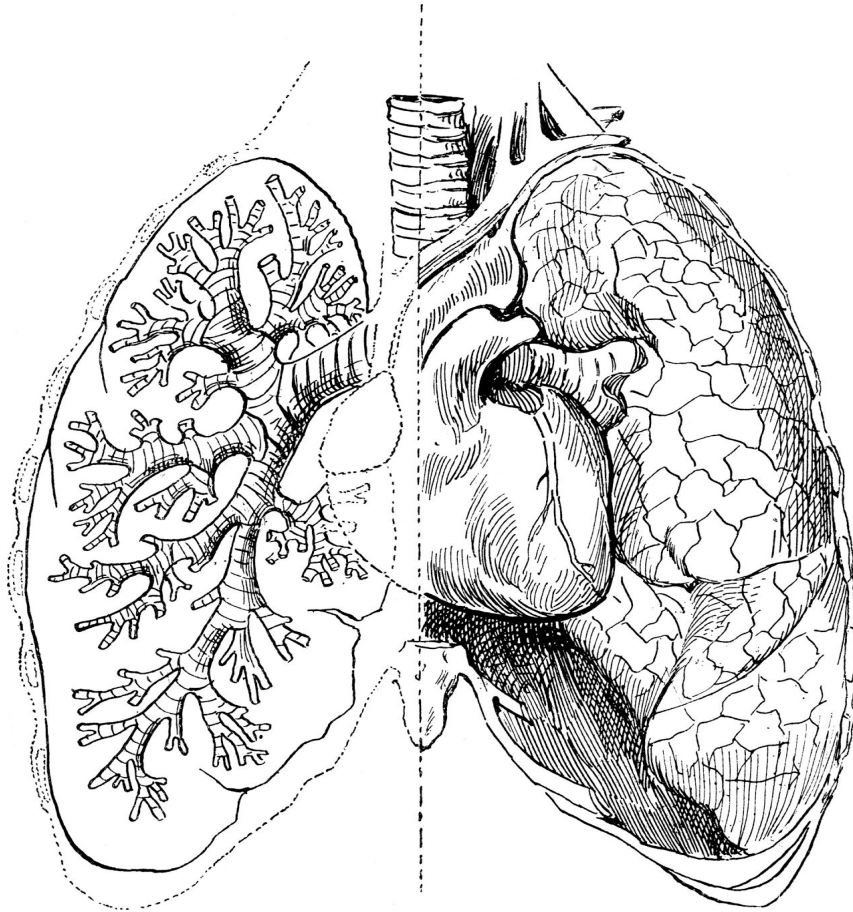


TB Questions

435's Teamwork
Respiratory Block



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- The document includes SAQ scenarios and MCQs.
 - Please contact the team leaders for any suggestion, question or correction.
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MCQs

Q1: Which one of the following is a first line drug for TB treatment:

- A | Pyrazinamide
- B | PASA
- C | Kanamycin
- D | Cycloserine

Q2: The diameter of induration is >15mm for:

- A | Children less than 4 years old
- B | Normal individuals
- C | HIV or high risk for HIV
- D | Microbiology lab workers

Q3: The main virulence factor in TB pathogenesis is:

- A | Bacteria's ability to survive inside the bronchi
- B | Bacteria's ability to destroy the macrophage
- C | Bacteria's ability to destroy the pulmonary tissue
- D | Bacteria's ability to survive inside the macrophage

Q4: Cold abscess is present in:

- A | Primary TB
- B | Secondary TB
- C | Not found in TB

Q5: Which of the following is true about primary TB:

- A | Symptomatic
- B | Localized
- C | Occurs in people who infected before
- D | Has the ability to spread

Q6: GHON focus is generally located in:

- A | upper part of the lower lobe
- B | lower part of the upper lobe.
- C | upper part of upper lobe
- D | A and B

Q7: Activation of cell mediated immunity controls:

A | The multiplication of the organism.

B | The destroy of the organism.

Q8: TB most common in:

A | KSA

B | USA

C | southeast Africa

D | Northeast Africa

Q9: Secondary TB occurs in:

A | patients not previously infected

B | Immunocompromised patients

Q10: The gold standard test for identification and sensitivity is:

A | Specimens

B | Direct microscopy of specimen

C | Culture

D | None of these

Q11: Second line drugs are less toxic than first line drugs:

A | True

B | False

Q12: TB affects adults only:

A | True

B | False

Q13: The stain used in TB is not Acid- alcohol fast (AFB) stain because TB Contains high lipid conc. (Mycolic acid) in the cell wall which resist staining.

A | True

B | False

Answer key:

(Q1: A - Q2: B - Q3: D - Q4: A - Q5: D - Q6: D - Q7: A - Q8: C - Q9: B - Q10: C - Q11: B - Q12: B - Q13: B)

SAQs

A 55 years women was admitted to KKUH complaining of fever, cough, hemoptysis, weight loss and weakness.

1- What can be the diagnosis?

Secondary Tuberculosis.

2- What is the organism that cause this disease?

Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.

3- What can you see under the microscope?

Slim, rod shaped, non-motile, do not form spores.

4- What is the mechanism of pathogenesis of Primary TB disease?

Inhalation of bacilli → Phagocytosis → lymph nodes calcify to produce GHON focus.

5- What test can you do to diagnosis this disease?

Tuberculin skin test.

6- Why may the test give negative result?

No previous infection, Pre-hypersensitivity stage, Lost TB sensitivity with loss of Antigen.

7- How to prevent this disease?

Tuberculin testing of herds, Slaughter of infected animals, Pasteurization of milk to prevent bovine TB, Recognition of new cases, Prophylaxis with INH of contacts. Follow up cases, Immunization with BCG to all new borne.

8- How does this disease transmitted?

Transmission mainly through inhalation of airborne droplet nuclei ($< 5 \mu\text{m}$) in pulmonary diseases case ,rarely through GIT & skin. The reservoir are patients with open TB.

9- Give two examples of people at high risk from this disease?

lab. technicians, workers in mines, doctors ,nurses. HIV pts., diabetics end stage renal failure, contacts with index case.

10- What does mantoux test do?

Activates synthesized lymphocytes to produce CMI which appear as skin induration.

11- List two Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex?

M. tuberculosis, M. bovis, M. africanum, BCG strains.