الاسئلة الجديدة

HEMATOLOGY

1- Vitamin K antagonist :
a- warfarin
b- Heparin
c- Protein C
d- Antithrombin III

2- One of the intrinsic pathway
a- factor XI
b- factor XIII
c- factor I
d- factor VII

3- Para hemophilia is the deficiency of
a- factor VIII
b- factor IX
c- factor V
d- factor VII

4- Eosinophilia is seen in :
a- food sensitivity
b- Drug sensitivity
c- Atopic dermatitis
d- all of the above

5- Multiple myeloma is a neoplastic proliferation of:
a- lymphocytes
b- Granulocytes
c- Plasma cells
d- Monocytes

6- Test for intrinsic pathway:
a- bleeding time
b- Thrombin time
c- Prothrombin time
d- Partial thromboplastin time PTT

7- Paul-Bunnel test is done to diagnose:

a- multiple myeloma
b- Hodgkin's disease
c- Infectious mononucleosis
d- all of the above

8- increased platelet count is :
a- thrombocytopenia
b- thrombopoietin
c- thrombocytosis
d- all of the above

9- Decreased platelet count is:
a- thrombocytopenia
b- Thrombopoietin
c- Thrombocytosis
d- all of the above

10- All these are causes of thrombocytopenia except:
a- cytotoxic drugs
b- Aplastic anemia
c- Hemorrhage
d- Radiotherapy

11- Prothrombin time is done to test:
a- Intrinsic pathway only
b- Extrinsic pathway only
c- Extrinsic and common pathways
d- Intrinsic and common pathways

12- Normal bleeding time by Duke's method:
a- 2-7 minutes
b- 2-7 seconds
c- 2-4 minutes
d- 2-4 seconds

13- Normal partial thromboplastin time (PPT) is :
a- 3-4 minutes
b- 30-45 seconds
c- 12-15 seconds
d- 12-15 minutes

14- Hemophilia A is the deficiency of :

a- factor V
b- factor VIII
c- factor IX
d- all of the above

15-the most common form of leukemia in children is:
a- acute lymphoblastic leukemia
b- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
c- Acute myeloid leukemia
d- Chronic myeloid leukemia

16- Bence-Jones protein is present in cases of:
a- chronic myeloid myeloma
b-acute myeloid myeloma
c- Hodgkin's lymphoma
d- multiple myeloma

17- Reed-Sternberg cells are found in cases of :
a- acute lymphoblastic leukemia
b- Non Hodgkin's lymphoma
c- Hodgkin's lymphoma
d- Multiple myeloma

18- Normal platelet count is :
a- 150,000 to 450,000/min^3
b- 400,000 to 800,000/min^3
c- 4,000 to 11,000 /min^3
d- 50,000 to 100,000/min^3

19- Antithrombin III inhibits:
a- factor Va
b- factor VIIIa
c- factor Xa
d- all of the above

20- Heparin potentiate the action of :
a- protein C
b- protein S
c- antithrombin III
d- warfarin

21- Factor II of blood clotting is:
a- Christmas factor
b- Fibrinogen
c- Prothrombin
d- Thromboplastin

22- One of fibrinogen group is : **I V VIII XIII**
a- II
b- V
c- VII
d- IX

23- Fibrinogen is converted to soluble fibrin by:
a- prothrombin
b- Thromboplastin
c- Thrombin
d- all of the above

24- Thrombopoitin control the formation of:
a- red blood cells
b- White blood cells
c- platelets
d- non of the above

25- Normal prothrombin time (PT) is:
a- 30-45 seconds
b- 30-45 minutes
c- 12-15 seconds
d- 12-15 minutes

26- Parasitic disease is associated with:
a- monocytosis - bacteria
b- Lymphocytosis - virus
c- Basophilia - sensitive
d- Eosinophilia

27- Philadelphia chromosome is diagnostic for:
a- acute lymphoblastic leukemia
b- Acute myeloid leukemia
c- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
d- chronic myeloid leukemia

28- Normal fibrinogen level:

a- 150-400 gm%
b- 150-400 mg %
c- 15-40 mg %
d- 15-40 gm %

29-infectious mononucleosis is caused by:
a- echo virus
b- coxsaki virus
c- Epstein Barr virus EBV
d- Cytomegalo virus

30- Atypical lymphocytosis is seen in cases of:
a- Hodgkin's lymphoma
b- Multiple myeloma
c- Infectious mononucleosis
d- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

31-monospot test is done to diagnose:
a- Acute myeloid leukemia
b- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
c- Infectious mononucleosis
d- Infectious lymphocytosis

32- The test which depend on blood platelets & capillary fragility is:
a- prothrombin time
b- Thrombin time
c- Bleeding time
d- Clotting time

33- Fibrin is broken to fibrin degradation products by the action of:
a- Prothrombin
b- Thrombin
c- Plasminogen
d- Plasmin

34- Acute myeloid leukemia is characterized by:

a- low neutrophil alkaline phosphatase
b- Myeloblast with Auer rods
c- Neutrophil with Pleger-Huet anomaly
d- all of the above

35- Plasminogen is converted to plasmin by :
a- Heparin
b-Histamine
c- Urokinase
d- Serotonin

36- Increase D-dimers and fibrin degradation products are seen in cases of:
a- Hemophilia A
b- Vitamin K deficiency
c- Diffuse intravascular coagulation
d- Von Willebrand disease

37- Activated protein C degrades:
a- factor IXa
b- Factor VIIIa
c- Factor Xa
d- Factor Xia

38- Heparin is found in
a- Neutrophil
b- Basophil
c- Acidophil
d- all of the above

39- In hemophilia A the test which will be prolonged is
a- PT
b- PTT
c- Bleeding time
d- all of the above

40- Bleeding due to overdose of heparin is managed by giving:
a- Vit K
b- Vit C
c- Vit A
d- Protamin sulphate
41- Streptokinase and staphylokinase convert:

a- Prothrombin to thrombin
b- Fibrinogen to fibrin
c- Soluble fibrin to insoluble fibrin
d- Plasminogen to plasmin

42- Test for platelet function:
a- Clot retraction
b- Platelet aggregation
c- Platelet adhesion
d- all of the above

43- Prolonged PT occurs in cases of deficiency of:
a- Factor III
b- Factor IV
c- Factor V
d- all of the above

44- normal thrombin time (TT):
a- 30-45 sec
b- 2-4 min
c- 3-9 min
d- 10-20 sec

45- cause of vitamin K deficiency:
a- Obstructive jaundice
b- Prolonged use of antibiotics
c- Inadequate intake
d- all of the above

46- Cause of Hyper- Coagulable state:
a- Aplastic anemia
b- Cytotxic drugs
c- Polcythemia
d- Radiotherapy

47-Physiological cause of neutrophilia:
a- New born
b- Radiotherapy
c- Cytotoxic drugs
d- Prolonged use of antibiotics

48- Leucocytosis characterized by the presence of immature cells and high neutrophil alkaline phosphatase:

a- chronic myeloid leukemia
b- Acute myeloid leukemia
c- Leukaemid reaction
d- non of the above

49- Normal coagulation time (CT):
a- 3-9 min
b- 3-9 sec
c- 30-40 sec
d- 30-40 min

50- The test which measures the clotting time of citrated plasma accelerated by the addition of a clotting factor activator (kaolin) , phospholipids and calcium:
a- coagulation time
b- Prothrombin time
c- Partial thromboplastin time
d- Thrombin time

51- The test which measures the clotting time of citrated plasma to which thromboplastin and calcium has been added:
a- thrombin time
b- Prothrombin time
c- Coagulation time
d- Partial thromboplastin time

52- The test which is widely used as a control and follow up test to control anticoagulant treatment:
a- APTT
b- PTT
c- PT
d- TT

