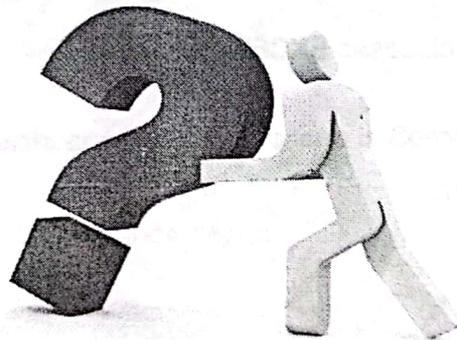


# CAPSULES

IN

# MICROBIOLOGY

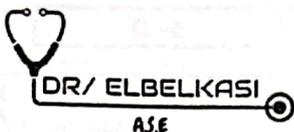


**LEC 1 (REPRODUCTIVE) 2023**

**MCQ + WRITTEN Q + CASES**



6 L.E



# MCQ ON LEC 2 REPRODUCTIVE

- 1- Which of the following viruses may become latent at sacral ganglia?
- a- CMV
  - b- EMV
  - c- HIV
  - d- HSV-1
  - e- HSV-2
- 2- Latency is characteristic phenomenon after infection of which of the following virus
- a- corona virus
  - b- Herpesviruses
  - c- Paramyxovirus
  - d- Polioviruses
  - e- Rhinoviruses
- 3- Which statement is false about herpes simplex virus
- a- It is ssDNA non enveloped virus
  - b- Latency may occur in trigeminal or sacral ganglia
  - c- Acyclovir is the drug of choice and has no effect on latency and recurrence
  - d- There are two distinct types (type 1 and 2.)
- 4- Each of the following pathogens is likely to establish chronic or latent infection EXCEPT:
- a- Cytomegalovirus.
  - b- Hepatitis A virus.
  - c- Hepatitis B virus.
  - d- Herpes simplex
- 5- Which statement is correct for diagnosis of virus infection?
- a. Detection of virus particle by light microscope.
  - b. Detection of virus inclusion bodies by light microscope and Virus genome by PCR.
  - c. IgG detection which indicates recent infection.
  - d. Elevates specific virus IgM which indicate past infection.
  - e. Samples can be cultivated on blood agar.

1- E	2- B	3- A	4- B	5- B
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6- All the following are true about HSV-1 EXCEPT

- a. Transmitted by Saliva
- b. characterized by vesicular lesion
- c. Cause Orofacial lesions mainly.
- d. Cause Genital lesions mainly.
- e. Cause Herptic whitlow

7- Herptic whitlow

- a. Pustular lesion of the skin of finger or hand
- b. mainly in medical personnel
- c. caused by HSV-1
- d. All of the above

8- All the following are true about HSV EXCEPT

- a. HSV-1 latent in Trigeminal ganglia
- b. HSV-2 latent in Sacral ganglia
- c. Reactivation occur in HSV-1 more than HSV-2
- d. Reactivation occur d.2 common colds, hormonal changes & sunlight

9- Mechanism of action of acyclovir in treatment herpes virus

- a. Prevent recurrence
- b. Affect on Latent state
- c. Shortens the duration of the lesion & decreases shedding
- d. Not drug of choice

10- All the following are true about HSV-2 EXCEPT

- a. Transmitted by Sexual
- b. characterized by vesicular lesion
- c. Cause Neonatal infection & may Aseptic meningitis
- d. Cause Genital lesions mainly.
- e. Related ganglia is Trigeminal ganglia

6- D	7- D	8- C	9- C	10- E
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11- All the following are true about Papilloma virus EXCEPT

- a. more than 100 different types of HPV
- b. Icosahedral , ds DNA, circular , enveloped
- c. Transmission by sexual contact
- d. Serology: rarely done

12- HPV-1 cause

- a- Planter wart
- b- Skin warts
- c- Carcinoma (cervix, penis)
- d- Anogenital condylomas
- e- laryngeal papilloma

13- HPV-2,4 cause

- a- Planter wart
- b- Skin warts
- c- Carcinoma (cervix, penis)
- d- Anogenital condylomas
- e- laryngeal papilloma

14- HPV- 16,18 cause

- a- Planter wart
- b- Skin warts
- c- Carcinoma (cervix, penis)
- d- Anogenital condylomas
- e- laryngeal papilloma

15- HPV- 6,11 cause

- a- Planter wart
- b- Skin warts
- c- Carcinoma (cervix, penis)
- d- Anogenital condylomas & laryngeal papilloma

11- B	12- A	13- B	14- C	15- D
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16- All the following are true about lab diagnosis of HPV EXCEPT

- a. Virus isolation  $\Rightarrow$  isolated in cell line
- b. Serology: rarely done (large number of serotypes).
- c. Pap smear: Screening by for all women above 30 in USA. (koilocytes)
- d. PCR: to detect virus DNA is available.

