

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

