

CLS 415
Virology MCQ
1st Semester (1432-1433)

Key

10.1.2012

16/2/1433

Final Exam

Name:

Number:

Q1: The following steps take place in normal viral replication EXCEPT:

- A – Adsorption
- B – Transcription
- C – Translation
- D – Transformation

Q2: In the properties of viruses and microorganisms, circle the wrong answer

- a- bacteria and mycoplasma can live in non-living media
- b- viruses and Chlamydia need live cells to grow
- c- bacteria and viruses are divided by binary fission
- d- bacteria and rickettsiae have DNA and RNA

Q3: In viral cytocidal infection, all of the following statements are correct except one:

- a- cell death
- b- viral protein form inclusions
- c- there are biochemical changes in infected cells
- d- infected cells usually don't swell

Q4: regarding virus spread in the body, circle the wrong statement

- a- rabies via neuron
- b- influenza via respiratory secretion
- c- HBV via placenta
- d- HCV via blood

Q5: regarding virus infection and recovery, circle the wrong statement:

- a- B-cells , T-cells can fight the viruses
- b- antibodies affect only the extracellular viruses
- c- cell mediated immunity affect only the intracellular viruses
- d- IgA neutralize virus in the blood

Q6: in the host defense against virus, circle the wrong answer:

- a- macrophages secrete cytokines to activate T-cells
- b- natural killer cells (NK) do not lyse infected cells
- c- interferon (IFN) and interleukin (IL) are cytokines
- d- complement can damage enveloped viruses

Q7: regarding virus infection and recovery circle the wrong statement:

- a- B cells , T cells and macrophages can fight the virus
- b- interferon (IFN) damage viral envelope
- c- antibodies affect only the extracellular viruses
- d- IgA protect epithelial surfaces

Q8: picorna virus contain 2 genus, they are

- a- entero virus and paramyxo virus
- b- rhino virus and orthomyxo virus
- c- entero virus and rhino virus
- d- corona virus and entero virus

Q9: in properties of picorna virus, circle the wrong answer

- a- entero virus grow in the entestine
- b- entero virus can resist bile salt
- c- rhino virus is labile at pH3
- d- rhino virus consist of 30 species

Q10: how many types echo virus contain

- a- 34 types
- b- 35 types
- c- 40 types
- d- 53 types

Q11: one of the following entero viruses has a pathogenic effect on newborn mice

- a- Cox. A virus
- b- entero virus type 72
- c- echo virus
- d- polio virus

Q12: aseptic minigits by entero virus has the following characters except

- a- all entero virus can cause aseptic meningitis
- b- aseptic meningitis can cause neck stiffness
- c- cause no fever
- d- lymphocyte increase in CSF

Q13 :HEV has the following characteristic EXCEPT :

- A – Non-enveloped virus
- B – One serotype
- C – Age incidence in old people
- D – Poor hygiene increase the virus spread

Q14 :Regarding HAV control, circle the WRONG ANSWER :

- A – HAV immunoglobulin give 3 – 5 months protection
- B – Hygiene is important practice for HAV control
- C – Vaccine gives protection for one year
- D – Vaccine given to travelers and patient of mental institution

Q15: HBV has the following features EXCEPT:

- A – It is ds RNA
- B – It is ds DNA
- C – It has icosahedral shell
- D – Under E.M , there are three forms: spherical, tubular and Dane particle

Q16: In clinical symptoms of HBV, circle the CORRECT ANSWER:

- A – Malaise
- B – Nausea
- C – Jaundice
- D – All of the above

Q17: In blood donors screening for HBV, if the anti c-IgG is negative and HBs Ag is negative, what you do?