53- A disease characterized by progressive neoplastic proliferation of immature white cell precursor:
a- acute leukemia
b- Chronic leukemia
c- Lymphoma
d- Multiple myeloma

54- The absolute lymphocyte count may be up to 300,000 or more between 70 and 90 % of white cells in the blood film appear as small lymphocytes . THE CASE IS:
a- Acute myeloid leukemia
b- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
c- Chronic myeloid leukemia
d- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

55- Variation in red cells size:
a- Poikilcytosis
b- Anisocytosis
c- Reticulocytosis
d- Leukocytosis

56- Dark red cells with no area of central pallor:
a- Stomatocyte
b- Spherocyte
c- Acathocyte
d- Schistocyte

57- Microcytic hypochromic anemia
a- hereditary spherocytosis
b- Sickle cell anemia
c- Iron deficiency anemia
d- Vit B_{12} deficiency anemia

58- Target cells are seen in cases of:
a- folic acid deficiency
b- Iron deficiency anemia
c- Vit B_{12} deficiency anemia
d- Thalassemia

59- Red cells with elongated area of central pallor:
a- spherocyte
b- Schistocyte
c- Stomatocyte
d- Elliptocutes

60- …….. Symmetric, short , sharp projection from the red cells and seen in iron deficiency anemia:

a- echinocyte
b- Acanthocyte
c- Elliptocyte
d- Ovalocyte

61- …… is a condition in which the absorption of vit B_{12} is greatly impaired due to failure or marked reduction of intrinsic factor secretion:
a- fauvism
b- fanconi's anemia
c-sickle cell anemia
d- thalassemia
e- pernicious anemia

62- Hyperchromic cells are seen in:
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- Thalassemia
c- Hereditary spherocytosis
d- Sickle cell anemia

63- A prolonged low rate of bleeding results in:
a- normochromic anemia
b- Hypochromic anemia
c- Hyperchromic anemia
d- non of the above

64- Schilling test is done in diagnosis of:
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- Pernicious anemia
c- Aplastic anemia
d- folic acid deficiency

65- Defective synthesis of either alpha or beta chains of normal hemoglobin
cause:
a- sickle cell anemia
b- Aplastic anemia
c- Pernicious anemia
d- Thalassemia

66- Neutrophils represent…… of circulating leukocyte:

a- 2-8 %
b- 0-1 %
c- 50-70 %
d- 2-4 %

67- ……. are non nucleated, biconcave shaped cells:
a- platelet
b- Leukocyte
c- Erythrocyte
d- Macrophages

68- …….. represent 50-70 % of total leukocytes
a- lymphocytes
b- Neutrophils
c- Monocytes
d- Eosinophilis

69- ……. have a characteristic biffed nucleus and their cytoplasm is filled with large refractile granules that stain red in blood smear
a- neutrophils
b- Eosinophilis
c- Basophiles
d- Lymphocytes

70- The cell which is responsible for antibody production is:
a- moncytes
b- T-lymphocytes
c- B-lymphocytes = plasma cell
d- Neutrophils

71- …… is a curved cell with sharp ends seen in haemoglobinopathies (HBS)
a- sickle cell
b- Spherocyte
c- Ovalocyte
d- Stomatocyte

72- All of the following is correct about sickle cell anemia except:

a- leg ulcers
b- Gall stones
c- Enlargement of spleen
d- Attacks of pain

73- …….. is a single, large, rounded , dark , purple remnant of nucleus
a- Heinz body
b- Howeel-Jolly body
c- Pappenheimer body
d- Cabot ring

74- Agranulocyte:
a- neutrophil
b- Lymphocyte
c- Basophile
d- Eosinophil

75- Pica (craving to eat unusual substance such as clay or ice) is one of the symptoms of:
a- G6PD deficiency
b- Thalassemia
c- Megaloblastic anemia
d- Iron deficiency anemia

76- In …….. there's a decreased or absent hemosiderin in bone marrow
a- sideroblastic anemia
b- Iron deficiency anemia
c- Megaloblastic anemia
d- Hemolytic anemia

77- Chloramphenicol may cause ……. anemia in long term therapy
a- iron deficiency
b- Vit B_{12} deficiency
c- folic acid deficiency
d- Aplastic anemia

78- ……. is the fluid (with anticoagulant) component of blood , it contains salt & organic compounds:
a- plasma

b- Serum
c- Hemoglobin
d- Billirubin

79- Poikilocytosis is:
a- variation in red cell size
b- Variation in red cell color
c- Variation in red cell shape
d- non of the above

80- Red cell fragments:
a- echinocyte
b- Elliptocyte
c- Schistocyte
d- Stomatocyte

81- It is a defect of red cell member
a- Thalassemia
b- Sickle cell anemia
c- Hereditary spherocytosis
d- Megaloblastic anemia

82- All of the following is correct regarding spherocytosis except:
a- normocytic normochromic anemia
b- Decreased reticulocyte count
c- Raised plasma bilirubin
d- Increased osmotic fragility

83- Heinz bodies are seen in cases of
a- hereditary spherocytosis
b- Hereditary elliplocytosis
c- G6PD deficiency
d- sickle cell anemia

84- …… is caused by substitution of amino acid (valine) instead of glutamic acid at position No.#6 in the beta chain of hemoglobin
a- Hb-A
b- Hb-A2

c- Hb –F
d- Hb –S sickle cell

85- Atrophy of the spleen is seen in cases of:
a- Thalassemia
b- Sickle cell anemia
c- G6PD deficiency
d- Hereditary elliplocytosis

86- iron deficiency lead to :
a- normocytic normochromic anemia
b- microcytic hypochromic anemia
c- macrocytic anemia
d- hemolytic anemia

87- Neurological symptoms are seen in cases of:
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- folic acid deficiency
c- Vit B_{12} deficiency
d- all of the above

88- Megaloplastic hematopoiesis is seen in cases of:
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- folic acid deficiency
c- Vit B_{12} deficiency
d- Vit C deficiency

89- Fanconi's anemia is a type of :
a - vit B_{12} deficiency
b- aplastic anemia
c- Thalassemia
d- folic acid deficiency anemia

90- the most abundant leukocyte in a normal blood smear of adult is :
a- lymphocyte
b- Monocyte
c- Eosinophil

d- Neutrophil

91- The first line of defense against parasites:
a- neutrophils
b- Basophile
c- Eosinophil
d- Lymphocyte

92- …….. play a role in immediate and delayed hypersensitivity:
a- monocyte
b- Lymphocyte
c- Eosinophil
d- Basophile

93- The largest leukocyte is :
a- neutrophils
b- Lymphocyte
c- Monocyte
d- Basophile

94- Cell which participate in cell mediated immunity:
a- monocyte
b- B- lymphocyte
c- T- lymphocyte
d- neutrophils

95- …… promotes blood clotting and help to prevent blood loss from damaged blood vessels:
a- platelets
b- WBCs
c- RBCs
d- all of the above

96-antibody induced hemolytic disease in new born that is caused by blood group incompatibility between mother and fetus:
a- hemolytic uremic syndrome
b- Erythroblastosis fetalis
c- Hereditary spherocytosis
d- Thromboloc thrombocytopenic purpurea

97- Young red blood cell with cytoplasmic RNA:
a- spherocyte
b- Reticulocyte
c- Stomatocyte
d- elliptocyte

98- Normal adult hemoglobin tetramer is:
a- 2 alpha : 2 gama
b- 2 alpha : 2 beta
c- 2 alpha : 2 delta
d- 2 beta : 2 gama

99- …… represent 2-4 % of total leukocyte:
a- neutrophils
b- Basophile
c- Eosinophil
d- Monocyte

100- …… are small cytoplasmic fragment derived from megakaryocytic:
a- RBCs
b- WBCs
c- Platelet
d- non of the above

