

Causative agents of natural focal infections

144. Name the major infection source of tick-borne encephalitis.

- +Sick goats.
- Sick person.
- Sick cows.
- Sick rodents.
- Sick pigs.

145. Indicate ways which tick-borne encephalitis can be transmitted.

- +Transmissible.
- Fecal-oral.
- Contact.
- Airborne.
- Alimentary.

146. At viral test tick-borne encephalitis virus is cultivated in the following:

- +In chicken embryos.
- In animal's organism.
- In carriers organisms.
- On blood agar.
- On serum agar.

147. A patient with symptoms of tick-borne encephalitis (been ill for 10 days) after blood serum reactions was diagnosed with "tick-borne encephalitis". What serum tests were used to diagnose the disease?

- +NT, CFT, HIT with geese erythrocytes.
- HIT, AR with tick-borne encephalitis viral diagnosticum, PR.
- Molecular hybridization test, passive hemagglutination test (study antigen), CFT.
- PR, CFT, RIA, ELISA.
- CFT, NT, PR, AR with tick-borne encephalitis diagnosticum.

148. Immune diagnostic laboratory has got a task to determine cells infected with Crimea fever virus in patient's material. What test is reasonable to be used to fulfill the task?

- +Immunofluorescence test.
- Agglutination test.
- Passive hemagglutination test.
- Complement fixation test.
- Hemagglutination test.

149. A patient complains of fever with skin rash and hemorrhagic syndrome. Name the type of infection taking into consideration that disease developed after tick bite?

- +Crimea fever.
- Lyme disease.
- Tick-borne encephalitis.
- Tick-borne spirochetosis.
- Epidemic flea-borne typhus.

150. A patient with clinical signs of encephalitis was hospitalized to the infection hospital. Tick bite is in anamnesis. Tick-borne encephalitis agent antibodies, 1:20 titre, were detected in hem agglutination slowing down reaction the titer was not enough for diagnosis. Indicate doctor's further actions after getting the result:

- +To repeat the test with serum taken in 10 days.
- To test the same serum repeatedly.
- To use more sensitive test.
- To repeat the test with the other diagnostic.
- To confirm tick-borne encephalitis diagnosis.

151. Blood of a patient suspected of having Crimea hemorrhagic fever was tested. Four times increase of complement fixing antibodies in paired sera was detected. What does it mean?

- +Acute disease period.
- Disease recovered.
- Vaccination done.
- Immunity absence.
- Disease absence.

152. A patient was hospitalized to infection hospital complaining of fever, intoxication and rash. Doctor suspected yellow fever as he recently came from Brasilia. What way is this disease transmitted?

- +Transmissible.
- Airborne.
- Alimentary.
- Sexual.
- Contact.

153. A 8-year-old child developed the symptoms of tick-borne encephalitis. What is the likely way of getting infected other than tick bites?

- +Through goat milk infected by the virus.
- Through direct contact with a sick person.
- Alimentary.

Airborne.

Air-dusty.

154. A patient was hospitalized to the infectious department with the signs of fever, sleepiness and meningeal symptoms. Anamnesis says that 2 weeks ago the patient drank raw goat milk. The preliminary diagnosis knows "tick-borne encephalitis". The patient's blood used to infect suckling mice. Five days later the animals was noticed to develop the paralysis of back limbs followed by the difficulty in breathing and death. What investigation gives the opportunity to make the correct diagnosis?

+NT.

Isolation of the virus on chicken embryos.

"Color test".

Investigation of pair serum in HAT.

The results of biotest.

155. A female with clinical signs of tick-borne encephalitis consulted a Doctor. Anamnesis says that a week ago she took away a tick from her leg. What method of identification of the virus is reasonable?

+Infection of suckling mice, NT, CFT, HIT with geese erythrocytes.

Infection of guinea-pigs, AT with virus diagnosticum of tick-borne encephalitis, PHAT.

Infection of chicken embryos, CFT, PT, RIA.

Infection of culture cells, CFT, NT, HAT.

PCR, CFT, PT with antiviral antibodies.

Causative agents of Smallpox and Rabies

156. A hunter was bitten by fox on the hand fingers. 10 years ago patient received full course of vaccination rabies vaccine. What should be the doctors' tactics for the prophylaxis of rabies?

