

Q1] Bengal serotype of V. Cholera is synonym of: A- V. Cholera 0139.*

Q2] in a point-source epidemic:
A- cases occur within one incubation period.*

Q3] small number are regarded epidemics in:
D- pneumonia.** I'm not sure

Q4] chronic hepatitis is diagnosed when:
B- elevated liver enzymes persist more than 6 month. *

Q5] within 4 hours after attending the party, 24 person reported N,V,Abdominal cramps: the most likely infectious agent is:
B- staph. Enterotoxin.*

Q6] cold chain mean:E- a,b&c.*

Q8] regarding the types of vaccine used, which of the following statements is INCORRECT:
C- HibV is a polypeptide containing vaccine *

Q9] which of the following factor doesn't influence the recommendation concerning the age at which the vaccine is administrated:
E- birth weight of infant.*

Q10] MMR vaccine:
B- an attenuated vaccine.*

Q12] the most effective control measure for RVF:???
To my knowledge .. vector control with dengue fever

Q13] the most common mode of transmission of RVF:
A- being bitten by infected mosquitoes.*

Q14] subcutaneous is the rout of choice in:
B- live attenuated viral vaccine.*

Q15] the most important innovative component of DOTS strategy in control of TB is:
C- direct observation of drug administration.*

Q16] the main malaria control strategy in Saudi Arabia is:
A- use of chemical..larvicides .

Q19] chemoprophylaxis is applicable in: E- a,b&c*.

Q20] control of communicable disease include:
E- a,b&c.*

Q21] primary prevention in meningitis include
: A- polysaccharide vaccine.*

22)A6-months old infant presented to the clinic for immunization, he should receive:
- >>B- DPT , OPV , HibV & HBV.*

23-) regards(22) the following visit when he's :D- 13 months old.*

Q24] endemic: D- brucellosis in KSA.*

Q25] epidemic: A- rift valley fever in jizan 2000.*

Q26] zoonotic: D- brucellosis in KSA.*

Q27] pandemic: C- HIV/AIDS.*

Q28] outbreak: B- myonaise food poisoning in riyadh.*

Q29] hepatitis A infection: D- b&c

Q33] the main objective of polio eradication initiative at the global level is:

C- eradicate the polio virus *

Q34] susceptibility to TB increase with: E- a,b&c.*

Q35] BCG is most effective in preventing: E- miliary TB.*

Q36] infectious form of TB include: A- pulmonary TB.*

Q38] recurrence of rheumatic fever is best prevented by: D- long acting penicillin.*

Q40] investigation of contact (in an epidemic) is most appropriate I
C- contagious disease.?

Q41] which of the following bacteria is the most possible cause of bacterial meningitis outbreak during hajj:

B- neisseria meningitides .* to be more specified W135

Q42] person harboring a microbe can be: E- any of the above.* how come ????

Q44] a reservoir of infection can be: E- a,b&c.*

Q45] raw milk has the potential of transmission of: E- all of the above.*

Q46] streptococcal disease is important because of: A- rheumatic heart disease.

Q47] which of the following have higher CFR(case fatality rate (-☺ in pregnant women:..or something like this.. E- HEV.*

Q48] incidence rate of brucellosis in KSA B- 2%*

Q49] a person who is associated with a case of infectious disease known as:
D- a,b & c. *check Plzzzz!!*

Q50] primary prevention is:
C- action to remove the possibility that the disease will ever occur.*

Q51] Droplet infection is important in: A-pulmonary TB.*

Q52] mosquitoes are vector for: D- a,b&c*

53] Droplet infection is important in: A-pulmonary TB.*

56) Sexual transmission is:
c. More in HBV than HCV.*
I think ,, cuz HBV ^^ in vagina ,semen ..etc

57) Hepatitis B (HB) is present in:
D: a.b&c*

58) Infectious TB is best diagnosis by:

a. Tuberculin test.*

59) Control of disease means:

b. Reduction of incidence of disease.*
check plzz ☺

60) Which type of malaria is characterized by a 48 hrs. developmental cycle\ cerebral symptoms, biliary remittent fever & Haemoglobinuria:

e. A rare combination between P. Vivax & P. Ovale.

61) Epidemics of brucellosis are usually due to:

b. Ingestion of un-pasteurized milk.
check plzz ☺

63) Vector involved in schistosomiasis is: c. Snails.

