



Microbiology



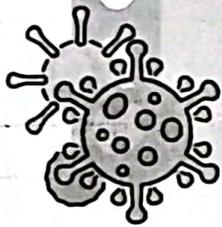
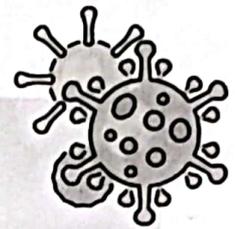
Reproductive system



BERLIN

mcq Lecture 1

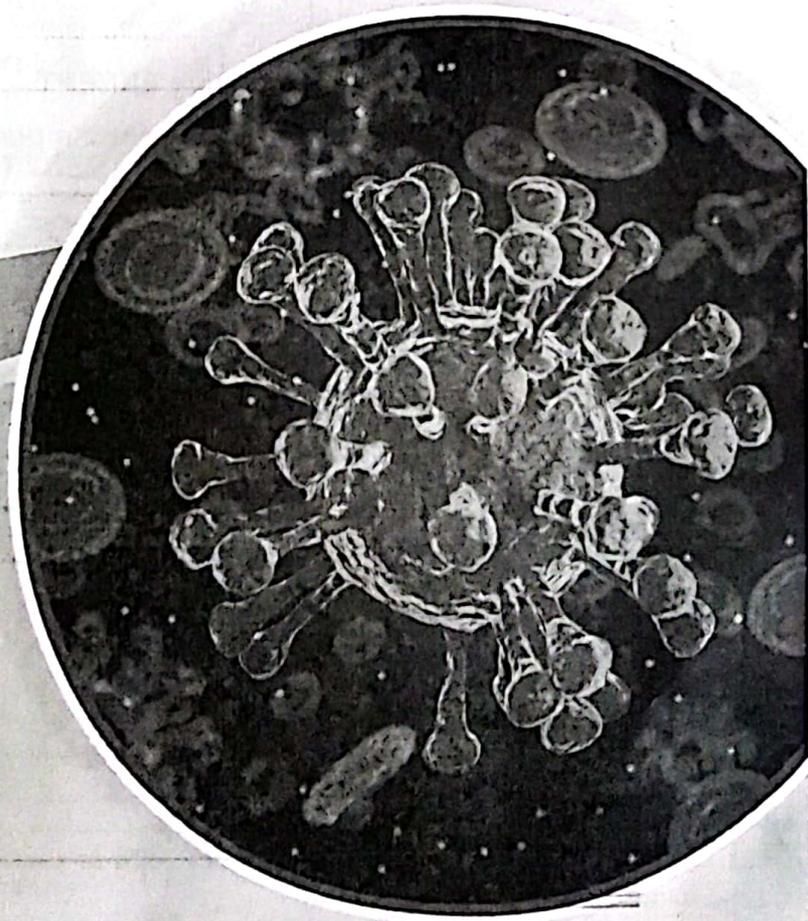
Genital system infection



5LE

**Dr. Ahmed
Elbelkasi**

2025



MCQ ON LEC 1 REPRODUCTIVE

1- In Vagina , the main flora

- a. Doderlein's bacilli (Aerobic Lactobacilli)
- b. E.coli
- c. staph & strept
- d. candida
- e. proteus

2- One of the following is true about chlamydiae

- a. Obligate intracellular bacteria
- b- Elementary body (EB): Non replicating
- c- Reticulate body (RB): Non infectious
- d- Cause regional lymph node involvement (buboes).
- e. All of the above

3- All the following are Venereal diseases EXCEPT

- a. Gonorrhea
- b. Pseudomonas pyocanea
- c. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- d. AIDS.
- e Chlamydia

4- N. Gonorrhea causes all the following EXCEPT

- a. Acute urethritis, characterized by profuse purulent discharge in male
- b. Cervicitis in female
- c. Ophthalmia neonatorum in neonate
- d. Chancroid in male

5- All the following are true about N. Gonorrhea EXCEPT

- a. kidney-shaped diplococcic
- b. Grow on Chocolate agar
- c. Grow on Thayer-Martin media
- d. Grow on Ordinary media
- e. Oxidase test is positive

1- A	2- E	3- B	4- D	5- D
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6- Which of the following is TRUE about *N. gonorrhoea*?

- a. They are gram negative anaerobic bacteria
- b. Ferment Glucose & maltose
- c. They are oxidase positive
- d. They arranged in long chain

7- Thayer martin medium is the media of choice for isolation of

- a. *E. coli*
- b. *Neisseria*
- c. *Bacillus*
- d. *Vibrio*

8- Which one of the following is correct regarding *Gonococci*

- a. Demonstrated using dark field microscopic
- b. Easily cultured on simple media
- c. Gram positive
- d. Non motile

9- Each of the following statements concerning *Neisseria* is Correct EXCEPT

- a. are gram -ve diplococci
- b. They produce IgA protease as virulence factor
- c. They are oxidase positive
- d. They grow best under anaerobic condition

10- All the following are true about *T. pallidum* EXCEPT

- a. Slender, spiral coils (regular)
- b. Microaerophilic
- c. Grow at 30 to 37°C
- d. Pathogenic treponemes have been cultured in vitro
- e. The cells have high lipid content (cardiolipin, cholesterol).

