

سوالات آزمون دکتری وزارت بهداشت

زبان تخصصی

بانک سوالات زبان تخصصی ۶۳ رشته دکتری

۸ آبان ۱۴۰۴

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برگزارکننده: وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی

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زبان تخصصی

■ **Part one: Reading comprehension**

Read the following passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the information in the passage only .

Passage1: Molecular Diagnosis of Legionnaires' (LD) disease

Nucleic acid-based detection (NAAT) of *Legionella Spp.* in sputum, urine, and blood has been successfully used, with detection of *L. pneumophila* being the most extensively studied. Molecular diagnosis is a more sensitive method of diagnosis than culture. Test sensitivities have been estimated to be 80 to 100% and 30 to 50% for lower respiratory tract secretions and serum, respectively; test specificities are estimated to be >90%. Sputum digestion using proteinase K while mixing at high speed prior to DNA extraction may increase yield and eliminate PCR inhibitors. Both conventional and real-time assays have been utilized. Most laboratories use the macrophage infectivity protein (*mip*) gene target to detect *L. pneumophila*. *Legionella Spp.* are most commonly detected using an rRNA gene target, usually the 16S rRNA gene, although the 23S rRNA gene is claimed to have advantages. The *wzm* target can be used to specifically detect *L. pneumophila* sero group 1 (Sg 1). A multiplex assay that detects *L. pneumophila* Sg 1 (*wzm*), *L. pneumophila* (*mip*), and *Legionella Spp.* (*ssrA*) is a sensitive and specific assay for use with clinical specimens. Multiplex assays are most commonly used because they have no disadvantage over uniplex methods, although one study showed the superiority of a nucleic acid sequence-based amplification (NASBA) uniplex assay over a multiplex format. For laboratories testing specimens from immunocompromised patients, it is important to test for both *L. pneumophila* and *Legionella spp.* other than *L. pneumophila*, or for *Legionella spp.* alone, because there is a relatively high frequency of LD not caused by *L. pneumophila* in this population. Public health laboratories may prefer to perform a two- or three-target assay, to allow rapid detection of *L. pneumophila* Sg 1 infections. Molecular typing of *L. pneumophila* is often possible directly from the primary specimen, and can be useful in outbreak investigations. In regions where *L. longbeachae* infection is common, NAATs can be used to detect this organism directly from clinical specimens.

There are now FDA-cleared commercial NAATs for *Legionella* detection marketed in the United States as part of respiratory panels, including the BioFire pneumonia panel and the Curetis Unyvero LRT panel. The added benefit of NAAT detection of *Legionella Spp.* in sputum over urine antigen testing is the 11% greater yield compared to urine testing alone. The performance of NAAT for detection of non Sg 1 *L. pneumophila* is significantly better than urine antigen testing.

A problem with molecular detection of *Legionella* species in clinical specimens has been the inability to type *L. pneumophila* for epidemiologic purposes if the organism fails to grow. This is now possible using a nested sequence-based typing (n-SBT) method. Descriptions of primers and detailed protocols are available online and can be accessed by contacting the database curators at the UK Health Security.

Because *Legionella Spp.* are commonly found in water, contamination of almost any molecular reagent with *Legionella* nucleic acid is a concern. False-positive NAATs for *Legionella Spp.* have been attributed to contaminated commercially produced "pure" water and nucleic acid extraction columns. Since sequencing of false-positive products yields *Legionella* species sequences, the possibility of contamination cannot be excluded by the ability to sequence the product and assign it to a particular *Legionella Spp.* In the case of extraction column contamination, only a few columns of the same lot may be contaminated and not the entire lot. This means that multiple negative controls are required for optimal specificity, including extraction controls as well as no-template controls. Changing reagents or using specific DNA extractors may help reduce extraneous contamination. The false-positive reactions due to reagent contamination are usually due to low levels of contaminants, making reducing the number of amplification cycles one way to reduce the chances of a false positive reaction. Finally, contamination of specimens with tap water containing *Legionella Spp.* is a concern and has been reported to result in pseudo-outbreaks of LD related to bronchoscopy, for both culture and DNA detection methods.