- A – The blood can be used
- B – Test for anti s
- C – Test for anti e
- D – Test for anti c

**Q18: HCV is a major risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
because :**

- A – Many HCC patient have HCV-RNA
- B – Some HCV chronic patient develop HCC
- C – Risk factor as age, alcohol and smoking increase the HCC
- D – All of the above

**Q19: In the clinical finding of the measles patient, circle the WRONG
ANSWER :**

- A – Most common childhood fever
- B – Can cause conjunctivitis but no fever
- C – Rash start behind ear
- D – cause very rare inapparent infection

Q20: one of the following viruses linked to Alzheimer disease

- a- HSV-1
- b- HSV-2
- c- CMV
- d- EBV

Q.21: In the 1919 Flu A, circle the wrong answer

- a. It was called Spanish flu (H1N1)
- b. Over 200 million people were infected
- c. Some bird flu genes were found in 1919 Flu
- d. Scientists found no change in the amino acid of 1919 Flu

Q22: regarding VZV, circle the correct answer

- a- it belong to ^{to} hepadnaviridae
- b- it belong to herpetoviridae
- c- can not cause congenital infection
- d- they are two viruses can cause 1 disease

Q23: Gingivostomatitis caused by HSV-1 has the following properties EXCEPT:

- A – Vesicles in mouth and gums
- B – Incubation period is 3-5 days
- C – Diseases is not self-limited
- D – Common in children

Q24. Circle the correct answer in CMV postnatal disease

- a. Mostly symptomless.
- b. Can cause hepatitis in adults.
- c. Can cause retinitis in immunocompromised patient.
- d. All of the above.

Q25. EBV- mononucleosis has the following characters except:

- a. Pharyngitis: +ve
- b. Lymphadenopathy: +ve
- c. P-B test: -ve
- d. Specific Abs: +ve

Q26: EBV- mononucleosis and CMV- mononucleosis have the same following symptoms except:

- a. Disease is self limited.
- b. Can cause hepatosplenomegaly
- c. Atypical lymphocytes are not similar in both viruses.
- d. Transmission by saliva.

Q27: regarding retroviruses, circle the wrong answer

- a- the family contain three viruses : HTLV1, HTLV2, HTLV4
- b- RT enzyme will change the retrovirus RNA to proviral DNA
- c- the env. Contain GP41 and GP 120
- d- the core contain P 24

Q28: retrovirus has a relationship with cancer because

- a- can produce leukemia
- b- many retroviruses contain cancer producing genes
- c- chemical carcinogens acts as cofactor to activate the oncogenes of retrovirus
- d- all of the above

Q29: In clinical course of HIV, circle the wrong answer

- a- incubation period is 2-4 weeks
- b- in acute infection there is diarrhea for three days
- c- at latency stage, the virus present in blood at low level
- d- in AIDS stage the CD4 lymphocyte count usually decrease

Q30: one of the following lab.test is not recommended for HIV

- a- detection of HIV –Ag
- b- virus isolation in T/C
- c- detection of HIV-Ab
- d- PCR

Q31: EIA result for HIV-Ab for blood donor was indeterminate, what do you do first

- a- report +ve result
- b- report -ve result
- c- do PCR
- d- repeat the EIA

Q32: noro virus can cause

- a- deafness
- b- CNS involvement
- c- blindness
- d- diarrhea

Q33: adeno virus type 41 can cause

- a- blindness
- b- diarrhea
- c- RTI
- d- eye infection

Q34: One of the following antigenic structure of human Flu is not Correct

- a. The internal nucleocapsid protein.
- b. Hemagglutinin.
- c. Proteinase.
- d. Neuraminidase.

Q.35: Regarding Flu A, circle the correct answer

- a. Infect people and animals.
- b. Divided into 20 HA subtypes.
- c. Only some subtypes infect birds.
- d. All subtype infect people.

Q.36: Circle the wrong answer in Flu C

- a. Cause epidemic and pandemic.
- b. Belong to orthomyxovirus family.
- c. Has no antigenic shift or drift.
- d. Cause mild illness in children.

Q.37: Which one of the following Flu A subtype cause Avian Flu

- a. H1N1
- b. H2N2
- c. H5N1
- d. H5N2

Q.38: which one of the following Flu A subtype cause swine Flu

- a. H2N2
- b. H5N1
- c. H1N1
- d. H3N2

Q.39: The subtype of Asian Flu was

- a. H1N1
- b. H2N2
- c. H3N2
- d. H5N1

Q 40: In Antigenic drift and antigenic shift circle the correct answer

- a. In the drift there are minor antigenic changes in HA
- b. In the shift there are minor antigenic changes
- c. After the shift we get new virus strain
- d. After the drift we get new virus subtype