+Combined introduction of rabies immunoglobulin and rabies vaccine at the full scheme.

Combined introduction of tetanus serum and rabies vaccine at the full scheme.

Combined introduction of rabies immunoglobulin and 50% injection of rabies vaccine.

Combined introduction of tetanus serum and 50% injection of rabies vaccine.

Combined introduction of tetanus toxoid and rabies vaccine at the full scheme.

157. A man who was bitten by an unknown dog was brought in a surgery room. With extensive lacerations on his face. What should the doctor do for the treatment and prevention of rabies?

+Begin immunization of rabies vaccine.

Administration of combined antibiotic therapy.

Immediately make vaccination of DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus) vaccine.

Hospitalize of the patient and keep under medical supervision.

Prescribe combined antibiotic therapy

Immediately introduce γ (gamma) - globulin.

158. Scientific Research Institute of Virology began to produce rabies vaccine. What strain of rabies virus used for obtaining the vaccine?

+Fixed virus.

Inactivated virus.

The virus, which detoxified with UV-rays.

The virus, which was synthesized with genetic engineering.

The virus, which is isolated from dogs.

159. A patient with an open wound on the lower leg, which he received as a result of rabid animal bite was hospitalized. What vaccine must be given to prevent rabies?

+Rabies vaccine.

DTP vaccine.

DT toxoids.

BCG vaccine.

TABte vaccine.

160. A hunter came for medical aid after a fox bite on his hand. What basic aid should be given to him for the specific prevention of rabies?

+Introduction of rabies vaccine.

Surgical treatment of the wound.

The introduction of antibiotics.

Washing of the wound with soapy solution.

Treatment of the wound with alcoholic iodine solution.

161. Micropreparation from a suspicious dog's brain cord slice (specimen) was tested with direct IFT and fluorescence method. What was detected with this research?

+Antigens combined with antibodies.

Viruses.

Antibodies.

Negri body.

Paschen bodies.

162. A patient was bitten by a dog and serum was introduced for the prevention of rabies. After 7 days the patients developed symptoms of serum disease: fever, rash, edema and pain in joints, lymph nodes increased. What is the serum mechanism of action?

+Immune complexes circulation.

The synthesis of immunoglobulin E.

The synthesis of immunoglobulin G.

Decrease of T-lymphocytes.

Activation of macrophages.

163. Virologist revealed the Negri body in cells of a fox brain, which was caught within the city. what disease could the animal transmit?

+Rabies.

Aseptic meningitis.

Congenital rubella.

Epidemic parotitis.

Infection mononucleosis.

164. The patient appeared to the clinic with numerous dog bites. The dog was caught and found that it had rabies. What vaccine can be administered to the affected for specific prophylaxis of rabies?

+Live (attenuated).

Toxoid.

Chemical.

Recombinant.

Synthetic.

165. How can you ensure control and prevention of the spread of the rabies pathogen?

+Immunization of domestic and farm animals.

People immunization starting from teenager age.

Immunization of wild animals which are natural hosts of the virus.

Destruction of bats.

Neither of listed.

166. The doctor found out that the patients symptoms are characteristic for smallpox. (3rd week of illness). What laboratory test will be the most accurate for confirming this patient's diagnosis?

+ Antibodies detection with hemagglutination inhibition test.

Antibodies detection with agglutination test.

Bioassay test on monkeys.

Electronic microscope study.

Allergic intradermal test.

167. What disease often complicates the smallpox immunoprophylaxis?

+The vaccinal eczema.

Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis.

Giant cell pneumonia.

Orchitis.

Neither of listed.

168. In the area of wild animals epidemiologist registered epicenter of rabies. A man came to the clinic with a bite from a wandering dog. For preventive purpose the affected began vaccination with rabies vaccine. What type of vaccine is this preparation?

+Live (attenuated).

Inactivated.

Molecular.

Toxoid.

Synthetic.

168. Among the wild animals epidemiologist registered epicenter of rabies. A man came to the clinic with a bite from a wandering dog. For preventive purpose he started receiving rabies vaccine. What type of vaccines is this preparation?