101 - …….. is the reduction in the amount of circulating hemoglobin , red blood cells or both:
a- polycythemia
b- Anemia
c- Hemophilia
d- Leucopenia

102- Thalassemia is :
a- microcytic anemia
b- Macrocytic anemia
c- Normocytic anemia
d- non of the above

103- Vit B_{12} deficiency lead to :

a- hemolytic anemia
b- Microcytic anemia
c- Normocytic anemia
d- Megaloblastic anemia

104- Lymphocyte represent …….. of total leukocyte:
a- 20-40 %
b- 50-70 %
c- 2-8 %
d- 1-5 %

105- Plumer- Vinson syndrome may be seen in cases of:
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- Vit B_{12} deficiency anemia
c- Aplastic anemia
d- folic acid deficiency anemia

106- peripheral, pale inclusions that push out the cell membrane and composed of hemoglobin:
a- cabot ring
b- Pappenheimer body
c- Howell-Jolly body
d- Heinz body

107- it's an acute hemolytic anemia occurring after the ingestion of broad bean in individual with deficiency of G6PD :
a-thalassemia
b- Favism
c- Fanconi's anemia
d- Cooley's anemia

108-……. is a multiple small , peripheral grape like purple clusters of iron:
a- cabot ring
b- Heinz body
c- Howell-Jolly body
d- Pappenheimer body

109- the blood smear gives the physician information concerning:
a- morphology of RBCs and platelet
b- Presence of abnormal inclusion
c- Presence of immature cells
d- all of the above

110- hypersplenism is one of the causes of :
a- iron deficiency anemia
b- Hemolytic anemia
c- Aplastic anemia
d- Megaloblastic anemia

111- Increased reticulocytes count is seen in cases of:
a- hereditary spherocytosis
b- G6PD deficiency
c- Sickle cell anemia
d- all of the above

112- The antibody which can pass the placenta:
a- Ig M
b- Ig G
c- Ig D
d- Ig E

113- …… is an autoimmune disease in which there is an immune destruction of the acid and pepsin secreating cells of the stomach:
a- fanconi's anemia
b- cooley's anemia
c-pernicious anemia
d- non of the above

114- All of these are laboratory features of aplastic anemia except:
a- pancytopenia
b-markedly hypocellular marrow
c- Increased reticulocyte count
d- Markedly increase in serum erythropoietin

115- Secondary granules of neutrophils contain:

a- elastase
b- Myeloperoxidase
c- Lysozyme
d- Histamine

116- Monocytes represent ……. of total leukocyte:
a- 0-1 %
b- 2-4 %
c- 2-8 %
d- 20-4 %

117- the reagent used for leukocyte count is :
a- citric acid
b- Acetic acid
c- Hydrochloric acid
d- Sulphoric acid

BACTERIOLOGY

118- All are Prokaryotic cells except:
a- Fungi
b- Bacteria
c - Chlamydia
d- Mycoplasma

119- Viruses:
a- Contain only DNA or RNA
b - They Contain ribosome
c- Did not affected by antibiotics
d- a+c

120- All of these are essential structure except:
a- Nuclear body
b- Spores
c- Cell wall
d- Plasma Membrane

121- _____ is giving the shape to the bacteria
a.- Cytoplasmic Membrane
b- Capsule
c- Cell Wall
d- All of the above

122- One of its functions is selective permeability
a- Cell wall
b- Plasma membrane
c- Capsule
d- Spores

123- They are responsible for Haemagglutination Phenomenon
a- Flagella
b- Fimbria
c- Capsule
d- Cell wall

124- Clostridium Tetani is:
a- Atrichous bacteria
b- Mono-trichous bacteria
c- Amphi-trichous bacteria
d- Peri-trichous bacteria

125- Short curved or straight rods, motile by single polar flagellum

a- spirochaeta
b- Vibrio
c- Escherichia
d- Lactobacillus

126- Small gram negative cocci, occur in pairs
a- staphylococcus
b- streptococcus
c- neisseria
d- non of the above

127- Transfer of genetic information from one bacterium to another by
bacteriophages is:
a. Transformation
b. Tansduction
c. Conjugation
d. Mutation

128- Salmonella are:
a- Obligatory Aerobic bacteria
b.- Obligatory Anaerobic bacteria
c- Facultative Anaerobic bacteria
d- Micro-aerophilic bacteria

129- According to pH, vibrio cholera is
a- Osmophilic bacteria
b- Basophilic bacteria
c- Acidophilic bacteria
d- Neutrophilic bacteria

130- Staphylococci are:
a- Atrichous bacteria
b- Mono-trichous bacteria
c- Amphi-trichous bacteria
d- Peri-trichous bacteria

131- During replication of DNA, copying errors may occur and this is called

a- Conjugation
b- Transduction
c- Transformation
d- Mutation

132- Obligatory Anaerobic bacteria
a- grow only in presence of oxygen
b- grow only in absence of oxygen
c- grow either in presence or absence of oxygen
d- grow in presence of oxygen traces and 5 – 10% CO2

133- Neutrophilic bacteria grow well at
a- pH 8.5 – 9.0
b- pH 7.2 – 7.4
c- pH 5.0 – 5.5
d- pH 2.5 – 3.0

134- The rate of cell death increase and bacterial growth stopped, this is
a- Adaptation phase
b- Exponential phase .
c- Stationary phase.
d- Decline Phase

135- Beta-hemolytic
a- Cause complete hemolysis of RBC's
b- Cause chemical change of Hemoglobin in RBC's
c- Do not cause hemolysis
d- None of them

146- Mesophilic bacteria grow at:
a- 37° C
b- 14° C
c- 60° C
d- 120° C

137- Circulation of Bacteria and its toxins in blood
a- Pyaemia

b- Toxemia
c.- Bacteremia - without toxins
d- Septicemia

138- Disinfections that applied on living or injured tissues:
a- Sterilization
b- Antiseptic
c- Sanitation
d- Decontamination

139- Hot air oven is used for sterilization of
a- Glass
b- Rubber Gloves
c.- Plastic Syringes
d- Catheters

140- Disinfectant for superficial fungal infection
a- Phenol
b- Potassium permanganate
c- Chlorine
d- Hypochlorite compounds

141- Rifampin
a- inhibit cell wall synthesis
b- inhibit protein synthesis
c- inhibit folic acid pathway
d- inhibit mRNA synthesis

142- Transacetylase inactivate
a- aminoglycosides
b- chloramphenicol
c- penicillin
d- cephalosporins

143- The color of gram positive bacteria is
a- Yellow
b- Black.
c- Pink
d- Violet

144- Selective media for fungi
a- blood agar

b- Mac Conkey agar
c- Nutrient agar
d- Sabourand's dextrose agar

145- Histoplasma is a :
a- Systemic mycosis
b- Sub – Cutaneous mycosis
c- Cutaneous mycosis
d- Superficial mycosis

146- All are asexual spores produced by mould except
a- Conidio – spores
b- Sporangio – spores
c- Endospores
d- Arthro – spores

147- They reproduce only by Asexual reproduction
a- Blastomycosis
b- Deutromycosis
c- Ascomycetes
d- Zygomycetes

148- The functions of cell wall is all of the following except:
a- Giving the shape to the bacteria
b- Carrying somatic antigen
c-Selective permeability& transport of solutes = plasma membrane
d- Protect the bacteria from plasmolysis

149- Atrichous Bacteria are:
a- Bacteria contain one flagellum
b- Bacteria contain 2 flagella
c- Bacteria without flagella
d- Bacteria with a tuft of flagella

150-_____ are essential for host cell attachment:
a- Flagella
b- Fimbria
c- Spores
d- Capsules

151- Irregular clusters of spherical cells:
a- Streptococcus

b- Staphylococcus
c- Lactobacillus
d- Escherichia

152- Clostridium Botulinum is:
a- Obligatory Aerobic Bacteria
b- Facultative Anaerobic Bacteria
c- Obligatory Anaerobic Bacteria
d- Micro- aerophilic Bacteria

