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CASE-1

A woman who recently returned from a trip to South America complains of a persistent high fever, malaise, and constipation that has lasted for over a week. She recalls that the fever began slowly and climbed its way up to the current 41°C. A physical exam reveals that she has an enlarged spleen and a generally tender abdomen with red macules. The physician asks for a stool sample to complete the diagnosis.

What would you see under the microscope?

What is the most likely organism?

What is the route of transmission for this organism?

Mention three clinical presentation for salmonella:

Mention three complication for typhoid fever:

What is your treatment?

CASE-1

A photographer for National Geographic returning from Thailand develops a fever and abdominal cramps on the plane. By the time the plane lands, he suffers from bloody diarrhea. His fever peaks at 40°C. The doctor decides to do an endoscopy exam and makes a diagnosis based on the hemorrhagic mucosa and ulcerations observed in the distal colon.

What would you see under the microscope?

What is the most likely organism?

What is the clinical presentation for such organism?

Mention one of the complication:

What is your treatment?

Q\ Which one of the choices is wrong about Salmonella?

- A. Gram negative
- B. lactose fermenting
- C. Enterotoxin
- D. Motile bacteria

Q\ How many subserotype of Salmonella that can affect human?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Q\ What is the treatment for gastroenteritis?

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Ceftriaxone
- C. Fluid and electrolytes replacement
- D. TMP-SMX

Q\ How to differentiate between salmonella and shigella?

- A. Gram stain
- B. Motility
- C. Lactose fermentation

Q\ Which one of Shigella's types is the most severe?

- A. *S.dysenteriae*
- B. *S.flexneri*
- C. *S.boydii*
- D. *S.sonnei*

Q\ What is the infective dose for salmonella?

- A. 10^2
- B. 10^4
- C. 10^6
- D. 10^8