+Live (attenuated).

Inactivated.

Molecular.

Toxoid.

Synthetic.

169. 40-year-old man was bitten by a fox. After 4 weeks, the patient developed fever, developed depression, lethargy, respiratory disorders and swallowing. After 6 days, the patient died from the cardioplegia. Virologist found the Negri-body in print preparations from the section of brain of the deceased. Which family owns a virus which caused death?

+Rhabdoviridae.

Adenoviridae.

Herpesviridae.

Retroviridae.

Orthomyxoviridae.

170. The rabbit was infected with the contents of the vesicle of the patient with smallpox. Virologist prepared smear-imprint of the rabbit cornea of an eye. Micropreparation was stained by the Romanovsky-Giemsa method. During microscopy in the cytoplasm of cells virologist found the body various sizes and shapes. What are these bodies?

+Guarnieri bodies.

Aragao bodies.

Paschens elementary bodies.

Lipschutz.

Negri-body.

171. What viral infection was eliminated in the world through the efforts of medicine, which was reported by WHO in 1980?

+Smallpox.
Measles.
Poliomyelitis.
AIDS.
Influenza.

Herpes virus infections in human

103. Vesicles appear on the skin, lips and nose mucus tunic of the patient ill with herpes viral infection. What methods of express-diagnostics can detect herpes virus in vesicles' samples?

+Immunofluorescence test.
Neutralization test.
Complement fixation test.
Hemagglutination inhibition test.
Precipitation test.

104. To diagnose generalized herpes infection blood serum was tested to find certain class specific antibodies. What class antibodies confirm acute period of viral infection?

+ Ig M.
Ig A.
Ig E.
Ig G.
Ig D.

105. As neonate was suspected of cytomegaloviral infection blood serum was tested and G class specific immunoglobulines were detected. The mother was determined with the same antibodies. Antibodies of other classes' were not found neither in child nor in mother. How can you explain the test results?

+ Antibodies' transplacental transfer.
Transplacental fetus infection.
Infected fetus Immune response.
Contamination during delivery.
Neonate immunity B-system defect.

106. African student was diagnosed with Burkitt's lymphoma. What herpes-virus is the most likely etiologic factor of disease?

+Epstein-Barr virus.
Herpes zoster virus.
HSV-1.
HSV-2.
Cytomegalovirus.

107. Secondary immunodeficiency is often caused by infection lesion of the organism at which agents are directly reproduced in immune system cells and damage them. What causative agents is it?

+ Infectious Mononucleosis, AIDS.
Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis.
Poliomyelitis, A-hepatitis.
Dysentery, cholera.
Q-fever, epidemic typhus.

108. After immunodepressive therapy for systemic disease a patient shows the signs of cytomegaloviral infection activation. What method should be used to confirm the diagnosis?

+ Specific Ig M detection with ELISA method.
White mice contamination.
Paired sera test.
Cells immunity status study.
Antibodies level detection with neutralization test.

109. A student hospitalized to the infectious department at the onset of the disease was suspected of infectious mononucleosis the next day. The result of what laboratory investigation will confirm the diagnosis?

+ Detecting IgM antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus.
Detecting antibodies to cytomegalovirus.
Detecting IgM-antibodies to herpes simplex virus.
Detecting 4-time quantity increase of antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus.
Detecting of herpes simplex virus.

110. A 60-year old patient suspected of hypothermia suffers from vesicles on the face along right facial nerve, accompanied by considerable soreness and itching. Antibiotic ointment treatment was ineffective. The agent of this disease can be as follows:

+ Herpesvirus.
Adenovirus.
Streptococcus.
Staphylococcus.
Bacillus.

111. A patient seeking help from a doctor on the second day of illness complained of vesicle eruption along the strike of 4th-5th intercostal spaces, vesicles are painful. He underwent chickenpox in his childhood. What diagnosis is likely to be made for the patient?

- + Herpes zoster.
- Herpes simplex.
- Allergic dermatitis.
- Erysipelas.
- Nettle rash.

112. A patient with infectious mononucleosis had been taking glucocorticoids for two weeks. He was brought into remission, but he fell ill with acute attack of chronic tonsillitis. What action of glucocorticoids caused this complication?