153- Basophilic Bacteria grow well at:
a- pH 8.5 – 9.0
b- pH 7.2 – 7.4
c- pH 5.0 – 5.5
d- None of the above

154- Cells are divided at high & constant rate:
a- Decline Phase
b- Stationary Phase
c- Log Exponential Phase
d- Adaptation Phase

155- The dominant bacterial species in dental plaque are:
a- Coagulase Negative Staphylococci
b- Lactobacillus
c- Bacteroides
d- Streptococcus Sanguis

156- The spread of Pyogenic Bacteria in blood stream to different organs & produce multiple abscess is:
a- Septicemia
b- Bacteremia
c-Toxemia
d- Pyaemia

157- Inhibit the growth of micro organisms
a- Bacteriostatic
b- Bactericidal
c- Fungicidal
d- Germicidal

158- To sterilize fluid damaged by heat:
a- Gaseous Sterilization

b- Heat Sterilization
c- Filtration
d- Ionizing Radiation

159- For water disinfection we use:
a- Hydrogen peroxide
b- Formaldehyde
c- Chlorine
d- Hypochlorite compounds

160- Mechanism of action of penicillin:
a- Block peptidoglycan synthesis
b- Inhibit peptidyglycan cross – linking
c- inhibit folic acid pathway
d- inhibit protein synthesis

161- Sulfonamides:
a- inhibit cell wall synthesis
b- inhibit protein synthesis
c- inhibit DNA synthesis
d- inhibit folic acid pathway

162- Acetylase inactivates:
a- B – Lactam antibiotics
b- Aminoglycosides
c- Cloramphenicol
d- All of the above

163- Ringworm disease is caused by
a- Zygomycetes
b- Ascomycetes
c- Blastomycosis
d- None of the above

164- For wet – mount technique we add:
a- NaoH
b- K oH
c- $H_2 O_2$
d- All of the above

165- They are transmitted by arthropods
a- Chlamydia

b- Spirochetes
c- Mycoplasma
d- All of the above

166- In the past they were listed as large viruses
a- Richettsia
b- Mycoplasma
c- Chlamydia
d- None of the above

167- Bacteria multiply by:
a- Replication cycle
b- Simple binary fission
c- Sexual reproduction
d- All of the above

168- It protects bacteria from antibiotics
a- Capsule
b- Cell membrane
c- Flagella
d- Fimbria

169- Vibro cholera is:
a- Mono –trichous bacteria
b- Atrichous bacteria
c- Lopho-trichous bacteria
d- Peri-trichous bacteria

170- Short rods, motile by peritrichous flagella
a- Spirochaeta
b- Lactobacillus
c- Escherichia coli
d- Vibrio

171- To take up soluble DNA fragments derived from other, closely related species is:
a. Mutation
b. Transformation
c. Transduction
d. Conjugation

172- Tuberculosis are
a- micro-airophilic

b- Facultative anaerobic
c- Obligatory anaerobic
d- Obligatory aerobic

173- According to pH, Lactobacillus is
a- Neutrophlic bacteria
b- Acidophilic bacteria
c- Basophilic bacteria
d- None of the above

174- Bacteria without cell Wall
a- Chlamydia
b- Rickettsia
c- Mycoplasma
d.- Spirochetes

175- Brucella Melitensis is
a- Obligatory aerobic bacteria
b- Obligatory anaerobic bacteria
c- Facultative anaerobic bacteria
d- Micro-aerophilic bacteria

176- Pseudomonas aeroginosa is
a- Peri-trichous bacteria
b- Lopho-trichous bacteria
c- Amphi-trichous bacteria
d- Monotrichous bacteria

177- Genetic information of bacteria is carried on
a- Messenger RNA
b- Transfer RN|A
c- Transcript RNA
d- Double – Stranded DNA

178- Thermophilic bacteria grow at
a- 60 – 80 ° C
b- 0 - 20° C
c-. 37° C
d- 100 - 120° C

179- Acidophilic bacteria grow at
a- pH 7.2 – 7.4
b- pH 5.0 – 5.5

c- pH 8.5 – 9.0
d- None of the above

180- Mycoplasma is
a- Neutrophilic bacteria
b- Acidophilic bacteria
c- Basophilic bacteria
d- All of the above

181- It is the adaptation of bacteria to the fresh medium
a- Lag phase
b- Decline phase
c- Logarithmic Phase
d- Stationary phase

182- Bacteria which do not cause hemolysis is
a- Beta-Hemolytic
b- Alpha-Hemolytic
c- Gama Hemolytic
d- None of the above

183- Normal flora of Lower intestine are all of the following except:
a- Staphylococci
b- Diphtheroids
c- Shigella
d- Lactobacillus

184- Opportunistic pathogens are all of the following except:
a- Cause a disease when the host defense are suppressed.
b- Are normal flora of healthy body
c- Are greatly harmful
d- Do not invade the body or tissue.

185- For disinfection of mattresses :
a- Hot air oven
b- Autoclave
c- Ethylene Oxide
d- Hydrogen Peroxide

186- Pyschrophilic bacteria grow at:
a- 10◦ C
b- 6◦ C

c- 14° C
d- 37° C

187- Bacteria which contain chlorophyll
a- Heterotrophic bacteria
b- Autotrophic bacteria
c- Photosynthetic bacteria
d- All of the above

188- Tricophyton is one of
a- Yeast
b- Moulds
c- Dermatophyte
d- Dimorphic Fungi

189- Plastomyces is one of
a- Dermatophytes
b- Dimorphic Fungi
c- Yeast
d- Moulds

190- Color of gram negative bacteria is
a- Violet
b- Green
c- Red
d- Black

191- Acid Fast Bacteria
a- Salmonella
b- Shigella
c- M. Tuberculosis
d- E – Coli

192- Spherical or avoid cells occurring in chains
a- Staphylococci
b- Streptococci
c- Lactobacillus
d- Spiro chaeta

193- …… carries the genetic information
a- the envelope
b- the capsid
c- the nucleic acid

d- the prion

194- …… may be seen under light microscope
a- rota virus
b- influenza virus
c- herps virus
d- pox virus

195- viruses may be:
a- monomorphic
b- pleomorphic
c- dimorphic
d- all of the above

196- viral capside is formed of:
a- protein
b- glycogen
c- lipoprotein bilayer
d- glycoprotein

197- class III in Baltimor classification is:
a- double stranded DNA viruses
b- single stranded DNA viruses
c- double stranded RNA viruses
d- single stranded RNA viruses

198- Hierarchial virus classification system use the following characters except:
a- nature of nucleic acid
b- capside symmetry
c- diameter of viron & capside
d- virus molecular weight

199- in viral replication which is true:
a- penetration is the 1st step
b- assembly is the last step
c- relaease is the last step
d- all of the above

200- viron:
a- may be extracellular phase of virus
b- may be intracellular phase of virus
c- can grow and replicate

d- means “ virus – like “

201- pleomorphic viruses means :
a- virus which have constant shape
b- virus that may appear in 2 forms
c- virus that have not a constant morphology
d- virus that have spherical shape

202- vapor of gold is used in :
a- shadow casting technique
b- negative staining technique
c- positive staining technique
d- non of the above

203- direct diagnosis of virus :
a- ELISA → Antibody
b- CFT
c- IFT
d- PCR → virus

204- all of the following are required in cell culture except:
a- neutral PH
b- presence of buffer salts
c- presence of antibiotics
d- incubation at 20 C ((30-37 C))

205- all of the following are diagnostic molecular biological technique except:
a- PCR
b- ELISA
c- nucleic acid hyperdization
d- DNA finger printing

