Virology for second year MD students – School of Medicine – the University of Jordan

Malik Sallam, MD, PhD

Activity for the 4th lecture (in-campus)

Please read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False:

1. A patient with chronic hepatitis C begins a course of direct-acting antivirals. Complete clearance of hepatitis C virus is an achievable endpoint. **True**
2. Vaccination to prevent virus infections stimulates the immune system, and it provides faster protection compared to passive immunization. **False**
3. Infection control measures in hospitals fall under the category of non-pharmaceutical intervention strategies for the prevention of virus infections. **True**
4. You are a resident doctor working at a night shift in the emergency room. A patient with mild viral illness insisted on receiving antibiotics. Giving antibiotics can shorten symptom duration and is justified despite its cost. **False**
5. A patient with dehydration from a viral infection should primarily receive antiviral drugs rather than fluids. **False**
6. Antiviral drugs are capable of reducing both the duration and severity of some viral infections. **True**
7. High cost, resistance, and side effects are considered major limitations to the widespread use of antiviral drugs. **True**
8. Passive immunization protects individuals by providing externally generated antibodies rather than stimulating their own immune response. **True**
9. The use of specific antibodies from immune individuals exemplifies active immunization. **False**

10. Personal protective equipment such as masks is considered a pharmaceutical method of preventing viral infections. **False**
11. Live attenuated, inactivated, mRNA, and subunit vaccines differ in biological composition but not in their classification as active immunization to prevent viral infections. **True**
12. Antibodies transferred from the mother to the newborn via breast milk are examples of active immunization. **False**
13. Vaccination to prevent virus infections is considered as the gold standard approach since it provides the most reliable form of long-term protection from these infections. **True**
14. Natural immunity is less effective compared to active immunization. **False**
15. Passive immunization is unsuitable for generating short-term protection from virus infections. **False**
16. Behavioral interventions to prevent virus infections reduce infection risk but do not contribute to immune memory. **True**
17. Since vaccination is the gold standard, behavioral interventions are unnecessary for effective prevention of virus infections. **False**
18. If a treatment for a virus infection reduces symptoms but does not alter the virus itself, it is considered symptomatic treatment. **True**
19. Since antibiotics are ineffective against viruses, using antibiotics in viral infections increases the therapeutic value without any associated harm. **False**
20. Interferons have non-specific broad-spectrum antiviral activity and can be used to treat a wide range of virus infections. **True**

Good luck!