64) Control measure against schistosomiasis include:

a. Elimination of snails.

65) Primary mode of transmission of TB is: a. Air-borne.

66) Cholera Vibrio proliferate within lumen of intestine and:

Either

c. Inhibits Na⁺ transport. OR

e. Allows reabsorption of isotonic fluid
check plzz ☺

67) All of the following are characteristics of Staph. food poisoning EXCEPT:

c. Patient's temperature usually **above** normal.

69) Incubation period for:

b. Cholera 5 days. T

c. Botulism 36 days. F

d. Staph food poisoning > 48 hrs. F

70) Food poisoning:

b. Heat stable enterotoxins are responsible for producing symptoms of Staph. Food poisoning. T

c. Diarrhea & dehydration are common findings in Botulism poisoning. T **but (cranial nerve) much common**

1. The vector involved in schistosomiasis:

a. Man

b. Fish

c. Snails

d. Mosquitoes

e. Cercarie

2. Control measures against schistosomiasis include:-

a. Elimination of snails

b. Raising and lowering water levels

c. DDT for mosquitoes

d. Spraying to kill infected fish

e. Vaccination of known cases

3. The primary mode of transmission of T.B. is:

a. Airborne

b. Fomites

c. Arthropods

d. Flies

e. Direct invasion through breaks in the skin

- 4. Which type of malaria is characterized by cerebral symptoms, high mortality rate, and hemoglobinuria?**
- Plasmodium Malaria
 - Plasmodium falciparum
 - P. Vivax
 - P. Ovale
 - A rare combination between P. vivax and P. ovale
- 5. All the followings are correct about Hepatitis B virus except**
- Specific diagnostic tests are available for Hepatitis B.
 - The incubation period of Hepatitis B is shorter than that of Hepatitis A.
 - Prevention of Hepatitis B infection can be accomplished by means of hyper immune globulin or vaccine.
 - Hepatitis B virus may persist in the blood for years. (chronic state)
- 6. The cholera vibrio proliferates within the lumen of the intestine and:**
- Invades the bloodstream.
 - Invades the tissues.
 - Inhibits sodium transport.
 - Produces little effect on electrolytes.
 - Allows resorption of isotonic fluids.
- 7. All of the following are characteristics of staphylococcal food poisoning EXCEPT:**
- Symptoms usually begin 2-4 hrs. after ingestion.
 - Abrupt onset of symptoms.
 - Patient's temperature is usually above normal.
 - Fatalities in normal individuals are rare.
 - Diarrhea, if present, may be severe.
- 8. Epidemics of brucellosis are usually due to:**
- Intimate contact with domestic goats.
 - Ingestion of un-pasteurized milk.
 - Airborne transmission in abattoirs.
 - All of the above.
 - None of the above.
- 9. Rift Valley Virus is:**
- Inactivated at low PH.
 - Inactivated at high PH.
 - Inactivated at 50 CO.
 - Resistant to lipid solvents.
 - A DNA virus.
- 10. Diphtheria is a disease characterized by:**
- Presence of carriers.
 - Being endemic in many countries.
 - Possible septicaemic spread.
 - a, b and c
 - (a) and (b)
- 11. After food consumption, a patient dies of respiratory failure following weakness, diplopia, and cranial nerve paresis, the most likely causative agent against:**

- a. Staphelococcus aureus.
- b. Clostridium Botulinum.**
- c. Clostridium tetani.
- d. Salmonella typhi.
- e. Vibrio cholera

12. Infected birds shed virus in their:

- a. Saliva.
- b. nasal secretions.
- c. feces.
- d. All of the above.**
- e. None of the above.

13. Reported recent human cases are caused by serotypes:

- a. H5N1.**
- b. H1N1.
- c. H2N2.
- d. H3N2.
- e. None of the above.

