

# Infectious Diseases: Transmission, Pathogenesis & Resistance

Microbiology · Answer Key · 18 Questions

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**1. What is a key distinction of infectious diseases compared to other pathologies?**

- A) They have a specific causative agent.**
- B) They are always fatal.
- C) They are not preventable.
- D) They are caused by genetic mutations.

**2. According to Koch's postulates, what must the isolated microorganism do when introduced to a healthy, susceptible host?**

- A) Cause the same disease.**
- B) Cause no effect.
- C) Improve the host's immunity.
- D) Cause a different disease.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences individual differences in clinical presentations of infectious diseases?**

- A) Personal health conditions
- B) Genetic predisposition
- C) Geographic location**
- D) Immune system status

**4. Which of the following is NOT an agent of infectious diseases?**

- A) Bacteria
- B) Viruses
- C) Miceti (Fungi)
- D) Prions**

**5. What is the term for diseases transmitted from animals to humans?**

- A) Zoonosis**
- B) Anthrax
- C) Mycosis
- D) Parasitosis

**6. What type of transmission occurs when a microorganism is eliminated through feces and ingested by another individual?**

- A) Fecal-oral**
- B) Airborne
- C) Parenteral
- D) Vertical

**7. What is the name of the droplets involved in airborne transmission of diseases?**

**A) Goccioline di Flugge**

- B) Aerosol particles
- C) Blood droplets
- D) Saliva particles

**8. Which of the following is NOT considered a mechanism of defense against inhaled microorganisms?**

- A) Vibrissae and cilia
- B) BALT and mucus

**C) Skin barrier**

- D) Enzymatic activity

**9. Which of the following diseases is NOT transmitted via the fecal-oral route?**

- A) Hepatitis A
- B) Salmonellosis
- C) Rotavirus

**D) Influenza**

**10. In the context of zoonoses, what role does the animal often play?**

**A) Reservoir**

- B) Victim
- C) Host
- D) Vector

**11. What is parenteral apparent transmission of disease?**

**A) Transmission via blood transfusions**

- B) Transmission via shared utensils
- C) Transmission via the air
- D) Transmission via sexual contact

**12. What is the difference between colonization and infection?**

**A) Colonization does not activate the immune response; infection does.**

- B) Infection does not activate the immune response; colonization does.
- C) Colonization always leads to disease; infection does not.
- D) Infection always leads to disease; colonization does not.

**13. What is an endogenous infection?**

**A) Infection caused by microorganisms already present in the body.**

- B) Infection caused by external pathogens.
- C) Infection caused by vectors.
- D) Infection caused by climate change.

**14. Which route of transmission has the highest probability of becoming pandemic according to the Lancet study?**

- A) Airborne**
- B) Direct contact
- C) Vectors
- D) Fecal-oral

**15. What does MIC (Minimum Inhibitory Concentration) measure?**

- A) The minimum concentration of antibiotic to inhibit bacterial growth**
- B) The maximum concentration of antibiotic to kill bacteria
- C) The minimum concentration of antibiotic to kill bacteria
- D) The breakpoint of an antibiotic.

**16. What is the breakpoint clinico?**

- A) The MIC value that separates sensitive from resistant bacteria**
- B) The minimum concentration of an antibiotic
- C) The maximum concentration of an antibiotic
- D) The growth rate of a bacterium

**17. What does pharmacokinetics study?**

- A) How the body affects the drug**
- B) How the drug affects the body
- C) The drug's chemical composition
- D) The drug's origin

**18. What is indirect damage caused by a microorganism?**

- A) Damage mediated by the immune response**
- B) Direct cell destruction
- C) No damage at all
- D) Genetic mutation