

1. A diagnosis of diphtheria is confirmed by:

- A. Microscopic appearance of organisms stained with methylene blue.
- B. Isolation of typical colony on tinsdale's agar
- C. Isolation of typical organisms from materials such as blood, showing invasiveness
- D. Demonstration of toxin production by suspicious isolate.

D

2. *Listeria monocytogenes* shows which of the following characteristics?

- A. It can grow at refrigerator temperature (4°C)
- B. It is an extracellular pathogen
- C. It is catalase negative
- D. It is strictly a human pathogen.

A

3. Which of the following is characteristic of *Neisseria meningitidis* but not of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*?

- A. Ferments glucose
- B. Contains a polysaccharide capsule
- C. Is oxidase positive
- D. No vaccine is available.

B

4. Specific antitoxin is an important part of treatment in:

- A. Gas gangrene
- B. Tetanus
- C. Pseudomembranous colitis
- D. Bacteroides infections

B

5. A baby presents with microcephaly, feeding problems, hearing loss and vision problems. Which of the following viral infections in mother during pregnancy can lead to such a congenital syndrome?

- A. CMV
- B. ZIKA
- C. Both
- D. None

C

6. Triple elimination initiative of mother to child transmission by WHO encompasses:

- A. HIV, Rubella and Hepatitis B
- B. HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B
- C. CMV, Rubella and ZIKA
- D. HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C

B

7. Blue berry muffin rash can occur following infection by:

- A. Rubella
- B. CMV
- C. Toxoplasma
- D. All

D

8. WHO recommends use of RTS,S/AS01 malarial vaccine in:

- A. All adults and children in endemic areas
- B. Children living in regions with moderate to high *P.falciparum* malaria transmission.
- C. Children living in regions with moderate to high *P.vivax* malaria transmission.
- D. Children living in regions with moderate to high *P.falciparum* and *P.vivax* malaria transmission.

B

9. *S.aureus* exfoliative toxins:

- A. Cause peeling of mammalian cell membrane and thus cell lysis
- B. Are important cause of toxic shock syndrome in menstruating women
- C. Cause bullous impetigo
- D. Are restricted to periplasmic space

C

10. Which of the following helminthic diseases is transmitted by the bite of a mosquito?

- A. Filariasis
- B. Onchocerciasis
- C. Taeniasis
- D. Visceral larval migrans

A

11. Which of the following helminthic diseases is transmitted by direct skin penetration by helminthic larva?

- A. Filariasis
- B. Onchocerciasis
- C. Taeniasis
- D. Schistosomiasis

D

12. Which of the following clinical entities is NOT associated with adenovirus infection:

- A. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
- B. Pharyngoconjunctival fever
- C. Infantile gastroenteritis
- D. Fetal death and birth defects

D

13. which of the following viruses causes acute bronchiolitis in children?

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. RSV
- D. California encephalitis virus

C

14. Rotavirus differs from poliovirus in that rotaviruses:

- A. Infect via feco-oral route
- B. Lack an envelope
- C. Can undergo genetic reassortment
- D. Do not contain any enzymes

C

15. The typical syndrome associated with rotavirus infection is:

- A. Acute gastroenteritis of young adults
- B. Acute bronchiolitis of infants
- C. Acute hepatitis
- D. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea in infants and very young children

D

16. Immunity after vaccination is an example of:

- A) Innate immunity
- B) Passive acquired immunity
- C) Active acquired immunity
- D) None

B

17. ESCAPE pathogens responsible for most of the nosocomial infections are all except:

- A. *Enterococcus faecium*
- B. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
- D. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

B

18. Role of Adjuvant in immunogenicity is to:

- A) Enhance immunogenicity of an antigen
- B) Diminish immunogenicity of an antigen
- C) Both
- D) None

A

19. Which antibody crosses placenta

- A) IgM
- B) IgG
- C) IgE
- D) IgA

B

20. Widal test is an example of:

- A) Tube agglutination reaction
- B) Precipitation reaction
- C) Neutralization reaction
- D) None

A

21. Which of the following is not a moment of “WHO MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE”:

- A) Before touching a Patient
- B) After a procedure or body fluid exposure risk
- C) After touching a patient
- D) After wearing gloves

D

22. Ability of the immune system to recognize self-antigens versus non-self-antigens is an example of:

- A) Specific immunity
- B) Tolerance
- C) Cell mediated immunity
- D) Humoral immunity

B

23. To work with healthcare practitioners to prescribe 5 ”D”s of antimicrobial therapy for antimicrobial stewardship, all are the components except:

- A) Right **D**rug
- B) Right **D**ose
- C) Right **D**rug-route
- D) **D**rug expertise

D

24. In capillary sequencing machines, DNA fragments are separated by----- through a long, thin, acrylic-fibre capillary.

- A) Size
- B) Shape
- C) Number
- D) none

A

25. Following are lineages of influenza B:

- A) Victoria
- B) Yamagata
- C) Both
- D) None

C

26. SARS CoV-2 belongs to:

- A) Alpha coronaviruses
- B) Beta coronaviruses
- C) Gamma coronaviruses
- D) None

B

27. CBNAAT detects:

- A) Rifampicin resistance
- B) Pyrizinamide resistance
- C) Streptomycin resistance
- D) None

A

28. Which of the following is not a rapidly growing mycobacteria:

- A) *Mycobacterium fortuitum* group
- B) *M. chelonae*/*M. abscessus* complex
- C) *M. smegmatis* group
- D) *M. ulcerans*

