

1. Typhoid in first week of illness is best diagnosed by
 - a) Serum Widal test
 - b) Stool culture
 - c) Urine test
 - d) Blood culture

2. Drug of choice for Cholera in adults is
 - a) Ofloxacin
 - b) Doxycycline
 - c) Furazolidone
 - d) Cotrimoxazole

3. Negri Bodies are characteristic of
 - a) Measles
 - b) Tetanus
 - c) Rabies
 - d) HIV/AIDS

4. All of the following are blood-borne infections except
 - a) Hepatitis B
 - b) Hepatitis C
 - c) Hepatitis D
 - d) Hepatitis E

5. Acute Hepatitis B is indicated by
 - a) Anti HBc (IgM)
 - b) HBcAg
 - c) Anti HBe
 - d) HBsAg

6. Epidemic typhus is caused by
 - a) Rickettsia typhi
 - b) Rickettsia prowazekii
 - c) Mycoplasma hominis
 - d) Coxiella burnetti

7. Yersinia pseudotuberculosis resembles
 - a) Plague
 - b) Tuberculosis
 - c) Diphtheria
 - d) Appendicitis

8. Drug of choice for Plasmodium vivax malaria is
 - a) Chloroquine
 - b) Quinine
 - c) Artemisin
 - d) Mefloquine

9. True about meningococcal meningitis is
 - a) Cases are the most important source of infection
 - b) Treatment with penicillin eradicates carrier state
 - c) Causative agent is a gram -ve diplococci
 - d) Vaccine can be given in pregnancy

10. Which laboratory test is routinely used for HIV screening in blood:
 - a) Virus isolation
 - b) Polymerase chain reaction
 - c) Enzyme immune assay (ELISA)
 - d) Immune fluorescent test

11. Immunoblot test (Western blot) is useful for revealing:

- a) HIV antigens
- b) Total (sum) of antibodies to HIV
- c) Viral RNA
- d) Antibodies to HIV separate antigens

12. Definitive host for Echinococcus spp. is

- a) Man
- b) Cattle
- c) Dog
- d) Fish

13. The following infections are zoonoses, except

- a) salmonellosis
- b) cholera
- c) tularaemia
- d) Weil's disease (leptospirosis)

14. Typical symptomatics of influenza:

- a) Headache in frontal zone
- b) Pericarditis
- c) Purulent meningitis
- d) Diarrhoea

15. Male patient 32 y.o. has a disease with acute onset, fever, severe myalgias, conjunctival injection, strong headache, vomiting, haemorrhagic rash and positive meningeal signs. The most probable diagnosis:

- a) generalized salmonellosis
- b) leptospirosis
- c) haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome
- d) Q fever

16. The typical clinical manifestation of trichinellosis:

- a) Severe vomiting
- b) Diarrhoea
- c) Muscle pains
- d) Prominent hepatomegaly

17. What is drug of choice in herpetic encephalitis?

- a) Recombinant interferon alpha
- b) Acyclovir
- c) Ozeltamivir
- d) Abacavir

18. For diagnosis of ACUTE infection for most useful is testing for:

- a) Ig M
- b) Ig G
- c) Ig A
- d) Ig E

19. Infections that can be transmitted from human to human:

- a) Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome
- b) Lyme disease
- c) Leptospirosis
- d) Ebola fever

20. Typical features of botulism include:

- a) vomiting and watery diarrhea
- b) fever and rash
- c) dysarthria, dysphagia, diplopia
- d) unilateral paralysis, mental confusion

21. Enteric fever is caused by

- a) Mycobacterium avium
- b) Salmonella typhi
- c) Yersinia pestis
- d) Entamoeba histolytica

22. The most dangerous manifestation of cholera is:

- a) Intoxication
- b) Dehydration
- c) Fever
- d) Heart failure

23. All of the following are zoonoses except

- a) Plague
- b) Anthrax
- c) Influenza
- d) Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome

24. Hepatitis which spreads by faecal-oral route is

- a) Hepatitis A
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) Hepatitis C
- d) Hepatitis D

25. Marker for infectivity of serum in Hepatitis B is

- a) HBsAg
- b) AntiHBc IgM
- c) HBe Ag
- d) AntiHBc IgG

26. Which of the following is true about Epidemic Typhus?

- a) Cause is Rickettsia mooseri
- b) Vector is flea
- c) Reservoir is cattle
- d) Tetracycline is useful for treatment

27. Yersinia pseudotuberculosis infection is transmitted by:

- a) Fecal-oral mechanism
- b) Aerogenic mechanism
- c) Transmissive mechanism (vector-borne)
- d) Parenteral mechanism

28. The most severe course of malaria caused by

- a) Plasmodium vivax
- b) Plasmodium malariae
- c) Plasmodium falciparum
- d) Plasmodium ovale

29. Neisseria meningitidis cannot be isolated from:

- a) CSF
- b) Bile
- c) Blood
- d) Nasopharyngeal swab

30. HIV virus predominantly affects

- a) CD4 cells
- b) CD8 cells
- c) Macrophages
- d) B cells

31. The most effective treatment for HIV infection is considered to be:

- a) AZT monotherapy

- b) Gancyclovir+AZT therapy
- c) Combined (at least 3) antiviral therapy
- d) Thymus and bone marrow transplantation

32. Concerning cysticercosis, human is

- a) Definitive host
- b) Dead-end host
- c) Intermediate host
- d) Not a host at all

33. Leptospirosis. All statements are true, except:

- a) is caused by Gram positive bacilli
- b) rodents are the usual reservoir
- c) causes jaundice
- d) causes meningitis

34. Concerning plague: choose a true statement:

- a) it is caused by *Bacillus pestis*
- b) the main vector is the rat
- c) the pneumonic form is more common than the bubonic form
- d) direct person to person spread may occur (i.e. without a vector)

35. For influenza treatment which antiviral drug is useful:

- a) Virolex
- b) Zidovudine
- c) Ozeltamivir
- d) Ribavirin

36. Female patient 18 y.o. has a diarrhoeal disease with blood in stool, body temperature is normal, moderate pain in right side of abdomen. The most probable diagnosis:

- a) Cholera
- b) Amoebiasis
- c) Bacillary dysentery
- d) Rotavirus infection

37. The typical clinical manifestation of trichinellosis:

- a) Skin rashes, myocarditis
- b) Enanthema, tonsillitis
- c) Haemorrhagic syndrome
- d) Renal failure

38. Concerning anthrax: choose a FALSE statement:

- a) There are three forms of infection: cutaneous, gastrointestinal, and inhalational
- b) Is caused by *Bacillus anthracis*
- c) Ulcers in cutaneous anthrax are very painful
- d) Penicillin G is the drug of choice in the therapy

39. Brucellosis. All statements are true, except:

- a) Vector-borne disease, mosquito is usual vector
- b) Zoonotic infection, no human-to-human transmission possible
- c) There are acute, undulant and chronic forms of infection
- d) For treatment two antibiotics (doxycycline +streptomycin or rifampin) are typically recommended

40. Which diagnosis CANNOT be a clinical form of HSV1 infection?

- a) Gingivostomatitis
- b) Keratitis (infection of the cornea)
- c) Encephalitis
- d) Nephritis