



## First : Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

- 1- Enumerate the modes of transmission (MOT) of CCHF ?
- 2- Define the incubation period and mention one importance of it ?
- 3- List two protective measures to prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV ?
- 4- List two disadvantages of immune assays that used in TB diagnosis?
- 5- Malaria (Case Scenario)
  - A- Why can a single case of malaria be considered an epidemic?
  - B- Mention national measures for prevention of the insect vector ?
  - C- Mention two groups of people to whom intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine is given ?
- 6- Measles Case ( Child with measles and 3 cases in her class develop same symptoms )
  - A- At the level of the health directorate, would this be considered an epidemic and Why ?
  - B- Mention the control measures applicable in the late stages (after 6 days) of the disease ?
  - C- Why is OPV preferred over IPV during a poliomyelitis epidemic?
- 7- Mention the preventive measures against anthrax in case of bioterrorism.
- 8- List the general preventive measures of neonatal tetanus
- 9- Mention the measures of control for a case of botulism.
- 10- Compare Urban and Sylvatic rabies regarding:
  - A- The main reservoir in each
  - B- Puplic health control measures
- 11- Cholera (Case Scenario)
  - A- Mention the mode of transmission and the main reservoir?
  - B- Mention two control measures during a cholera epidemic.

## 12- Nutrition (Case Scenario)

A- Describe the role of vitamin D in bone ?

B- Mention factors that decrease iron absorption?

C- List maternal-related preventive measures ?

---

## Second : Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1- Pregnant woman receiving 2nd dose of TT, what is the expected duration of immunity for her and the fetus?

Answer: 3 years

2- Egypt is "gold tier" in management of HCV, how?

Answer : National antiviral treatment programs

3- What is meant by an infectious cycle?

Answer: Factors necessary for the development and maintenance of an infectious disease in the community

4- Case (Environmental measures for controlling airborne infections in hospitals) ?

Answer: Cross ventilation & negative pressure rooms

5- Ability of a pathogen to produce clinical disease after infection?

Answer: Pathogenicity

6- Case( 5-year-old with TB, positive tuberculin, contact with active TB case, what to do) ?

Answer: INH chemoprophylaxis

7- Case( poliomyelitis case occurring 15 years after eradication , what does it indicate) ?

Answer: Imported or circulating virus indicating outbreak

N.B : Other wrong confusing options : Vaccine-derived poliovirus

8- Case (Pregnant female in contact with a rubella case in first trimester and unsure of her immunity status ,what to do) ?

Answer: Serology test to investigate for IgG & IgM

N.B : Other wrong confusing options : Advise abortion without any test

9- During a meningitis outbreak with limited resources, what is the most suitable decision?

Answer: Vaccinate high-risk people

10- Case ( Why in plague control should fleas be controlled before rodents) ?

Answer: Because fleas can jump to humans and transmit disease

11- Case ( Worker in a restaurant preparing pastries has hand infection; after 3 hours, customers develop vomiting ,why ? )

Answer: Toxin was already present in the food

12- Percentage of single needle-stick injuries causing HBV?

Answer: 6–30%

13- Case (Food handler in a restaurant develops HAV , what is the suitable measure?)

Answer : 14-day chemoprophylaxis to contacts

N.B : Other wrong confusing options : Exclude him from food handling - Close the restaurant

14- Case (Man diagnosed with typhoid; his wife is a food handler, what should be done immediately) ?

Answer : Exclude her from food handling

N.B : Other wrong confusing options : Ban street food - Vaccinate restaurant workers -Isolate the patient

15- What is a concentrated epidemic in HIV?

Answer : >5% in high-risk populations & <1% in the general population

16- Pellagra is due to deficiency of?

Answer : Niacin

17: Which disease is transmitted by Hyalomma tick bites?

Answer : Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

18- Patient on prolonged vitamin E therapy develops prolonged bleeding time ,why?

Answer : Vitamin E interferes with vitamin K function

---

كل الشكر لزمائلنا اللتي جمعوا الامتحان