206- PCR require all of the following except:
a- extracted DNA template
b- 2 specific primers
c- reation buffer
d- RNA polymerase

207- bacteriophage is :
a- virus that can be killed by antibiotic
b- virus that act like a bacteria
c- bacteria that act like a virus

d- virus that infect bacteria

208- all of the following viruses are transmitted by blood except:
a- HIV
b- HBV
c- HCV
d- herps virus

209-all of the following are RNA viruses except:
a- corona viridase
b- reoviridase
c- picorona viridase
d- pox viridase

210- penetration of naked virus is by :
a- fusion
b- endocytosis
c- translocation
d- all of the above

211- amniotic cavity inoculation is one type of virus culture in:
a- tissue wall
b- lab animals
c- embryonated egg
d- non of the above

212- …….. is an invitro method amplification of a short sequence of target DNA
a- PCR
b- hyberdization
c- finger printing
d- all of the above

213- nucleic acid hyberdization means:
a- probe anneling or binding with it's complementary segment of NA
b- fragmentation of nucleic acid
c- amplification of nucleic acid
d- non of the above

214- DNA hyberdization is performed by:
a- primers

b- DNA labeled probe
c- restriction endonuclease
d- non of the above

215-PCR starts with :
a- annealing
b- denaturation of DNA
c-extension of primers
d- non of the above

216- …….. is a piece of DNA fragment of a particular gene that can bind specially with it's complementary piece of DNA:
a- codon
b- probe
c- LCR
d- code

217- how many primers are used in PCR :
a- non
b- one
c- two
d- three

304-Lowenstein-Jensen media is used for the isolation for:
a- neisseria gonorrhea
b- mycobacterium tuberculosis
c- haemophilus influenza
d- staphylococcus aureus

305- Hekton-Enteric agar is the selective media for:
a- salmonella
b- streptococcus
c- staphylococcus
d- all of the above

306- the selective media for isolation of fungi is:
a- S-S agar
b- XLD agar
c- sabouraud glucose agar

d- Hekton-Enteric agar

307- gram positive rods with Chinese letter appearance:
a- mycobacterium tuberculosis
b- corynebacteria diphtheria
c- clostridium tetani
d- staphylococcus pneumonia

308- E lek test is done to diagnose :
a- streptococcus
b- staphylococcus aureus
c- clostridium tetani
d- corynebacteria diphtheria

309- all are lactose fermenter except:
a- E-COLI
b- proteus
c- klebsiella
d- enterobacter

310- produce pale colonies on MacConkey's agar and have tendency to swarm on blood agar:
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- klebsiella
d- proteus

311- lactose frementer gram negative bacilli with mucoid growth:
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- klebsiella
d- proteus

312-non lactose fermenter gram negative bacilli produce H_2S :
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- klebsiella

d- proteus

313- Widal test is done for diagnosis of :
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- E-coli
d- klebsiella

314- the causative agent of enteric fever:
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- klebsiella
d- proteus

315- the most common cause of urinary tract infection :
a- E-coli
b- salmonella
c- shigella
d- streptococcus

316- an important cause of diarrhea in infant:
a- staphylococcus
b- E-coli
c- salmonella
d- shigella

317- the most common causative agent for peptic ulcer :
a- campylobacter
b- H-pylori
c- V-cholera
d- all of the above

318- TCBS is the selective media for isolation of:
a- H-pylori
b- V-cholera
c- E-coli
d- H influenza

319- gram negative bacilli strict aerobes grows on simple media producing a characteristic greenish pigment:
a- campylobacter
b- pseudomonas
c- pasterulla

d- bordetella

320- the bacteria which cause scarlet fever:
a- staphylococcus
b- streptococcus
c- salmonella
d- shigella

321- antistreptolysin O titer (ASO) is done for the diagnosis of:
a- group A streptococcus
b- group B streptococcus
c- staphylococcus aureus
d- staphylococcus albus

323- Loffler's serum is used for isolation of:
a- anthrax
b- clostridium
c- diphtheria
d- T.B

324- gas gangrene is caused by:
a- clostridium tetani
b- clostridium botulinum
c- clostridium welchii
d- non of the above ((clostridium perfinges))

325- Bacillary dysentery is caused by:
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- cholera
d- all of the above

326- the cause of plague:
a- Y-enterocolitica
b- Y-pestis
c- Y pseudotuberculsois
d- non of the above

327- treponema palladium is the cause of :
a- T.B
b- gonorrhea
c- syphilis

d- AIDS

328- the venereal disease research laboratory test (VDRL) is done for diagnosis of:
a- T.B
b- gonorrhea
c- syphilis
d- AIDS

329- Trachoma is caused by:
a- mycoplasma
b- chlamydiae
c-richettsia
d- mycobacteria

391- M-tuberculsis bacilli stain with :
a- gram stain
b- Zheil Nelson stain
c- Gimesa stain
d- all of the above

392- AIDS is transmitted through :
a- food
b- blood
c- semen
d- (b) & (c)

393- bacteria which cause syphilis:
a- Neisseria gonorrhea
b- Viencent angina
c- Treponema palladium
d- Yersinia pestis

394- to diagnose syphilis:
a- RPR
b- VDRL
c- Wasserman
d- all of the above

395- streptococci secret:
a- streptolysin O
b- streptolysin S
c- streptokinase
d- all of the above

396- disease caused by streptococci:
a- scarlet fever
b- purperal sepsis
c- rheumatic fever
d- all of the above

397- staphylococci secrets:
a- coagulase enzyme
b- fibrinolysin
c- hyaluronidase
d- all of the above

398- gram positive bacilli:
a- Klebsilla
b- Salmonella
c- Proteus
d- C-diphtheria

399- meningeococcal meningitis is transmitted by :
a- food
b- droplet
c- touch
d- all of the above

400- dark field microscopy is used to diagnose :
a- T.B.
b- syphilis
c- gonorrhea
d- AIDS

401- it cause food poisining with flacid paralysis:
a- clostridium tetani
b- clostridium welchii
c- clostridium botulinium
d- all of the above

402- the infective stage of plasmodium vivax :
a-merozoites
b- sporozoites
c- schizont
d- trophozoite

403- Pirenella conica snail is the intermediate host of:
a- schistosoma haematobium
b- fasciola hiptica
c- heterphyes heterophyes
d- diphyllobothrium latum

404- Bulinus truncates snail is the intermediate host of :
a- fasciola hepatica
b- fasciola gigantica
c- schistosoma haematobium
d- schistosoma mansonii

405- to isolate meningiococci we have to culture the sample on:
a- Bordet Gengou
b- modified Thayer martin media
c- Lowenstein Jensen media
d- all of the above

406- to isolate fungi :
a- Brain-Heart infusion media
b- tissue culture
c- Lowenstein –Jensen media
d- chocolate agar

407- to isolate H- influenza:
a- blood agar
b- chocolate agar
c- mac Conkey media
d- all of the above

408- the bacteria which cause pseudomembrainous conjunctivitis :
a- N.gonorrhea
b- C. diphtheria
c- staphylococcus

d- Chlamydia

409- the best sample to diagnose meningitis :
a- blood
b- sputum
c- CSF
d- urine

410- used to stain Chlamydia
a- gram stain
b- giemsa stain
c- wright stain
d- all of the above

411-…….. is used as transport medium for sample in which cholera is suspected
a- Cary-Blair media
b- Stuart media
c- Alkaline peptone water
d- glycerol

412- the color of XLD medium:
a- green
b- red
c- yellow
d- blue

413- CIN medium is used to isolate:
a- E.coli
b- Vibrio cholera
c- yersinia
d- salmonella

414- to make wet mount preparation:
a- 10 % KOH
b- 10 % Na OH
c- 10 % $Na\ CO_3$
d- 10% Na Cl

