinfection
- C. Internal autoinfection
- D. All of the above

25. Patient was admitted to hospital with severe headache and convulsions, CT brain revealed spherical cysts with invaginated scolex appearing as a milky spot. What is the most probable diagnosis

- A. Taeniasis solium
- B. Cysticercosis
- C. Trichinosis
- D. Hydatidosis

21.A

22.B

23.C

24.D

25.B



26. Cysticercosis is associated with.....:

- A. Leucopenia
- B. Eosinophilia
- C. Basophilia
- D. Neutrophilia

27. Regarding manifestations of cysticercosis?

- A. They depend upon the organs affected and the number of cysticerci
- B. Serious manifestations may lead to death if vital organs are affected
- C. Skeletal muscles affection leads to myositis and muscle pain
- D. All of the above

28. All of the following can be used to diagnose cysticercosis except.....?

- A. Biopsy
- B. X-ray for calcified cyst.
- C. Urine analysis
- D. Serological tests

29. Treatment of cysticercosis includes.....?

- A. Surgical removal when possible
- B. Atebrine
- C. Niclosamide
- D. Chloroquine

30. In case of cerebral cysticercosis, which of the following is used?

- A. Atebrine
- B. Praziquantel combined with corticosteroids
- C. Niclosamide
- D. Paromomycin

26. B	27. D	28. C	29. A	30. B
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