

Test 5 Practice Questions

Studying for this section is similar to previous sections, except it may be easy to mix up what pathogen goes with a certain disease or what symptoms belong to a certain disease, etc. I would study each disease as a whole; treat each as if it is a story unfolding. Some students find it helpful to create a chart that has diseases by row and disease characteristics by column. This makes quick reference and last minute cramming (which of course you should not do!) easier.

HIV

1. Review the HIV life cycle. What do these proteins do?
 - a. gp120
 - b. gp41
 - c. Reverse transcriptase
 - d. Integrase
 - e. Protease
2. Name the four stages of HIV infection. Draw a graph that charts the following through the four stages:
 - a. HIV levels in circulation
 - b. Helper T cell count
 - c. Antibody count
3. Describe nucleoside analogs and virus decoys in HIV treatment.
4. What country would expect the highest rate per capita of HIV infection?
 - a. Colombia
 - b. France
 - c. Mongolia
 - d. Serbia
 - e. South Africa
5. All of the following explain HIV's pathogenicity *except*:
 - a. Antigenic variation in spikes
 - b. Exotoxins
 - c. High mutation rate
 - d. Immune suppression
 - e. Latency in infection

Other diseases

1. What disease is caused by the same pathogen that causes shingles?
 - a. Pediculosis
 - b. Chicken pox
 - c. Polio
 - d. Giardiasis
 - e. Gonorrhea
2. What disease describes variants by the viral spikes H and N?
 - a. Chicken pox

- b. Flu
 - c. HIV
 - d. Hepatitis
 - e. Herpes
3. Elephantiasis is most associated with which disease?
 - a. Filariasis
 - b. Bacterial meningitis
 - c. Trypanosomiasis
 - d. Candidiasis
 - e. Bacterial endocarditis
 4. A female patient presents with vaginal discharge. She is not sexually active but has recently been put on antibiotics. What disease does she have?
 - a. Genital herpes
 - b. HIV infection
 - c. Gonorrhea
 - d. Candidiasis
 - e. Pseudomonas dermatitis
 5. What patient is most vulnerable to polio?
 - a. 3 year old boy from the Congo
 - b. 17 year old girl from Korea
 - c. 23 year old Bio 6 student at Cabrillo College
 - d. 65 year old woman from Chile
 - e. 45 year old man from Sudan
 6. Antibiotics is most effective against what disease?
 - a. Dermatomycosis
 - b. Filariasis
 - c. Gonorrhea
 - d. Hepatitis
 - e. Polio
 7. Describe the life cycle of *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 8. What are some risk factors for bacterial endocarditis?
 9. Describe the event in tooth decay
 10. What is the difference between the Salk and Sabin vaccines?
 11. How do you treat pediculosis?
 12. "Mama always said, 'Life is like a box of _____. You never know what you're gonna get.'" – F. Gump.
 13. What procedure is used to determine the etiology of meningitis? Describe this procedure.
 14. Describe the treatment for trypanosomiasis. Give some reasons why current treatments and prevention are not satisfactory. What socioeconomic factors are at play?

Best of luck on Test 5!!!