415- we do wet mount preparation for vaginal smear To diagnose:
a- T.vaginalis
b- N.gonorrhea

c- streptococci
d- staphylococci

416- to isolate viruses:
a- Loeffler media
b- tissue culture
c- Bordet –Gengou media
d- Brain- Heart infusion

417- to diagnose whooping cough :
a- Bordet –Gengou media
b- Lowenstein –Jensen media
c- modified Thayer martin media
d- New York city agar

418- to diagnose systemic infection we do :
a- urine culture
b- CSF culture
c- blood culture
d- sputum culture

419- we give no growth for blood culture after:
a- 1 week
b- 8 weeks
c- 6 weeks
d- 3 weeks

420- to dissolve mucous in sputum sample :
a- 10% NaOH
b- 30 % NaOH
c- 10 % KOH
d- 10% NaCl

421- mutualism means:
a- one partener benefits , other unaffected
b- both partner benefit
c- one partner benefit , other damaged
d- living together

422- Commensalisms means:
a- living together
b- one partner benefit , other damaged
c- both partner benefit
d- one partner benefits , other unaffected

423- Balantidium coli moves by:
a- flagella
b- cilia
d- pseudopod
d- all of the above

424- Mouth inhabitant:
a- Trichomonas hominis
b- Trichomonas tenax
c- Trichomonas vaginalis
d- giardia lamblia

425- Transmitted by sexual intercourse:
a- toxoplasma
b- giardia lamblia
c- Trichomonas vaginalis
d- all of the above

465- citrate utilization test is done to assist identification of:
a- gram +ve bacteria
b- gram –ve bacteria
c- entrobacteria
d- enterococcus

466- the Kovac's reagent used in the following biochemical tests:
a- catalase
b- coagulase
c- indole
d- methyl red

467- positive results for H_2S production appear as …. Colour:
a- black
c- yellow
c- red
d- green

468-……. Give positive coagulase test:
a- streptococci
b- staphylococcus aureus
c- staphylococcus saprophyticus
d- Escherichia coli

469- methyl red test is performed with:
a- Erlich reagent
b- Kovac's reagent
c- Voges proskaur
d- non of the above

470- …… give positive result with urease test:
a- salmonella
b- shigella
c- Y. enterocolitica
d- all of the above

471-…… test is used to differentiate between bacteroides & brucella:
a- indole
b- methyl red
c- H_2S production
d- nitrate reduction

472- DNAase test is positive with:
a- streptococcus pneumonia
b- E.coli
c- staphylococcus aureus
d- staphylococcus epidermis

473- …… solution used in the gram stain technique acts as a mordant:
a- crystal violet
b- safranine
c- iodine
d- alcohol

474- the counter stain in Ziehl- Neelson stain is :
a- malachite green
b- methylene blue

c- iodine
d- (a) & (b)

475- bile solubility test is positive with :
a- streptococcus viridans
b- streptococcus pneumonia
c- streptococcus agalectiae
d- streptococcus pyrogenes

476-litmus milk decolorization test assist the identification of :
a- entrobacteria
b- bacteroides
c- brucella
d- enterococci

CHEMISTRY

330- …….. are substance produced by specialized cells of the body and carried by blood stream where it affect other specialized cells:
a- vitamins
b- enzymes
c- isoenzyme
d- hormones

331- …… is a protein which catalyse one or more specific biochemical reaction and not consumed during the reaction:
a- enzymes
b- hormones
c- vitamins
d- proteins

332- …… is required in the hepatic synthesis of prothrombin and the blood clotting factors and it's deficiency is observed in newborn infants:
a- vitamin E
b- vitamin A
c- vitamin K
d- vitamin D

333- there are enzymes that catalyze the same reaction but differ in there physical properties:
a- vitamins
b- adjuvents
c- isoenzyme
d- hormones

334- it's functionis to maintain adequate serum level of calcium:
a- vitamin E
b- vitamin A
c- vitamin K
d- vitamin D

335-the inhibitor and substrate bind at different sites on the enzyme this type of inhibition is called:
a- competitive inhibition
b- non competitive inhibition
c- surface recognition
d- product concentration

336- …….. found in cartilage consist of a core protein to which the linear carbohydrates chain are covalently attached:
a- glycoprotein
b- proteoglycan

c- link protein
d- hyaluronic acid

337- …… is synthesized only by micro-organism , it's not present in plants but present in liver , it's deficiency leads to pernicious anemia:
a- vit C
b- vit B_{12}
c-vit B_1
d- vit B_2

338- the brown color of the stool is due to the presence of:
a- urobilinogen
b- urobilin
c- porphyrin
d- bilirubin

339- the degradation of heme takes place in the ……. particularly in the liver and spleen
a- reticulocytes
b- erythrocytes
c- reticuloendothelial cells
d- non of the above

340- increased Hb destruction , the liver is unable to cup the greater load of pigment and bilirubin level well rises this is called :
a- hepatogenous jaundice
b- hemolytic jaundice
c- obstructive jaundice
d- non of the above

341- …… plays a role in visual cycle it's deficiency leads to night blindness, β-carotene is the major precursor of this vitamin in human:
a- vitamin E
b- vitamin A
c- vitamin K
d- vitamin D

342- a large percentage of the …….. requirement in humans is supplied by intestinal bacteria:

a- biotin
b- niacin
c- folic acid
d- thiamin

343- …….. are organic compounds required by the body in trace amount , can't be synthesized by humans , but supplied by diet:
a- enzymes
b- vitamins
c- hormones
d- proteins

344- it facilitate the absorption of iron by reducing it to ferrus state in the stomach and it's deficiency result in scurvy:
a- vit C
b- vit B
c- vit D
d- vit A

345- it's function is to transport oxygen from the lung to the tissue:
a- haptoglobin
b- hemoglobin
c- bilirubin
d- myoglobin

346- …….. act as an antioxidant and it's deficiency cause liver degeneration:
a- vit E
b- vit A
c- vit K
d- vit D

347- it's caused by liver parenchyma damage , the excretion of bile greatly decreased and the concentration of bilirubin in the blood rise :
a- hemolytic jaundice

b- hepatogenous jaundice
c- obstructive jaundice
d- non of the above

348- …… play an essential role in body metabolism , a deficiency or excess may lead to serious dearrangement of body function:
a- enzymes
b- hormones
c- vitamins
d- isoenzymes

349- ……. will interfere with the chemical determination of bilirubin , giving high variable results:
a- hemolysis
b- hemoglobin
c- vitamins
d- hormones

350- in hemolytic jaundice there will be increase ……. in serum:
a- direct bilirubin
b- indirect bilirubin
c- total bilirubin
d- all of the above

351- the inhibitor binds reversibly to the same site on the enzyme that the substrate normally occupy , this type of inhibition is called :
a- competitive inhibition
b- non competitive inhibition
c- surface recognition
d- product concentration

352- regulation of blood glucose level can be achieved by :
a- hormonal mechanism
b- hepatic and renal mechanism
c- (a) & (b)
d- non of the above

353- insulin is a hormone secretes by :
a- α cell of islet of langerhans in pancreas
b- β cell of islet of langerhans in pancreas
c- suprarenal cortex
d- non of the above

354- cholesterol is a component of all cell membrane and it's the precursor of :
a- bile acid
b- steroid hormones
c- vit D
d- all of the above

355- anti diuretic hormone (ADH) secretion is controlled by:
a- rennin angiotensin
b- plasma osmlality
c- (a) & (b)
d- non of the above

356- the electrophoresis is based on differential migration of :
a- charged particles
b- uncharged particles
c- molecular weight
d- (a) & (b)

357- acid base balance is regulated by :
a- oxygen concentration
b- hydrogen ion concentration
c- nitrogen ion concentration
d- (a) & (b)

358- it's an increase in hydrogen ion concentration of the blood:
a- acidosis
b- alkalosis
c- acid base balance
d- (a) & (b)