- + Immunodepressive.
- Anti-inflammatory.
- Antishock.
- Antiallergic.
- Antitoxic.

113. The material of 15-year-old patient suspected of infectious mononeucleosis was virulologically tested and Epstein-Barr virus was revealed. What sequence of reproduction of DNA containing viruses in the cell is correct?

- + Deprotenization, transcription, protein synthesis, viral DNA synthesis.
- Deprotenization, protein synthesis, transcription, viral DNA synthesis.
- Transcription, protein synthesis, deprotenization, viral DNA synthesis.
- Protein synthesis, deprotenization, transcription, viral DNA synthesis.
- None of the above.

114. An aged female complaining of a rash all over the body was hospitalized to the neurological department the body trunk is covered with painful erupting papules containing pus. What virus caused the eruption?

- + Alpha herpes virus.
- Beta-herpes virus.
- Gamma-herpes virus.
- HIV.
- Pox virus.

115. A child with an elevated body temperature, enlarged lymph nodes, eruption was admitted to the hospital. Blood analysis contained increased number of monocytes, atypic lymphocytes were observed too. The doctor suspected infectious mononucleosis. What is the cause of the disease?

- + Epstein-Barr virus.
- Cytomegavirus.
- Varicella virus.
- Pox virus.
- HIV.

116 The patient is found out to have elevated body temperature, mucous membrane of the cheeks is reddened swollen with small painful vesicles. The doctor diagnosed acute herpes. What remedy would you administer to the patient?

- + Acyclovir.
- Herpetic immunoglobulin.
- Immunoglobulin.
- Ribavirin.
- Attenuated vaccine.

117. A 3-year-old child is registered with prolonged elevation of body temperature, enlarged lymph nodes, certain increase of lymphocytes in the blood. By means of ELISA Epstein-Barr antigen was determined. What would you diagnose the patient with?

- + Infectious Mononucleosis.
- Burkitt's lymphoma.
- Herpetic adenopathy.
- Generalized infection caused by herpes-zoster.
- Cytomegaloviral infection.

118. Having been transplanted with a kidney the patient got a proper treatment to prevent the reinfection of the kidney, but he developed the symptoms of generalized cytomegaviral infection. What is the cause of the disease?

- + Immunodepressive therapy.
- Response of the transplant against the host.
- Reaction of histoincompability.
- Polyclonal stimulation of B-lymphocytes.
- Depression of viral genome.

119 A patient with rheumatism, vesicular rash appeared along the direction of intercostals nerves, the rash was painful. What investigation is the most effective for express diagnostics of circular herpes?

- + IFT with monoclonal antibodies.
- Accumulation of the virus in the culture of the cells.
- NT.
- ELISA.
- CFT.

120. A 2 year old child with a severe case of chicken pox has face defects and Mongolian idiocy. The anamnesis includes cramps, persistent mycosis of the oral cavity lymphocytopenia occurs at normal level of b- lymphocytes and immunoglobulins of blood. What syndrome of immunodeficiency does the child have?

- + Di George's syndrome.
- Klinefelter's syndrome.
- Louis-Bar syndrome.
- Turner's syndrome.
- Wiskott- Aldrich syndrome.

Some more questions in microbiology

248. A microbiologist prepared a mount from the purulent, frothy vaginal discharge of a 40-year-old woman, dyed it according to the method designed by Romanowsky-Giemsa and detected the microorganisms, which belong to the flagellar class. Which microorganism has most been probably sorted out by the microbiologist?

- +Trichomonas vaginalis.
- Leishmania donovani.
- Trypanosoma gambiense.
- Trichomonas hominis.
- Lambliia intestinalis or Giardia lamblia.

249. The second baby of a 32-year-old woman with asymptomatic disease , was born dead with apparent microcephaly. Which is the presumptive diagnosis of the doctor?

- +Toxoplasmosis.
- Syphilis.
- Brucellosis.
- Histoplasmosis.
- Listeriosis.

250. Toxoplasmosis is characterized by the chronic course, affecting the nervous system, organs of sight, large liver and spleen masses. Point out the source of infection and the route of its transmission.