101- Select the incorrect choice concerning value of PCR test for diagnosis of LD:

- a) Serum is not preferred to lower respiratory secretion
- b) At least 80% of results are true positive
- c) 10% of results are false positive
- d) The negative predictive value is 30%

102- Which gene is used in PCR to differentiate *Legionella pneumophila* from other species?

- a) 16S *rRNA*
- b) 23S *rRNA*
- c) *mip*
- d) *wzm*

103- According to the text, what kind of PCR is more appropriate in the laboratories that process specimens from immunocompromised patients?

- a) Uniplex
- b) Multiplex targeting 3 genes
- c) PCR targeting *wzm* and *mip*
- d) Captured PCR

104- In doing PCR for *Legionella*, all the following suggestions are correct and need to be checked to reduce the false positivity except:

- a) Use multiple negative controls in all test
- b) Changing the DNA extraction column
- c) Avoid contamination of specimen with tap water
- d) Increase the number of amplification cycle

105- The most reliable method for detection and identification of uncultivable *Leginella Spp* in this text appears to be:

- a) n-SBT
- b) NAAT
- c) Multiplex PCR
- d) NASBA

Passage2: *Francisella tularensis* Antimicrobial Susceptibilities

Francisella tularensis infections are treatable with antibiotics. Antibiotics used to treat tularemia include streptomycin, gentamicin, doxycycline, and ciprofloxacin. All naturally occurring isolates of *F. tularensis* to date have been susceptible to aminoglycosides, tetracyclines, and fluoroquinolones. The risk for development of antibiotic resistance in clinical disease is low, as tularemia is an end-stage disease and is not transmitted from person to person. Treatment failures in tularemia patients correlate with a delay in the initiation of antibiotics, rather than development of resistance. Lymph node suppuration, which is nonresponsive to all classes of antibiotics, can develop in these cases, and recovery times can be greater than 70 days. β -Lactam antibiotics are not used for treatment of tularemia, as *F. tularensis* strains produce a class A β -lactamase, FTU-1. β -Lactam resistance in *F. tularensis* appears to be limited to penicillins; *in vitro* MIC determinations indicate that FTU-1 does not confer resistance to other β -lactams, including first- and second-generation cephalosporins. Although third-generation cephalosporins have been shown to be active against *F. tularensis* *in vitro*, clinical experience indicates that ceftriaxone is not effective for treatment of tularemia. *F. tularensis* subsp. *holarctica* strains from Central and Eastern Europe and Asia are naturally resistant to erythromycin and other macrolides. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) of *F. tularensis* is not performed in clinical microbiology laboratories because of safety concerns and because resistance to antibiotics used for clinical treatment of tularemia has never been reported. The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) has published interpretative criteria and quality control limits for broth microdilution of *F. tularensis* using cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton medium supplemented with 2% defined growth supplement.

106- Based on the text, which of the following statements is correct about infection of *F. tularensis*?

- a) *F. tularensis* intrinsically is resistant to minocycline
- b) Tularemia transmitted from person to person
- c) Treatment failures occurred due to the antibiotic resistance
- d) Recovery time can be long due to suppuration of lymph node

107- β -Lactam antibiotics are not used for treatment of tularemia, because:

- a) *F. tularensis* produce FTU-1 beta-lactamases that confer resistance to all beta-lactams.
- b) Beta -lactam resistance is not limited to penicillins.
- c) Third- generation cephalosporins have been shown to be active against *F. tularensis in-vitro* but not effective *in-vivo*.
- d) Class A beta-lactamase producer *F. tularensis* confer resistance to first and second generation cephalosporins.

108- Which of these antibiotics is not used for treatment of tularemia?