14. The most significant risk factors for human infection include all except:

- a. Direct contact with sick poultry.
- b. Direct contact with dead poultry .
- c. Direct contact with wild birds.
- d. Visiting a live poultry market.
- e. Eating cooked infected poultry.**

15. Species barrier can be broken through:

- a. Genetic drift.
- b. Transformation.
- c. Reassortment.**
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

16. The virus is of particular concern due to all of the following except:

- a. Rapid mutation.**

- b. Acquiring genes from flu strains in other species.**
- c. Highly pathogenic in humans.**
- d. Infected surviving birds excrete the virus for 10 days.**

- e. Double - strand RNA with 8 gene segments.**

17. At present time, prevention of human infection is best accomplished by:

- a. Vaccination.
- b. Non pharmaceutical interventions.**
- c. Anti- viral medications.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

18. Community strategies to help delay the spread of avian influenza A include:

- a. Social distancing.**
- b. Closing schools.**
- c. Teleworking strategies .**
- d. Liberal work leave policies .**
- e. All of the above.**

19. Current global phase of Pandemic alert is ?:

- a. Inter-pandemic.
- b. Pandemic.
- c. Pandemic alert.**
- d. Post-pandemic.
- e. None of the above.

20. Common Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers include:

- a. Rift valley fever**
- b. Dengue fever.**
- c. Bovilian fever.**
- d. Marburg viral disease**
- e. All of the above.**

21. Which of the following is incorrect about the epidemiology of DHF ?

- a. Average case fatality rate of DHF is about 50 %.**
- b. About 2.5 billion people are at risk world-wide.
- c. Dengue transmission and frequency of epidemics has increased in last two decades.
- d. It is a resurgent disease worldwide in the tropic.
- e. All of the above.

22. Factors contributing to the emergence of arthropod-borne diseases include all Except:

- a. Urbanization
- b. Population growth
- c. Increased travel by airplane
- d. Poor environmental sanitation
- e. Adequate mosquito control services.**

23. Reported risk factors for DHF include all Except:

- a. Pre-existing anti-dengue antibody
- b. Host genetics
- c. Older age groups**
- d. Higher risk in secondary infections
- e. Hyper - endemic transmission.

24. The most effective long term vector control method in DHF is:

- a. Biological control
- b. Environmental control**
- c. Chemical control
- d. Physical control
- e. Industrial control.

25. The key in the prevention of DF and mosquito control is:

- a. Active community involvement to reduce larval breeding sources.**
- b. Educating the public about the basics of dengue
- c. Patients education regarding reducing exposure to mosquitoes
- d. Mass vaccination of the public.
- e. None of the above.

26. The control of any communicable disease requires:

- a. Understanding the epidemiology of that disease
- b. Reliable surveillance data on disease prevalence and distribution
- c. The presence of adequate medications
- d. (a + b + c)
- e. (a + b) only**

27. The reporting system functions in the following stages Excluding :-

- a. Collection of basic data in the local community where disease occurs.
- b. Data assembly at district, state or province level.
- c. Aggregation of information under national systems.

d. For certain diseases, reporting is made by the national health authority to the WHO.

e. Each physician is made responsible of reporting.

28. In reporting of cases all of the following should be determined Except:

- a.** What diseases are to be reported, as a routine and regular procedure
- b.** Who is responsible for reporting
- c.** Nature of report required
- d.** Manner in which reports are forwarded to the next superior authority
- e.** Mode of transmission of the disease.

29. One of the following is not included under Class I of notifiable diseases in KSA:

- a.** Quarantinable diseases.
- b.** Diseases under surveillance.
- c.** Newly emerging hemorrhagic fever illnesses.
- d.** Neonatal tetanus.
- e.** Paralytic ileus.

30. Diseases subject to immediate notification include all except:

- a.** Guillain Barrie Syndrome.
- b.** Transverse myelitis.
- c.** Pneumococcal Meningitis.
- d.** Plague.
- e.** Malaria.

31. Which of the following is not true about class II notifiable diseases in KSA:

- a.** It includes 23 communicable diseases .
- b.** Diseases are closely related to environmental health.
- c.** Diseases should be reported weekly to regional health affair directorate .
- d.** Sexually transmitted diseases belong to this class.
- e.** Poliomyelitis is a disease to be reported under class II.

32. The following are true about death certificates in KSA Except:

- a.** The given causes of death are often vague and unreliable.
 - b.** Under-registration (of death) is considerable.
 - c.** The exact cause of death can only be reached with an autopsy.
 - d.** An autopsy may be refused by relatives of the deceased.
 - e.** The underlying causes of death should be assigned to its proper category in the ICD.
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