- +Faeces of animals, especially cats, which have gamogenesis of the pathogen in the epithelial cells of the intestine.
- A human-being – in the process of allocation of the cysts with feces into the environment.
- Airborne.
- Hematogenous – in the process of blood transfusion.
- Contact - from a human-being to a human-being.

251. The autopsy material of an experimental animal was sent for bacteriological examination. The examined material was placed in a container, processed with antiseptic. Why didn't the microbiologist manage to sort out the pathogen?

- +The examined material should not contact with disinfectants.
- There has been taken insufficient quantity of the material for inoculation.
- There was no pathogen in the organism of the animal.
- The pathogen was cultivated at room temperature.
- It was necessary to use another method of diagnostics.

252. A patient has a stomach ulcer, caused by hyperacidity of the gastric juice. While performing a bacteriological analysis of the ulcer material a bacteriologist sorted out the bacteria. Due to which property didn't these microorganisms die in the acidic environment of the stomach?

- +Urease activity.
- Oxidase activity.
- Resistance to vancomycin.
- Ability to form a capsule.
- Microorganisms are aerobes.

253. At the council of physicians a bacteriologist suggested infecting laboratory animal with the material of a patient for confirming the diagnosis. Why did the physician make this suggestion?

- +Pathogen of the disease is not cultivated on nutrient media.
- It was necessary to confirm toxigenicity of the pathogen.
- It was necessary to study the pathogenesis of the disease.
- It was necessary to determine the immunogenicity of the pathogen.
- It was necessary to determine the medicine for performing antimicrobial therapy.

254. A physician diagnosed a patient with positive dermal allergic reaction to the antigen of toxoplasma. What does the result of the reaction indicate?

- +A state of allergy to toxoplasma.
- Chronic infectious process.
- Immunosuppression caused by toxoplasma.
- Development of immunity to toxoplasma.
- Being recently infected with toxoplasma.

255. Malaria as a mass disease of the Ukrainians has been eliminated. The recorded cases of the disease are imported from malaria adverse countries. What are the most ecological and economical rational preventive measures from malaria?

- +Timely diagnostics, isolation and treatment of malaria diseased people.
- Drainage and land reclamation.
- Imaginal (winged) transporter form control.
- Anopheles preimaginal stages destruction.

Zooprophylaxis.

256. While performing the laboratory analysis of a dental deposit, mucus from gums of the patient who suffered from gingivitis (gingival inflammation), a physician detected some pear-shaped organisms with four flagella that were placed on the front end of the body, an undulating membrane outside the body, a nucleus and axostyle. Which organism caused gingivitis?

+*Trichomonas tenax* or *T. elongata*.

Entamoeba gingivalis.

Spirochaeta plicatilis.

Bacteroides fragilis.

Treponema denticola.

257. 15 days after a patient returned from a long voyage to the regions of the Mediterranean sea and East Africa, he began to complain of fatigue, headache, periodic raises of temperature. The patient was presumptively diagnosed with malaria. What method of diagnostics does the doctor use to confirm the diagnosis?

+Microscopic.

Biological.

Allergic.

Microbiological.

Serological.

258. A clinical diagnosis "toxoplasmosis" was made after a pregnant woman got her blood tested. Which serological reaction will the doctor use to confirm the diagnosis?

+Complement fixation test.

Neutralization test.

Haemadsorption test.

Agglutination test.

Haemagglutination inhibition test.

259. For which infection is it necessary to examine a pregnant woman with the cases of arbitrary abortion and stillbirth?

+Toxoplasmosis.

Salmonellosis.

Tuberculosis.

Viral hepatitis.

Rickettsiosis.

260. A physician diagnosed a patient with "amoebiasis" and included into complex treatment a broad-spectrum drug, which affects protozoa. Which drug has been prescribed to the patient?

+Metronidazole.

Hiniofon.

Aminohinol.

Tetracycline.

Chloroquine.

261. The main clinical symptoms of trichinosis are swollen eyelids and face, fever. Disposal of heparin out of mast cells takes place under the influence of parasites antigens in a patient's organism. How does heparin affect the functions of the organism?

+Suppression of blood clotting system occurs.

Leads to activation of the complement system.

Increases histamine release.

Increases the activity of lysozyme.