17- The role of Imiquimod in treatment HPV

- a. Prevent recurrence
- b. Affect on Latent state
- c. Shortens the duration of the lesion & decreases shedding
- d. Not drug of choice
- e. stimulates the production of interferon

18- All the following are true about treatment of HPV EXCEPT

- a. Topical medication is Imiquimod
- b- Cryotherapy or surgery
- c- Electrocauterization & carbon dioxide laser therapy.
- d- Most HPV infections not resolve spontaneously.

16- A	17- E	18- D
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DR/ Ahmed Elbelkasi

Give short account

1- Structure of Herpes Virus

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2- β group & γ group of herpes family

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3- HSV-1

- Transmission:.....
- Cause:.....
- vesicular lesion:.....

4- HSV-2

- Transmission:.....
- Cause:.....
- vesicular lesion:.....

5- cold sores

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.....

6- Herptic whitlow:

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7- Genital herpes:

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8- Neonatal infection by HSV-2

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DR/ Ahmed Elbelkasi

9- Latency & Reactivation of HSV-1 & HSV-2

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10- Lab Diagnosis of HSV

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11- Vaccine of HPV

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12- Treatment of HPV

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13- Role of Pap smear in HPV

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.....

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2- Complete

HPV	Clinical lesion	Benign/malignant
Type- 1	.....	.....
Type- 2,4	.....	.....
Type- 16,18	.....	.....
Type- 6,11	.....	.....

DR/ Ahmed Elbelkasi

## Cases

## 1

A 36 years male attended the dermatology and venerology outpatient clinic complaining of the appearance of an irregular soft pink growth on the shaft of his penis. He stated that he had several extramarital affairs.

## Questions

1- What is your suggestive diagnosis?

Human papilloma virus infection.

2- How to confirm diagnosis?

HPV-PCR.

3- What is the mode of transmission of this organism?

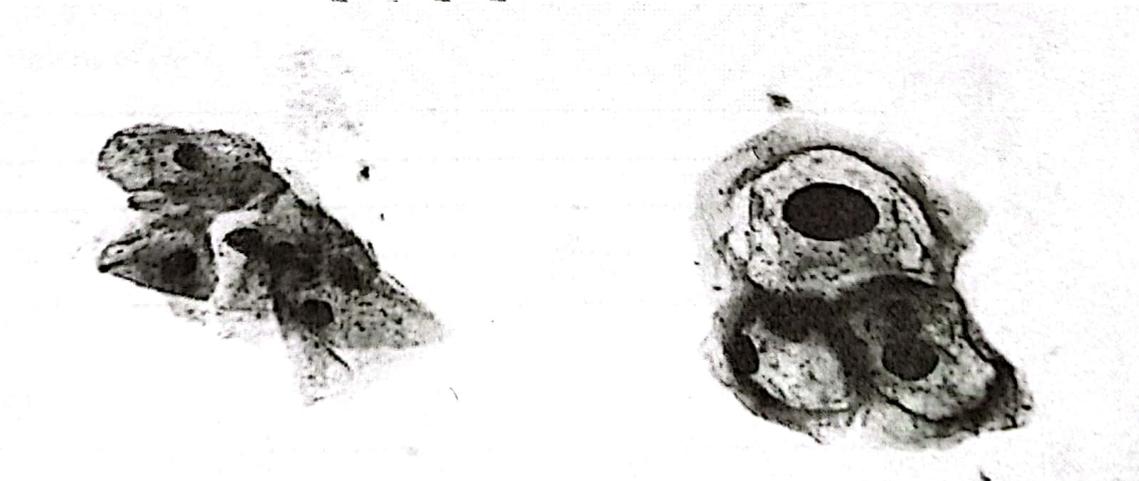
Sexually transmitted disease

4- Describe the morphology of this organism?

HPV is a small, non-enveloped virus with a circular double-stranded DNA genome.

5- What is the rapid measure that should be done to his wife?? New "EXAM"

Pap smear



In this image,

✓ Left cervical cells ⇒ normal

✓ Right cervical cells ⇒

⊙ Show enlarged nuclei hyperchromasia (darkly stained nuclei) typical of HPV-infected koilocytes.