

?

1.Elements of a complex virus

+supercapsid capsule (peplos)

-cell wall

-cytoplasmic membrane

-capsule

?

2.Inclusions are

-viral particles located intranuclear

-clusters of virions and cell reaction products that are located extracellularly

+clusters of viruses and cell reaction products, located intracellularly

-viral particles located in the cytoplasm

?

3.Infection caused by virulent bacteriophages when interacting with bacteria

-chronic productive

-integrative

+acute productive

-slow

?

4.Infection which is more often caused by a mild bacteriophage when interacting with bacteria

-chronic productive

+integrative

-acute productive

-dormant

?

4.Pyhe causative agent of diphtheria as a result of phage conversion acquires the ability to synthesize

-sex-pili

-endotoxin

-capsule

+exotoxin

?

6.Transduction is the transfer of DNA from a donor bacterium by

-plasmids

+moderate bacteriophage

-virulent bacteriophage

-sex-pili

?

7.Material for adenoviruses diagnostic

-liquor

+nasopharyngeal discharge, feces, conjunctiva's discharge

-urine

-blood

?

8.Virology of measles virus

+RNA, supercapsid

-DNA, no supercapsid

-RNA, no supercapsid

-DNA, supercapsid

?

9.Diseases caused by measles virus in a human body

+measles

-poliomyelitis

-rubella

-varicella

?

10. Drugs for an active prevention of measles

-chemical vaccine

-inactivated vaccine

-immunoglobulin

+live vaccine

?

11. Drug for a passive prevention of measles

-equine immunoglobulin

-donor immunoglobulin

-human normal immunoglobulin from waste blood

-donor plasma

?

12. Consequences of rubella's trans-placental transmission

-serous meningitis

-interstitial pneumonia

-hemorrhagic rash on skin

+deafness, blindness, microcephaly

?

13. The most dangerous pregnancy period for rubella's infection

-P+O<sup>TM</sup> half of pregnancy

-O<sup>TM</sup>O<sup>TM</sup>O<sup>TM</sup> trimester of pregnancy

-O<sup>TM</sup>O<sup>TM</sup> trimester of pregnancy

+O<sup>TM</sup> trimester of pregnancy

?

14. Clinical forms of hepatitis A

-meningeal

-pulmonary

+jaundice

-chronic

?

15. Drugs for specific prophylactic of hepatitis A

-engineered yeast vaccine

+inactivated culture vaccine

-live culture vaccine

-equine immunoglobulin

?

16. The main route of infection in varicella

-transmissible

-nutritional

+airborne

-sexual

?

17. Factors of the pathogenicity of the causative agent of diphtheria

+adhesion factors (pilus), exotoxin

-endotoxin

-enzymes of invasion (plasmocoagulase, fibrinolysin)

-capsule

?

18. Type of genetic variability that determines toxigenicity of the diphtheria

-transduction

-transformation

-dissociation

+phage conversion

?

19. A drug for specific treatment of diphtheria

- diphtheria anatoxin
- +antidiphtheria antitoxic equine serum
- human serum globulin
- inactivated diphtheria vaccine
- ?
- 20. *Micobacteria* cause in humans
  - actinomycosis, aspergillosis
  - +leprosy, tuberculosis
  - mycotoxicosis
  - candidiasis
  - ?
- 21. *Mycobacterium*, which cause tuberculosis in humans
  - +*M. tuberculosis*
  - M. fortuitum*
  - M. avium*
  - M. chelonae*
  - ?
- 22. Factors of the pathogenicity of the causative agent of tuberculosis
  - histotoxin
  - +cord factor
  - endotoxin
  - plasmacocagulase
  - ?
- 23. Immune response of tuberculosis
  - sterile
  - +non-sterile
  - humoral
  - antitoxic
  - ?
- 24. Exotoxins<sup>BTMs</sup> fractions of *C. tetani*
  - tetanohistotoxin
  - tetanoleukotoxin
  - tetanoerythrotoxin
  - +tetanospasmin
  - ?
- 25. Characteristics of tetanospasmin
  - hemolysin
  - +neurotoxin
  - histotoxin
  - blocks the conduction of a nerve impulse at the level of synaptic transmission
  - ?
- 26. Point of application of botulinum toxin
  - enterocytes
  - myoneural synapses
  - colonocytes
  - +nucleus of cerebrospinal nerves
  - ?
- 27. Material for microbiological diagnosis of botulism
  - +specimen from stomach
  - urine, cerebrospinal fluid
  - smear from the mucous of the palatine tonsils
  - blood serum
  - ?
- 28. The main material for determining the type of botulinum toxin
  - +blood
  - specimen from stomach