Suppression of histamine binding occurs.

262. A 38-year-old woman suffering from allergic reactions consulted a physician. After examination the physician diagnosed "ascariasis". Histamine takes part in the allergic reactions of the organism to Ascaris. Its pathogenic effect is mediated through H2 and H1 receptors. Through H2-activation the following thing occurs:

+Contraction of smooth muscles, particularly the bronchi.

Release of mediators.

Kininogen formation.

Activation of Hageman factor.

Platelet aggregation.

263. A patient complaining of headache, weakness, diarrhea mixed with glassy mucus and blood, was admitted to isolation ward. From history the physician learned that the man had returned from Central Asia, where he was drinking water out of irrigation ditches. While examining faeces the physician detected large cells, which contained 10-15 red blood cells each. Which organism caused the disease?

+*Entamoeba histolytica*.

Shigella flexneri.

Escherichia coli.

Balantidium coli.

Neoplasms in the colon.

264. In the process of microscopic analysis of a patient's urethra discharge, a parasitologist identified the signs of trichomoniasis. Which results of the microscopy confirmed the diagnosis?

+Existence of large oval and pear-shaped organisms.

Presence of oval budding cells.

Presence of epithelial cells with intranuclear inclusions.

Presence of epithelial cells with cytoplasmic inclusions.

Presence of bean-shaped diplococci.

265. A patient with the signs of visceral leishmaniasis has been admitted to the hospital. Which material of the patient is necessary to be examined for confirming the diagnosis?

+Bone marrow punctate.
Peripheral blood.
Lymph.
Duodenal contents.
Feces.

266. A physician detected eyes infection (iridocyclitis) of a patient, identified the signs of meningoencephalitis, and set examination of the material. While performing microscopic analysis of cerebrospinal fluid the physician detected some microorganisms resembling the slices of orange. What was the patient diagnosed with?

+Toxoplasmosis.
Meningococcal disease.
Coccidioidomycosis.
Tuberculosis.
Candidiasis.

267. The patient, who had returned from one of the southern countries, was diagnosed with clinical signs of parasitic affection of the colon. In the process of microscopic analysis of faeces, a parasitologist detected oval-shaped formations (the length is about 10 mkm) with 4 nuclei, which were identified as the cysts of a parasite. What is the diagnosis on the basis of the laboratory analysis results?

+Amoebiasis.
Balantidiasis.
Enterobiasis.
Enterocolitis.
Teniasis.

268. A physician detected clinical symptoms of malaria of a patient. Which result of microscopic blood analysis will enable the physician to diagnose the disease?

+Presence in the red blood cells of ringlike structures with a nucleus.
Identification outside the red blood cells of the microorganisms with long spiral form.
Detection of spherically shaped microorganisms in the red blood cells.
Presence of microorganisms in the form of orange slices, located extracellularly.
Identification of large organisms with flagella and undulating membrane, located extracellularly.

269. A newborn was presumptively diagnosed with "congenital toxoplasmosis". The mother had been diagnosed with toxoplasmosis. Detection of antibodies to toxoplasma of which immunoglobulin class can confirm the diagnosis of the newborn?

+IgM.
IgA.
IgG.
IgD.
IgE.

270. A 7-year-old child got ill after returning from a short-term family trip to the countries with subtropical climate. The child got fever suddenly. A physician detected hyperemia of nasopharynx and larynx mucous membranes. A few days later the child got a swelling on the skin of the neck. While X-ray examining of the patient, the physician identified a primary lung inflammation nidus and enlarged regional lymph nodes. Very soon the child got recovered, the nidus of inflammation in the lungs got encapsulated. The performed Mantoux test was negative. Which disease that is very similar to tuberculosis did the doctor detect in a child?

+Histoplasmosis (primary form).
Histoplasmosis (secondary form).
Generalized histoplasmosis.
Sarcoidosis.
Actinomycosis.