359- over production of acid associated with :

a- diabetes mellitus
b- lactic acidosis
c- methanol poisoning
d- all of the above

360- serum bicarbonate is decreased in:
a- respiratory acidosis
b- metabolic acidosis
c- renal tubular acidosis
d- all of the above

361- chronic deficiency in dietry calcium can lead to :
a- anemia
b- bronchial asthma
c- osteoporosis
d- non of the above

362- …… is due to decrease blood CO_2:
a- metabolic acidosis
b- respiratory acidosis
c- respiratory alkalosis
d- metabolic acidosis

363- ……. is the most important factor affecting body sodium content:
a- aldosteron secretion
b- antidiuretic hormone
c- testosterone
d- all of the above

364- haemosiderosis is :
a- increase iron store
b- decrease iron store
c- increase hemoglobin
d- decrease hemoglobin

365- if there's a mixture of protein (colloids) and salt (crystalloid) they can be separated by :
a- precipitation
b- dialysis
c- chromatography
d- electrophoresis

366- the predominant cation in intracellular fluid is :
a- sodium
b- potassium
c- calcium
d- phosphorus

367- metabolic acidosis is due to :
a- failure to secret acid
b- bronchial asthma
c- loss of bicarbonate
d- (a) &(c)

368- high level of plasma ferritin may occur due to :
a- inflammatory condition
b- malignant disease
c- liver disease
d- all of the above

369- gonadal hormones estimation is important in :
a- detection of ovulation
b- assessment of amenorrhea
c- evaluation of delayed puberty
d- all of the above

370- the secretion of gonadal hormone is controlled by :
a- LH
b- FSH
c- TSH
d- (a) & (b)

371- the intensity of the color is directly proportional to the ……. of the analyte in the solution:
a- dilution
b- contamination
c- concentration
d- observation

372- the …… contain information of any health or safety rich associated with use or exposure to hazardous chemicals:
a- MSDS
b- NFPA
c- POLT
d- OSHA

373- instraument used to measure color changes in the labs:
a- microscope
b- centrifuge
c- photometer
d- all of the above

374- the color coded signs used to identify flammable chemicals:
a- blue
b- yellow
c- white
d- red

375- quality assurance includes :
a- personal orientation
b- laboratory documentation
c- knowledge of laboratory istraumentation
d- all of the above

376- the laboratory procedure manual include:
a- patient preparation
b- specimen collection & processing
c- specimen preservation , storage & transport
d- all of the above

377- the principal of reflectance photometer
a- measure the amount of light that pass through the solution
b- measure the amount of light that the solution absorbs
c- (a) & (b)
d- non of the above

378- the blood cell counter include :
a- aperture impedence cell counter
b- Geiger counter
c- microscopes
d- all of the above

379- it is mession is to save lives , prevent injuries , and protect health of all workers in the lab. :
a- MSDS
b- NFPA
c- POLT
d- OSHA

380- ……. requires 3 hours at 140 C ̊ or 1 hour at 160 C ̊ for complete sterilization
a- hot air oven
b- autoclave
c- filteration
d- all of the above

381- arterial blood samples are essential to do :
a- CBC
b- urea
c-blood glucose
d- blood gas analysis

382- vaccum tubes with green stopper contain:
a- EDTA
b- sodium citrate
c- heparin
c- no anticoagulant

383- serum separator tube is all of the following except:
a- contain gel that separate serum from cells during centrifugation
b- contain clot activator to speed clot formation
c- has red & black mottled top stopper
d- used for coagulation tests

384- for phlepotomy we use all of the following except:
a- the hypodermic needle & syringe
b- the vaccum tube system
c- the monolet lancets
d- the winged infusion set

385- lab. equipment should be cleaned and disinfected with :
a- hypochlorite
b- formaldehyde
c- glutaraldehyde
d- (b) & (c)

386- any blood split in the lab should be immediately swabbed with :
a- hypochlorite
b- alcohol
c- soap
d- water

387- CBC is performed using:
a- serum
b- well mixed EDTA whole blood
c- plasma
d- non of the above

388- which tube should be filled first in blood collection:
a- tubes with anticoagulant
b- tube without anticoagulant
c- tubes for blood culture
d- non of the above

389- the monojector is designed to be used with :
a- the monolet lancet
b- tenderlett
c- tenderfoot
d- non of the above

390- the site of choice for capillary puncture in newborns is :
a- the earlobe
b- middle finger
c- the big toe
d- the lateral medial planter heel surface

PARASITOLOGY

426- Intermediate host of Trypansom:
a- triatoma megista
b- sand fly
c- tse tse fly
d- anopheles

427- The cause of chaga's disease:
a- trypanosoma gambiense
b- trypansoma rhodesiense

c- trypansoma cruzi
d- leishmania braziliense

428- The cause of sleeping sickness:
a- trypanosoma gambiense
b- trypanosoma cruzi
c- trypanosoma rhodesiense
d- (a) & (c)

429- Cause Kala- azar:
a- leishmania tropica
b- leishmania braziliense
c- leishmania donovani
d- leishmania mexicana

430-cause oriental sore:
a- plasmodium ovale
b- leishmania tropica
c- leishmania donovani
d- trypanosoma rhodesiense

431- Its trophozite is shaped like a pear , has the 2 nuclei that resembles eyes and 4 pairs of flagella that look like hair:
a- Trichomonas vaginalis
b- entameoba histolytica
c- giardia lamblia
d- endolimax nana

432- Pear shaped trophozite with 4 anterior flagella and a 5th forming the outer edge of a short undulating membrane:
a- Trichomonas hominis
b- entameoba histolytica
c- entameoba coli
d- endolimax nana

433- sometimes it cause metastatic infection which involve liver, lung, brain or other viscera:
a- giardia lamblia
b- Trichomonas vaginalis

c- entameoba histolytica
d- balantidium coli

434- Intestinal ciliate:
a- entameoba histolytica
b- entameoba coli
c- giardia lamblia
d- balantidium coli

435- Asexual multiplication of plasmodium vivax takes place in:
a- anopheles
b- sand fly
c- human
c- tse tse fly

436- Plasmodium falciparam is transmitted by :
a- triatoma megista
b- tse tse fly
c- anopheles
d- sand fly

437- Moves by pseudopods:
a- giardia lamblia
b- balantidium coli
c- entameoba histolytica
d- Trichomonas vaginalis

438- it's one of the round worms:
a- schistosoma mansoni
b- schistosoma haematobium
c- ascaris lumbricoides
d- fasciola hepatica

439- it's one of the tape worms:
a- ascaris lumbricoides
b- ancylostoma duodenal
c- trichuris tricura
d- taenia saginata

440- barrel shapped egg, yellow brown in color with a colorless protruding mucoid plug in each end:
a- egg of ascaris lumbricoides

b- egg of ancylostoma duodenal
c- egg of trichuris tricura
d- egg of taenia saginata

441- large oval egg ,pale yellow brown in color has a characteristic side spine & contain a fully developed miracidium , the worm is:
a- S.mansoni
b- S. hematobium
c- A. duodenal
d- T. solium

442- large oval egg , pale yellow brown in color has an indistinct operculum and contains unsegmented ovum:
a- S. hematobium
b- fasciola hepatica
c- heterophyes heterophyes
d- taenia solium

443- round egg , embryo is surrounded by a thick brown radially striated wall , hooklets are present in the embryo:
a- S. hematobium
b- fasciola hepatica
c- A. duodenal
d- T. solium

444-oval colorless egg,flattened on one side & contains a larvae:
a- hymenelopis diminuta
b- dipylidium caninum
c- entrobius vermicularis
d- taenia saginata

445- the cause of malignant malaria:
a- plasmodium vivax
b- plasmodium ovale
c- plasmodium malaria
d- plasmodium falciparum