-feces

-vomit

?

29.Methods of diagnosis of botulism

+RN in cell culture

-RNGA by the Boiden

-allergic

-bacteriological

?

30.Drugs for specific treatment of botulism

+mono and multivalent antitoxic equine serums

-normal human immunoglobulin

-immunoglobulin antitoxic human

-toxoid

?

31.Diseases caused by M. pneumoniae

- urethritis, cystitis, pyelonephritis

-otitis

- vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis

+ interstitial pneumonia

?

32.Bacteria with a terminal placed spore which deform the cell wall

+Clostridiaceae

-Sarcinae

-Chlamydiae

-bacilli on the whole

?

33.Bacteria with a terminal placed spore

-Clostridium perfringens

+Clostridium tetani

-Bacillus anthracis

-Escherichia coli

?

34.Microorganisms of spirillum type

+Helicobacter pylori

-Leptospira interrogans

-Treponema pallidum

-Treponema vincentii

?

35.Morphological features of Treponemes

+bacteria with small uniform helical coils

-bacteria with big non-uniform helical coils

-slightly curved rods

-S-shaped bacteria

?

36.Branching rod-like bacteria

-rickettsiae

-chlamydia

+actinomycetes

-mycoplasma

?

37.The smallest bacteria

-rickettsiae

-mycoplasma

-actinomycetes

+chlamydia

?

38.Material for diagnosis of escherichiosis

- urine
- +sputum
- feces
- blood serum

?

39.Species of Shigellas with the most pronounced exotoxin production are

- S. flerneri
- +S. dysenteriae
- S. sonnei
- S. boydii

?

40.Coagulase-positive type of staphylococci is

- S. epidermidis
- S. saprophyticus
- +S. aureus
- S. warneri

?

41.Into the body active artificial immunity is formed as a result of the introduction of

- +vaccines and anatoxins
- immune sera and immunoglobulins
- interferon and Complement
- immunomodulators and cytostatics

?

42.Specific treatment of chronic gonorrhea

- live vaccine
- hemical vaccine
- +killed vaccine
- recombinant vaccine

?

43.The clinical period of pertussis in which the patient is most dangerous as a source of infection

- incubation
- +catarrha
- spasmodic;
- convalescence

?

44.Type of staphylococci that causes the toxic shock syndrome

- S. epidermidis
- S. saprophytices
- +S. aureus
- S. haemolyticus

?

45.Types of congenital immunity are

- post-infective
- +transplacental, specific
- post-vaccinal
- alimentary

?

46.Types of microscopy used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis infection

- electronic
- +luminescent one
- optical light one in Gram stain
- optical light one in Neisser stain

?

47.Vaccines are used for

- diagnostic infectious diseases
- +prophylaxis of infectious diseases
- getting of serum preparations
- the detection of infectious allergies

?

48. The action of antibiotics on a bacterial cell

- +bacteriostatic, bactericidal
- bacteriolytic
- bacteriocinogenic
- bacteriomitotic

?

49. Types of genetic variability of microorganisms

- +mutations, genetic recombinations
- dissociation
- translocation
- genetic transcription

?

50. Cytomegalovirus infection's source of infection and routes of transmission

- rodent, cattle
- +ill person, virus-carrying, transplacental, intranatal
- transmissible