6- C	7- B	8- D	9- D	10- D
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- 11- One of the following is true about *T. pallidum*
- Cause chancroid
 - 2nd syphilis characterized Gumma granulomatous- like lesion
 - 3rd syphilis Characterized by Chancre
 - Less than 10 organisms are capable of producing infection
- 12- Each of the following statement concerning Syphilis is CORRECT EXCEPT:
- The disease caused by *T. pallidum*
 - Transmitted by sexual contact
 - Organisms penetrate mucous membranes or enter minute breaks in the skin
 - Needs more than 10 organisms to be capable of producing infection
- 13- 1^{ry} syphilis is characterized by
- associated with joint pain
 - Multiple cutaneous lesions
 - ve dark field examination
 - Painless indurated ulcer
 - possible diagnosis by Weil-Felix test
- 14- Which of the following is true about Treponemal antigen tests
- Detect specific antibodies
 - The treponemal tests often remain reactive for life
 - contain : Fluorescent *T. pallidum* antibody absorption
 - contain : Microhemagglutination for *T. pallidum*
 - all of above
- 15- Which of the following is false about Non-treponemal antigen tests
- Detect non specific antibodies
 - Complement fixation test (Wasserman reaction).
 - Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL).
 - Results of non-treponemal tests usually not parallel to extent of infection
 - Titers tend to be highest during secondary syphilis

11- D

12- D

13- D

14- E

15- D

venereal disease caused by Chlamydiae

- a. Psittacosis
- b. Trachoma
- c. Inclusion conjunctivitis
- d. Lymph granuloma venereum
- e. Pneumonia

17- Each of the following statement concerning Chlamydia trachomatis is CORRECT EXCEPT:

- a- It is an important cause of non gonococcal urethritis
- b- It is the cause of lymphogranuloma venereum
- c- It is an important cause of subacute bacterial endocarditis
- d- It is an important cause of conjunctivitis

18- Each of the following statements concerning chlamydiae is CORRECT EXCEPT:

- a. Chlamydiae are obligate intracellular parasites
- b- Chlamydiae possess both DNA and RNA
- c- Chlamydiae trachomatis has multiple serotypes
- d- Chlamydiae can be cultivated on ordinary media

19- One of the following is true about chlamydiae

- a. Obligate intracellular bacteria
- b- Elementary body (EB): Non replicating
- c- Reticulate body (RB): Non infectious
- d- Cause regional lymph node involvement (buboes).
- e. All of the above

16- D	17- C	18- D	19- E
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Give short account

1- Virulence factor of N. Gonorrhoea

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2- Clinical manifestations of N. Gonorrhoea

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3- Laboratory diagnosis of N. Gonorrhoea

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4- 1st syphilis

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5- 2nd syphilis

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6- 3rd syphilis

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7- Direct film of T. pallidum

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8- Serological tests of T. pallidum

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9- Chlamydia bacteria not virus ??

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10- Development cycle of Chlamydia

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11- Lymphogranuloma venereum

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12- Lab diagnosis of Chlamydia

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1-A	2-E	3-D	4-D	5-D
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2- Complete

Non-treponemal antigen tests	Treponemal antigen tests
Measure antibodies	Detect antibodies
1-	1-
2-	2-
3-	3-

Elementary body (EB):	Reticulate body (RB):
Small
.....	Intra-cytoplasmic
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Cases

1

A 30-year-old man presents to the dermatology clinic for evaluation of a sore on the external genitalia. The patient has no history of allergy. By examination, he has palpable inguinal lymphadenopathy. The sore is small, round, firm, and painless.

Questions

a- What is your suggestive diagnosis?

Syphilis (1ry stage) – Treponema pallidum

b- What are the samples that should be collected to diagnose this case?

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c- What is the microscopic examination that could help in the diagnosis?

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d- Could the causative organism be isolated in the lab?

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e- Mention other confirmatory test that can be used.

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11- D	12- D	13- D	14- E	15- D
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2

A 35-year-old man complains of burning urination, profuse and yellowish urethral discharge which stains his cloths. Examination shows: normal testes and epididymis, no urinary retention, slightly blood-tinged purulent urethral discharge . A Gram stained smear of the urethral discharge reveals Gram negative diplococci .

Questions

a- What is your suggestive diagnosis? "Neisseria gonorrhoea"

acute gonorrhoea 'sexually-transmitted disease'

b- What characterize this organism in the stained smear?

N. gonorrhoea appears intracellular in white blood cells, with adjacent flat or concave sides.

c- Can other organisms than neisseria cause a similar condition?

Mycoplasma genitalium – Ureaplasma urealyticum – Chlamydia trachomatis

d- What could be the suitable sample to collect if this case was chronic?

In case of chronic gonorrhoea, the sample in male patients could be: morning drop of the urethra, centrifuged deposit of urine, or prostatic massage discharge. However, in female patient it could be a cervical secretion obtained after cervical irritation

e- How should you confirm the presumptive diagnosis obtained from microscopic examination?

Confirmation of diagnosis is done by:

- Inoculation of the sample on chocolate agar, or Thayer-Martin medium 'selective', and incubation at 37°C at increased CO₂ concentration (10%).
- Colony identification: by Gram stained film, biochemical reactions (Oxidase), and glucose fermentation.