D

29. Drug of Choice for Mucormycosis:

- A) Liposomal Amphotericin B
- B) Itraconazole
- C) Voriconazole
- D) Nystatin

A

30. Which of the following antibiotic combinations being prescribed to a patient may yield a false positive galactomanan assay result:

- A) Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid
- B) Piperacillin/tazobactam
- C) Ampicillin/sulbactam
- D) Aztreonam/avibactam

B

31. Which of the following is not a mold:

- A. Cryptococcus
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Rhizopus
- D. Mucor

A

32. Which is the causative agent of pseudomembranous colitis?

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

C

33. *Haemophilus influenzae* causes all except:

- A. Otitis media
- B. Meningitis
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Food poisoning

D

34. Swineherd's disease is caused by:

- A. *Leptospira interrogans*
- B. *Brucella abortans*
- C. *Listeria monocytogenes*
- D. *Helicobacter pylori*

A

35. Drug of choice for *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection:

- A. Clindamycin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Linezolid

B

36. Which of the following causes Primary amoebic encephalitis (PAM)

- A. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- B. *Naegleria fowleri*
- C. *Entamoeba Coli*
- D. *Giardia intestinalis*

B

37. Choose the item that correctly matches the microorganism with an appropriate stain or preparation.

- A. *Mycobacterium TB*- India ink
- B. *Chlamydia*-Gram stain
- C. *Cryptococcus neoformans*-classical ZN stain
- D. *Corynebacterium*-Albert's

D

38. Kyasanur forest disease is transmitted by

- A. Mite
- B. Louse
- C. Tick
- D. Mosquito

C

39. Anaphylaxis is an example of:

- A. Type I Hypersensitivity reaction
- B. Type II Hypersensitivity reaction
- C. Type III Hypersensitivity reaction
- D. Type IV Hypersensitivity reaction

A

40. HACEK group of organisms includes all except:

- A. Haemophilus para influenzae
- B. Cardiobacterium hominis
- C. Kingella kingae
- D. Enterococcus faecalis

D

41. All are methods of AST except:

- A. MIC
- B. Kirby Baur
- C. VITEK
- D. MALDI TOF

D

42. All are gram positive Bacilli, except:

- A. Bacillus anthracis
- B. Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- C. Nocardia
- D. Haemophilus

D

43. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends BPaLM, a combination of four drugs, to treat multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) which includes all except: resolution power of unaided human eye is:

- A. Pretomanid
- B. Pyrizinamide
- C. Bedaquiline
- D. Linezolid

B

44. A distinctive feature of spirochetes is the presence of:

- A. Fimbriae
- B. Endoflagella
- C. Helically arranged pili
- D. Nucleosomes

B

45. A complication of mumps in adolescents is:

- A. Orchitis (inflammation of the testes).
- B. Stridor.
- C. Otitis media.
- D. Cirrhosis.

A

46. An important complication of severe herpes stomatitis is:

- A. High fever.
- B. Dehydration.
- C. Jaundice.
- D. Enlarged parotid glands.

B

47. Acute viral hepatitis in children is usually due to:

- A. Hepatitis A virus.
- B. Hepatitis B virus.
- C. HIV.
- D. Epstein-Barr virus

A

48. Pinworm infection usually presents with:

- A. Abdominal pain and distension.
- B. A maculopapular rash.
- C. Cough and wheeze.
- D. Perianal itching and scratching at night.

D

49. Hydatid disease is due to human infection with the:

- A. Cat tapeworm.
- B. Dog tapeworm.
- C. Pig tapeworm.
- D. Cow tapeworm.

B

50. The recommended malaria prophylaxis for young children under 10 kg is:

- A. Malaril (atovaquone plus proguanil).
- B. Doxycycline.
- C. mefloquine.
- D. Coartem.

A

51. Jumping gene is known as:

- A. Transposon
- B. Episome
- C. Cosmid
- D. Plasmid

A

52. Quellung reaction is due to _____ swelling.

- A. Capsular
- B. Flagellar
- C. RBC
- D. Endosome

A

53. O157:H7 is pathogenic type of:

- A. Salmonella typhi
- B. E. coli
- C. S. aureus
- D. Streptococcus

B

54. The form of leprosy associated with severe disfigurement of the face is:

- A. Tuberculoid
- B. Lepromatous
- C. Borderline
- D. Papular

B

55. Complications of typhoid fever are:

- A. Neurological damage
- B. Intestinal perforation
- C. Liver abscesses
- D. Both "B" and "C"

D

56. Which of the following can swarm on a plate, making it difficult to distinguish colonies?

- A. *E. coli*
- B. *Shigella Dysenteriae*
- C. *Salmonella typhi*
- D. *Proteus vulgaris*

D

57. Methicillin resistance in *S. aureus* is due to:

- A. β -lactamase
- B. *mecA* gene
- C. AmpC gene
- D. Porin develop

B

58. Viruses that can remain latent (usually in neurons) for many years are most likely:

- A. Togaviruses
- B. Herpesviruses
- C. Enteroviruses
- D. Rhinoviruses

B

59. A boy with skin ulcer on leg, culture revealed β -hemolysis. School physician said that similar hemolysis was seen in organism from sore throat, what is the similarity between both pathogens?

- A. Protein-A is same for both
- B. C-carbohydrate antigen is different
- C. C-carbohydrate antigen is the same
- D. Strain causing both are same

C

60. Which viruses have double stranded RNA?

- A. Retroviruses
- B. Reoviruses
- C. Herpes viruses
- D. Orthomyxoviruses

B