271. A 40-year-old man returned from a long business trip to Yakutia shortly before his death. He soon began complaining of a permanent pain in the right hypochondrium. While performing complex examination after the business trip, a physician detected a compacted bumpy liver, jaundice. Soon, the patient got a developed form of ascites, cachexia, and then died. According to the results of the autopsy: the liver was enlarged, highly compacted, irregularly nodular, the physician detected large bubbles on the cuts, which were unevenly grown into the surrounding tissue. The physician detected similar formations in the lungs, kidneys, the brain and the heart, and in the process of histological analysis of the organs material – there were nodes of necrosis. On the tissues examination numerous eosinophils, giant cells and spherical bodies were detected. What was the diagnosis?

+Echinococcosis, hydatid form.
Hepatoblastoma.
Hematogenous metastasis of the tumor.
Amoebiasis.
Alveococcosis.

272. While performing an autopsy of a debilitated patient, a physician stated that the intestinal contents were semi-liquid and had impurities of a glassy mucus mixed with blood, resembling "raspberry jelly". Also, the physician detected: there was a cavity filled with pus in the liver, peritoneum flushing, serous-purulent peritoneal exudate, and in the large intestine wall there were the segments with scars and a few deep ulcers. Explain the etiology of colitis.

+Amoebiasis.
Colitis in shigellosis.
Echinococcosis.

Food poisoning.
Opisthorchiasis.

273. In many cases of invasions between a host and a parasite (for example, in cases of filariasis, cysticercosis), some compensatory correlations - non-sterile immunity get formed. What does the formation of such immunity stand for?

+Protection from the release of antigens while eliminating the parasites.

Antigenic disguise of parasites.

Decrease of a host immunity.

A change in the antigenic structure of a parasite.

Inclusion of the red blood cell antigens in the parasite integument.

274. The doctor prescribed antibiotics to the patient suffering from histoplasmosis. Name the group of antibiotics that is appropriate to treat the patient.

+Antifungal.

Antibacterial.

Antineoplastic.

Antiviral.

Antituberculous.

275. A 60-year-old man has developed a form of progressive dementia with ataxia and drowsiness that allowed a physician to presumptively diagnose "Creutzfeldt-Jakob" disease. What pathogen causes the disease?

+Prion.

Bacterium.

Virus.

Viroid.

Plasmid.

276. While examining a patient diagnosed with "cervical cancer", a physician detected with the help of PCR a human papillomavirus, type 16 (HPV-16), which is known to integrate its DNA into the host cell genome. Name the virus integrated into the genome of the cell called?

+Provirus.

Viroid.

Virusoid.

Virion.

Prion.

277. A physician detected an ulcer on the skin of a patient that according to history had formed three months ago during his stay in one of the countries of Central Asia. After inoculating the ulcer material into the agar with defibrinated blood, the physician detected lanceolate-shaped protozoa with flagella. Which organism was detected?

+*Leishmania tropica*.

Leishmania donovani.

Toxoplasma gondii.

Lambliia intestinalis.

Trichomonas vaginalis.

278. A patient complaining of pain in the region of prostate and a considerable discharge from urethra consulted an urologist. The physician presumptively diagnosed the patient with trichomoniasis. What method of laboratory diagnostics will the physician use to confirm the diagnosis?

+Microscopy analysis of the preparation from the discharge.

IFT for identifying the antigen.

A sample with allergen.

ELISA for detection of antibodies.

Bacteriological method.

279. A patient has got a maxillofacial trauma with purulent-inflammatory complication, which was caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Which method of laboratory diagnostics will a bacteriologist use to determine the etiology of the complication?

+Bacteriological examination.

Ascoli reaction.

Allergic (skin-allergic test).

Biological method.

Haemagglutination test.

280. After a long-term use of antibiotics a patient got deteriorated hearing. Which drug could cause this complication?

+Gentamicin.

Amoxicillin.

Cephalexin.

Ofloxacin.

Ciprofloxacin.

281. A researcher is studying the functioning of the bacteria operon. Which process in the cell will immediately begin as soon as the release of a gene-operator from the repressor protein occurs?

+Transcription.

Replication.

Repression.

Transmission.

Processing.

282. While examining a patient the dentist detected "white spots" and areas of demineralized enamel on most of the teeth. Point out the type of bacteria that affected the teeth.

+*Streptococcus mutans*.

Streptococcus salivarius.

Streptococcus pyogenes.

Veilonella parvula.

Staphylococcus epidermidis.