



Spinal tap is contraindicated in patients with

- A. Acute purulent meningitis
- B. Acute viral meningitis
- C. Encephalitis
- D. Intracranial or spinal mass lesion

Coming home from summer camp a young boy presents with fever, a slight headache and a stiff neck. A spinal tap reveals high protein and low sugar in the CSF. This constellation of symptoms suggests?

- A. Acute bacterial meningitis
- B. Epidural abscess
- C. Epidural hematoma
- D. Spongiform encephalopathy
- E. Viral meningitis

Appropriate initial (empirical) therapy for H. influenzae meningitis (pending antibiotic susceptibility data) includes:

- A. Ampicillin alone
- B. Ampicillin plus cefotaxime
- C. Ampicillin plus vancomycin
- D. Vancomycin alone

Which of the following is one of the criteria of heat stroke?

- A. Disturbed consciousness
- B. Excessive sweating
- C. Fatigue
- D. Hypertension

Why do muscles get tired more easily in the heat?

- A. More blood is sent to the body surface for cooling instead of to the muscles
- B. Muscles aren't designed to work in hot conditions
- C. Sweating reduces muscle strength
- D. They are burning more calories



Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Heat has the same effect on everyone
- B. Humidity is not a factor in the risk for heat stress
- C. Some medical conditions increase sensitivity to heat
- D. The body is not able to develop a tolerance to hot conditions

What is the mode of transmission of *Fasciola hepatica*?

- A. Blood borne
- B. Contact
- C. Droplet
- D. Oral

What is the infective stage of *Taenia*?

- A. Adult worm
- B. Cysticercus
- C. Egg
- D. Gravid segment

What is the treatment of choice for *Onchocerciasis*?

- A. Albendazole
- B. Flubendazole
- C. Ivermectin
- D. Praziquantel

AIDS can be diagnosed solely by the presence of which of the following lesions?

- A. Generalized Kaposi sarcoma
- B. *Histoplasma capsulatum* infection
- C. Oral thrush
- D. *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection

A male patient, 34 years old presented with fever and lymphadenopathy for 2 months. He was tested for HIV, and his blood showed positive ELISA test. What is the next step in management of this patient?

- A. Give prophylactic antibiotics
- B. Isolate the patient
- C. Perform a PCR for HIV
- D. Start anti-retroviral therapy



---

Which of the following is a mode of transmission for HIV infection?

- A. Air borne
- B. Contact
- C. Droplet
- D. Vertical

Which of the following infections can NOT induce obstructive jaundice?

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. *Fasciola hepatica*
- C. Malaria
- D. Viral hepatitis A

Black water fever is a special manifestation of malaria caused by;

- A. *P. falciparum*
- B. *P. malariae*
- C. *P. ovale*
- D. *P. vivax*

Which type of malaria has a 3 day cycle and can last a lifetime?

- A. *P. falciparum*
- B. *P. malariae*
- C. *P. ovale*
- D. *P. vivax*

Regarding malaria all the following are true **EXCEPT**:

- A. Female Anopheles is the vector
- B. In early infection, sporozoites enter the liver.
- C. Relapse of merozoites in RBCs causes fever and chills.
- D. Site of gametocyte formation is human GIT

Which of the following organisms can induce non- inflammatory infectious diarrhea?

- A. Cytomegalovirus
- B. Salmonella
- C. Shigella
- D. *Vibrio cholera*



When a patient has dysentery this means:

- A. He has an infectious cause
- B. He suffers from osmotic diarrhea
- C. The disease is chronic
- D. The pathology involves his rectum

All of the following symptoms suggest that the source of diarrhea is the small intestine EXCEPT:

- A. Dehydration, may have weight loss.
- B. Large volumes
- C. Normal to slightly increased frequency
- D. Tenesmus
- E. Watery diarrhea without mucus

Which of these is the sure method for diagnosis of schistosomiasis?

- A. Eosinophilia in blood count.
- B. Indirect haemagglutination test.
- C. Rectal snip.
- D. Serological tests.
- E. Stool analysis.

The drug of choice for *S. mansoni* is

- A. Metrephonate
- B. Oxaminoquine
- C. Praziquantel

Which of the following are not features of intestinal schistosomiasis?

- A. Ascites
- B. Bloody diarrhea
- C. Hematemesis
- D. Hematuria

The most definitive test for diagnosing the cause of viral hemorrhagic fever

- A. Complete blood picture
- B. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- C. Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction
- D. Viral culture

Which of the following viruses causes yellow fever?

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Flavivirus
- C. Paramyxovirus
- D. Picorna virus



---

In which of the following infections is conjunctival injection a constant finding?

- A. Dengue hemorrhagic fever
- B. Ebola
- C. Lassa
- D. Rift valley fever

Which of the following hepatotropic viruses has a DNA genome?

- A. HAV
- B. HBV
- C. HCV
- D. HDV
- E. HEV

Relapsing hepatitis is a common feature of infection with which of the following?

- A. HAV
- B. HBV
- C. HCV
- D. HDV
- E. HEV

Which of the following is the protective antibody for HBV infection?

- A. HBcAb
- B. HBeAb
- C. HBsAb

Liver abscess is a known complication of infection with which of the following?

- A. Entamoeba histolytica
- B. Fasciola hepatica
- C. Giardia lamblia
- D. Schistosoma mansoni

The parasite that results in symptoms of duodenitis is :

- A. Balantidium coli
- B. Entamoeba coli
- C. Entamoeba histolytica
- D. Giardia lamblia

Mode of transmission for Wuchereria is:

- A. Blackfly bite
- B. Deer fly bite
- C. Fleas
- D. Mosquito bite



Fever of unknown origin in a farmer dealing with goats is usually due to which of the following?

- A. Anthrax
- B. Brucella
- C. Histoplasma
- D. Mycobacterium

Infectious mononucleosis is caused by which of the following?

- A. Epstein Barr virus
- B. Respiratory syncytial virus
- C. West Nile virus

The following are causes of pyrexia of unknown origin with normal blood cell counts and sedimentation rates EXCEPT:

- A. Factitious fever
- B. TB
- C. Toxoplasmosis

In the post hepatitis cirrhotic patient which of the following is not a precipitating factor for hepatorenal syndrome?

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract
- C. Constipation
- D. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

All the following are complications of diuretics EXCEPT:

- A. Hepatic encephalopathy
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Muscle cramps

A 12 year old boy with fever, mild splenomegaly, and rose spots can be treated with:

- a) Chloramphenicol
- b) Gentamicin
- c) Third generation cephalosporin
- d) Vancomycin

Methods of transmission of Brucellosis include:

- A. Drinking fresh goat milk
- B. Drinking mothers' milk
- C. Drinking pasteurized milk
- D. Eating uncooked Mozzarella cheese



---

The best single way for protection from typhoid fever is:

- A. Chemoprophylaxis
- B. Hand washing
- C. IM vaccine
- D. Oral vaccine