

الأسئلة شوي زينة وبدها حد مركزز منيح 🐸🐸 صلي عالنبى وبسم الله بلش/ي حل

1. Passive immunization mainly works by:

- A. Stimulating memory B cells
 - B. Providing ready-made antibodies
 - C. Activating cytotoxic T cells
 - D. Inducing interferon release
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2. Which of the following is an example of passive immunization?

- A. MMR vaccine
 - B. Hepatitis B vaccine
 - C. Anti-rabies immunoglobulin
 - D. Influenza vaccine
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3. Which intervention leads to immune memory formation?

- A. Wearing a mask
 - B. Hand washing
 - C. Vaccination
 - D. Social distancing
-

4. Which treatment targets the virus itself?

- A. Antipyretics
- B. Analgesics
- C. Antiviral drugs

D. Intravenous fluids

5. Symptomatic treatment in viral infections aims to:

- A. Eliminate the virus
 - B. Prevent viral entry
 - C. Relieve patient symptoms
 - D. Induce immune memory
-

6. Why are antibiotics not recommended in viral infections?

- A. They suppress immunity
 - B. They increase viral mutation
 - C. They are ineffective and cause resistance
 - D. They worsen viral replication
-

7. Which is a major limitation of antiviral drugs?

- A. Delayed onset of symptoms
 - B. High cost and resistance
 - C. Lack of specificity
 - D. Poor absorption
-

8. Interferons are part of which immune system arm?

- A. Adaptive immunity
- B. Humoral immunity
- C. Innate immunity
- D. Passive immunity

9. Interferons are considered broad-spectrum because they:

- A. Act against bacteria and viruses
- B. Act against many different viruses
- C. Target viral capsids
- D. Generate immune memory

10. Which vaccine type contains a weakened live virus?

- A. Inactivated vaccine
- B. Subunit vaccine
- C. Live attenuated vaccine
- D. mRNA vaccine

11. Antibodies passed to an infant via breast milk are an example of:

- A. Active immunization
- B. Artificial immunity
- C. Passive immunity
- D. Vaccination

12. Natural immunity is best described as:

- A. Always weaker than vaccination
 - B. Short-lived and ineffective
 - C. Effective but acquired through infection
 - D. Unable to produce memory cells
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13. Behavioral interventions prevent viral infection by:

- A. Activating immune memory
 - B. Blocking viral replication
 - C. Reducing exposure to the virus
 - D. Producing antibodies
-

14. Which provides immediate but temporary protection?

- A. Live attenuated vaccine
 - B. Inactivated vaccine
 - C. Passive immunization
 - D. Behavioral measures
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15. Vaccination is considered active immunization because it:

- A. Provides antibodies directly
 - B. Eliminates viruses immediately
 - C. Stimulates the host immune system
 - D. Acts without antigen exposure
-

16. Which treatment is considered symptomatic?

- A. Ribavirin
 - B. Interferon
 - C. Paracetamol
 - D. Oseltamivir
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17. Which statement about antibiotics in viral infections is correct?

- A. They shorten disease duration
 - B. They prevent complications
 - C. They cause unnecessary harm
 - D. They stimulate immunity
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18. Why do behavioral interventions not create immune memory?

- A. They kill viruses directly
 - B. They avoid immune system activation
 - C. They weaken immune cells
 - D. They suppress antibodies
-

19. Which of the following best defines interferons?

- A. Virus-specific antibodies
 - B. Broad antiviral cytokines
 - C. Antibiotic alternatives
 - D. Vaccines
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20. Which method provides the most reliable long-term protection against viruses?

- A. Antibiotics
 - B. Antivirals
 - C. Vaccination
 - D. Symptomatic treatment
-

Answers

- 1. B

- 2. C
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. C
- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. B
- 20. C

کمان ۲۰ سوال للاحتياط يلا بسم الله

1. Which statement best explains why passive immunization fails to induce long-term protection?

- A. Antibodies degrade too quickly in plasma
- B. Passive antibodies fail to neutralize viruses
- C. Memory B and T cells are not generated
- D. Antibody affinity is lower than endogenous antibodies

2. A patient receives anti-rabies immunoglobulin after a dog bite. Which immune mechanism is primarily responsible for protection?