446- infection occur when infective filariform larvae penetrate the skin:
a- ascaris lumbricoides
b- ancylostoma duodenal

c- fasciola hepatica
d- heterophyes heterophyes

447- ……..lives in the liver and bile ducts of sheep and cattle:
a- stronyloides stercoralis
b- schistosoma mansoni
c- fasciola hepatica
d- ancylostoma duodenal

448-segment found in stool which is white & opaque & measures 20 mm long by 6mm wide with uterus that has a central stem and more than 13 side branches on each side…the worm is :
a- fasciola hepatica
b- trichuris trichuris
c- heterophyes heterophyes
d- taenia saginata

449- infection is by eating raw or under cooked fish:
a- fasciola hepatica
b- trichuris trichuris
c- heterophyes heterophyes
d- taenia solium

450- …… is transmitted by eating raw or under cooked beef:
a- heterophyes heterophyes
b- taenia saginata
c- schistosoma mansoni
d- ancylostoma duodenal

BODY FLUID

451- urine output < 400 ml/24 hours is :
a- polyuria
b- anuria
c- oligouria
d- non of the above

452- precipitation of urates takes place in:
a- acidic urine

b- alkaline urine
c- neutral urine
d- all of the above

453- it's one of the causes of persistently acidic urine:
a- urinary tract infection
b- phenylketonurea
c- excessive bicarbonate ingestion
d- excessive ingestion of soda

454- common cause of proteinuria:
a- alcoholism
b- fasting > 18 hours
c- diabetes mellitus
d- Bence- Jones proteins

455- dipstick detect acetoacetic acid & acetone which react with:
a- peroxides
b- nitroprusside
c- diazo compounds
d- indoxyl esters

456- in dipstick bilirubin reacts with :
a- nitroprusside
b- peroxides
c- indoxyl esters
d- diazo compounds

457- among the common cause of hematouria:
a- urogenital carcinoma
b- diabetes mellitus
c- heavy exercise
d- metabolic disorder

458- large number of hyaline cast indicated:
a- acute pyelonephritis
b- proliferative glomerulonephritis
c- heart failure
d- all of the above

459- red cell casts indicates:
a- acute pyelonephritis
b- proliferative glomerulonephritis
c- heart failure
d- all of the above

460- crystals which look like envelope :
a- triple phosphate
b- cystine
c- uric acid
d- calcium oxalate

461- Biuret test is done to determine:
a- glucose b- pentose
c- protein d- galactose

462- the 1st tube of synovial fluid is for:
a- hematology b- chemistry
c- microbiology d- microscopy

463- square plate like crystals with notched corners in synovial fluid indicate:
a- uric acid b- calcium pyrophosphate
c- cholesterol d- monosodium urate

464- abnormal forms in semen should not exceed:
a- 10 % b- 5 %
c- 25 % d- 50 %

Lab.Management

477-The process of getting things done through and with people operating in organized group toward a common goal is the
a- management
b- Organization
c- Planning
d- None of the above

478- Primary objectives in the planning are directed to
a- the laboratory as a whole
b- Increase the efficiency in the performance of the lab. test
c- Decrease the costs in the performance of the lab. test
d- All of the above

479- Forecasting needs for staff personnel means
a-Prediction in relation to the kind of technician and technologist who will be working in the lab.
b- Plan for the full utilization of efficient use of instrument
c- Plan for the full use of space in the lab.
d- None of the above

480-An organization
a- Is formed when 2 or more persons are brought together to achieve a common goal
b- Is closely related to planning
c- Involves structuring activities and functions within institutions to achieve the goals and objects
d- all of the above

481- The real behavior and relationships of organization members usually differ from their planned behavior and relationships. It is
a- Formal organization
b- Informal organization
c- Space utilization
d- None of the above

482- The intra lab. System includes the following except
a- Calendar format
b- Histogram format
c- out of limits report sheet
d- Proficiency testing and computer program

483- The out of limits report form provides
a- Space for recording reagents changes
b- Control lot number changes
c- Serve as a general "dairy" of the test methodology
d- All of the above

484- Patient preparation, specimen collection and technical performance of lab. test are general categories of……..
a- Planning
b- Utilization of space
c- Work flow
d- Quality control

485-floor book manual includes the following except
a- Test name
b- Sample fluid
c- Minimum volume
d- Proper procedures for collecting routine and special tests

486- Collection procedure manual involve
a- Blood collection from pediatric patients
b- Intensive care blood collection
c- Isolation techniques for lab. Personnel
d- All of the above

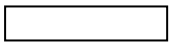
487-On the container and \or lab requisition
a- Patient's full name should be put
b- Hospital number should be put
c- Date of collection should be put
d- All of the above

488 Accuracy referred to the following except
a- Correctness and exactness of the test
b- Closeness of the test to the true value
c- True value determined by comparison to a standard
d- reproducibility

489- Regarding precision the following is true except
a- Reproducibility
b- Closeness of the test results to one another when using the same specimen
c- In the clinical lab it is expressed as (SD) and coefficient of variation
d- The capability of the method to detect a small amount of substance with some assurance

490- Reliability is

a- The ability of a method to measure only that substance being tested
b- The ability of the test method to maintain its accuracy despite of extraneous circumstances
c- The ability of the method to maintain accuracy, precision and ruggedness
d- None of the above

491-  . This symbol in the flow chart means
a- Beginning process
b- Decision
c- Manual operation
d- Decision mod

492- This symbol in the flow chart means (⟶)
a-Beginning process
b- Decision
c- Direction flow
d- Document

493- Work load on which personnel requirements are usually based is influenced by
a- changes in volume
b- Test mix
c- Patient population
d- All of the above

494- The physical features of the lab. one of the measures of
a- forecasting of personnel needs
b- Assessment of space utilization
c- Time management
d- None of the above

495- If P (E) is the probability of E we may express this definition as
a- P (E) = m\N
b- P (E) = N\m
c- P (E) = m X N

d- None of the above

496- When a test indicates a positive status when the true status is negative it is called
a- positive test
b- False positive test
c- Negative test
d- False negative test

497- The specificity of a test
a- The probability of a positive test results or (presence of the symptoms) given the presence of the disease
b- The probability of a negative test results or (absence of the symptoms) given the absence of the disease
c- a and b
d-None of the above

498- The largest collection of entities for which we have an interest at a particular time is called
a- Population
b- Sample
c- Data
d-All of the above

499- A sample is
a- A part of a population
b- The whole population
c- Endless population
d- None of the above

500- If we have 100 students and they are ranked by age beginning with the 4th student, every tenth student is chosen (the student no. 4 then 14 and 24 and so on) this type of sample is called
a- Systemically selected sample
b- A stratified selected sample
c- Simple random sample
d- Cluster selected sample

501-A point estimate is
a- A single numerical value used to estimate the corresponding population parameter

b- Tow numerical values defining a range of values include the parameter being estimated
c- a and b
d- None of the above

502-A statistical inference is
a- A procedure by which we reach a conclusion about population based on the information obtained from the sample drawn from it
b- The cause behind estimation in the health science fields
c- Calculated data from the data of the sample that are approximation of the corresponding parameter
d- None of the above

503- Estimator is
a- the rule that tells us how to compute the single value which is called estimate
b- Two numerical values defining the range of values
c- a, b
d- None of the above

504 The table which shows the way in which values of the variables are distributed among the specified class interval is called
a- Relative frequency
b- Ordered array
c- Frequency table
c- None of the above

505- The following are the ages of 5 patients seen in the emergency room in certain day 35, 30, 55, 40**, 25 years the mean of their ages is**
a- 37 years
b- 30 years
c- 39 years
d- 40 years

506- A mathematical tool designed to facilitate complex clinical decision in which many variables must be considered spontaneously is called
a- Reference value
b- Decision analysis

c- Quality assurance
d- None of the above