

Sample questions

1. A patient suffering from hepatitis underwent an array of laboratory tests to determine the cause of the disease. The following results were obtained from serological and clinical chemistry testing of the patient's serum: HBsAg positive, HBeAg positive, anti-HBcAg IgM, positive, anti-HBsAg negative, RT PCR for HDV RNA negative, elevated liver enzymes. From these results, how would you diagnose this patient's infection?
 - A. Chronic hepatitis B disease
 - B. Chronic hepatitis B disease with hepatitis D superinfection
 - C. Acute hepatitis B disease
 - D. Acute hepatitis D disease
 - E. Chronic hepatitis D disease
2. A 26-year-old man was bitten on the right index finger by his own dog. He washed the wound and seeks medical care for the bite. From his history of the dog bite, what should be given immediately?
 - A. Interferon plus rabies immune globulin
 - B. Rabies immune globulin
 - C. Rabies vaccine plus rabies immune globulin
 - D. Rabies vaccine plus interferon
 - E. Ribavirin plus interferon
3. A patient tested positive for HIV-1 infection using a reverse transcriptase-PCR method. However, 1 week later a second blood sample was collected and sent to a reference lab that performed a confirmatory test by Western blot. The Western blot test was negative. What best explains these results?
 - A. The samples for RT-PCR and Western blot were not from the same patient
 - B. Reverse transcriptase-PCR is more sensitive for early detection
 - C. The Reverse transcriptase-PCR result was falsely positive
 - D. The RT-PCR test detected HIV-2 and the Western blot is specific for HIV-1
 - E. None of the above
4. Mosquitoes serve as vectors in all of the following viral diseases, except:

A. Semliki forest virus	C. Zika Virus
B. Western equine encephalitis virus	D. Ebola virus
	E. Rift Valley Fever

F.
5. Koplic spots observed in the mucous membrane is characteristic feature of the disease

A. Rubella	D. Influenza
B. Measles	E. Ebola virus
C. Mumps	
6. Which receptors of the HIV are responsible for fusion to the host cell?

A. hemagglutinin	B. CCR5
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- C. Neuraminidase
 - D. CD4
 - E. capsid proteins
7. One of the experimental therapies for ebola virus disease is based on single antibody derived from ebola survivor (later this patient repeatedly exposed by giving care for other patients) in DRC in 1995 then the antibody VL, VH gene sequenced and cloned in to plasmid to produce (mAb114). What condition makes this patient antibody unique? (**hint: somatic hypermutation, affinity maturation**)