- a) Streptomycin b) Ceftriaxone c) Ciprofloxacin d) Gentamicin

109- Based on the text, which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- a) AST of *F. tularensis* is not performed in clinical microbiology laboratories because of safety concerns.
- b) AST of *F. tularensis* is not performed in clinical microbiology laboratories because resistance to antibiotics used for clinical treatment of tularemia has never been reported.
- c) According to CLSI recommendation, AST is performed only for penicillin by broth microdilution methods, using cation-adjusted Mueller-Hinton medium.
- d) CLSI has published interpretative criteria and quality control limits for broth micro-dilution of *F. tularensis*.

110- *F. tularensis* subsp. *holarctica* strains from Central and Eastern Europe and Asia are naturally resistant to these antibiotics except:

- a) Azithromycin b) Doxycycline c) Clarithromycin d) Erythromycin

■ Part two: Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences, choosing the most appropriate answer (a, b, c, or d).

- 111- Infections following prosthetic heart valve insertion are noted in a hospital. Methicillin-resistant strains of which of the following species are associated with the condition?
- S. epidermidis*
 - S. saprophyticus*
 - S. haemolyticus*
 - S. salivarius*
- 112- Fourteen students attending college in Virginia report to the campus Health Clinic with similar symptoms over a 2 week period. Campus Healthcare Providers observe that all the students are experiencing a chronic cough (more than 3- day duration), a persistent headache, and an elevated temperature (average 38° C). A history reveals that the campus outbreak is limited to residents of a single dormitory. A resident director of that same dormitory had been hospitalized the previous month with Stevens Johnson syndrome. Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs are sent to the Center for Disease Control and prevention (CDC) for quantitative polymerase chain reaction. A key feature of the pathogen causing this outbreak is that it:
- Contains mycolic acid
 - Is covered with hemagglutinin
 - Is encapsulated
 - Lacks a cell wall
- 113- Which of the following bacteria has genomes consisting of one circular DNA molecules?
- Brucella melitensis*
 - Streptobacillus moniliformis*
 - Vibrio cholerae*
 - Burkholderia pseudomallei*
- 114- A previously healthy 51-year-old woman who works as a meat packer complains of 1 month history of fatigue, myalgia, and intermittent fever, which seems to get better during the night. In the last week, she has also been experiencing arthralgia, especially in her hips. Her temperature is 38.4°C and her physical examination is unremarkable. Blood cultures are obtained, and after 2 days, the gram- stain shows small gram-negative coccobacilli. Which of the following pathogens is most likely responsible for her symptoms?
- Bacillus anthracis*
 - Bartonella henselae*
 - Brucella abortus*
 - Pasteurella multocida*
- 115- A 13 months old infant in Bastak develops watery diarrhea. His mother brings him to the clinic after she notices he has been less active than normal. On examination, the child is restless and irritable. He is afebrile, his eyes appear slightly sunken, and skin turgor is poor. Stool from the boy grows a lactose positive, sorbitol positive organism on MacConkey agar that grows best at 37°C. Which of the following is the most likely causative agent ?
- Campylobacter jejuni*
 - Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*
 - Enteropathogenic *E. coli*
 - Shigella sonnei*

توجه! اگر این پاسخنامه متعلق به شما نیست، مسئول جلسه را آگاه سازید. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پر رنگ در بیضی مربوطه مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود. نحوه علامتگذاری: صحیح ● غلط ✖

لطفاً در این مستطیل ها هیچگونه علامتی ننویسید.

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٢٧٨	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٧٩	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٠	د	ج	ب	الف

٢٨١	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٢	د	ح	ب	الف
٢٨٣	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٤	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٥	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٦	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٧	د	ح	ب	الف
٢٨٨	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٨٩	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٠	د	ج	ب	الف

٢٩١	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٢	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٣	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٤	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٥	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٦	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٧	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٨	د	ج	ب	الف
٢٩٩	د	ج	ب	الف
٣٠٠	د	ج	ب	الف