- A. Activation of cytotoxic T lymphocytes
- B. Formation of memory plasma cells
- C. Immediate neutralization of viral particles

D. Interferon-mediated antiviral state

3. Which of the following interventions directly contributes to immune memory formation?

- A. Wearing face masks
 - B. Administration of live attenuated vaccine
 - C. Post-exposure immunoglobulin injection
 - D. Hand hygiene
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4. Which characteristic best distinguishes antiviral drugs from symptomatic treatment?

- A. Ability to relieve fever
 - B. Reduction of viral replication
 - C. Rapid onset of action
 - D. Lower incidence of resistance
-

5. Which statement correctly describes a limitation of antiviral therapy?

- A. Ineffectiveness during early infection
 - B. Absence of viral resistance
 - C. Target specificity for viral replication steps
 - D. High cost limiting population-wide use
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6. Why is antibiotic misuse in viral infections clinically harmful?

- A. It enhances viral replication
- B. It suppresses host interferon production
- C. It promotes antimicrobial resistance

D. It prevents antibody production

7. Which scenario represents symptomatic rather than etiologic treatment?

A. Oseltamivir for influenza

B. Ribavirin for RSV

C. Paracetamol for viral fever

D. Interferon therapy for hepatitis

8. Interferons exert antiviral effects primarily by:

A. Neutralizing extracellular viruses

B. Blocking viral attachment

C. Inducing an antiviral state in host cells

D. Destroying infected cells directly

9. Which feature best explains why interferons are considered non-specific antivirals?

A. They target viral capsid proteins

B. They inhibit host ribosomes

C. They act against multiple unrelated viruses

D. They stimulate antibody class switching

10. Which vaccination type carries the highest theoretical risk in immunocompromised patients?

A. Subunit vaccine

B. Inactivated vaccine

C. mRNA vaccine

D. Live attenuated vaccine

11. Passive immunity acquired through breastfeeding is best described as:

- A. Artificial active immunity
 - B. Natural active immunity
 - C. Natural passive immunity
 - D. Artificial passive immunity
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12. Which statement regarding natural immunity is MOST accurate?

- A. Always weaker than vaccine-induced immunity
 - B. Does not involve memory cell formation
 - C. Often robust but acquired at the cost of disease
 - D. Short-lived due to lack of affinity maturation
-

13. Behavioral interventions fail to induce immune memory because they:

- A. Prevent antigen presentation
 - B. Block antibody synthesis
 - C. Avoid immune system activation
 - D. Suppress innate immunity
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14. Which factor most limits widespread antiviral use at the population level?

- A. Delayed immune response
 - B. Narrow therapeutic index
 - C. High cost and resistance development
 - D. Lack of viral specificity
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15. Which clinical situation best justifies passive immunization?

- A. Long-term prevention of measles
 - B. Immediate protection after viral exposure
 - C. Induction of herd immunity
 - D. Booster dose administration
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16. Which intervention provides immediate but temporary protection against viral infection?

- A. Inactivated vaccine
 - B. Live attenuated vaccine
 - C. Immunoglobulin administration
 - D. Behavioral modification
-

17. Which statement about interferon therapy is TRUE?

- A. Virus-specific targeting
 - B. Lack of systemic side effects
 - C. Broad antiviral activity
 - D. Induction of immune memory
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18. Why is vaccination considered the gold standard for viral prevention?

- A. It eliminates viral reservoirs
 - B. It provides long-term immune memory
 - C. It replaces behavioral interventions
 - D. It guarantees sterilizing immunity
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19. Which outcome is MOST likely if antibiotics are routinely prescribed for viral infections?

- A. Reduced symptom duration
 - B. Improved antiviral immunity
 - C. Increased bacterial resistance
 - D. Faster viral clearance
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20. Which statement best differentiates active from passive immunization?

- A. Duration of antibody circulation
 - B. Source of antigen exposure
 - C. Presence of immune memory
 - D. Route of administration
-

Answers

- 1. C
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. C
- 10. D
- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. C

