

MOC MMB – Medical Microbiology (Mandatory 150-Question Module)

• Acanthamoeba	• Kaposi sarcoma; virus
• Acanthamoeba cysts	• Kirby-Bauer test
• actinomyces	• Klebsiella
• adenoviruses	• Leishmania spp.
• AIDS; lung infections	• M. kansasii
• Alternaria spp.; morphology	• M. kansasii; growth characteristics
• amebic meningoencephalitis	• M. leprae
• amphotericin B; mechanism of action	• M. marinum
• antibiotic therapy; culture	• M. marinum; culture
• antigenic variation in viruses; significance	• M. tuberculosis; clinical presentation
• Aspergillus spp.; amphotericin resistance	• M. tuberculosis; cording
• Aspergillus spp.; diagnostic assays	• M. tuberculosis; growth characteristics
• Aspergillus spp.; morphology	• malaria; stat testing
• bacterial vaginosis; treatment	• melt curve analysis
• Balantidium coli	• metapneumovirus.
• Bartonella spp.	• Microsporium spp.
• biosafety level 3 organisms	• molluscum contagiosum
• Blastomyces spp.; gram stain	• MRC-5 culture; cytopathic effects
• blastomycosis	• multilocus enzyme electrophoresis.
• blood culture; best collection methods	• Mycobacteria growth characteristics; incubation temps
• Bordetella spp.; diagnosis	• Mycobacteria; antimicrobial susceptibility testing
• Borrelia spp.	• Mycobacteria; cytokine based blood tests
• Brucella; biosafety	• Mycobacteria; gamma interferon test
• Brugia malayi	• Mycobacteria; iron uptake test
• Buruli ulcer	• Mycobacteria; photochromogenicity; scotochromogenicity
• C. krusei; drug resistance	• Mycobacteria; risk factors
• CAMP test	• Mycobacterium spp.; clinical presentation; sites of infection
• Candida spp.; morphology	• Mycobacterium spp.; isolate identification
• Candida spp.; treatment	• Mycobacterium spp; staining characteristics
• Cardiobacterium spp.	• Negri bodies
• Chagas disease; tissue morphology	• Nocardia spp.; acid-fast stain
• Chilomastix mesnili cyst	• nosocomial infections
• Cladophialophora spp.	• nucleic acid amplification; interpretation;
• Clostridium perfringens gangrene	• optochin test; QC
• coagulase test	• papillomaviruses; koilocytes
• Coxiella spp.; serology	• Paragonimus spp.
• Cryptococcus spp.; CSF; stains	• Parvovirus; bone marrow
• Cryptococcus spp.; treatment	• PCR; annealing temperature
• Cryptosporidium oocyst	• PCR; inhibition
• Cryptosporidium spp.	• PCR; intercalating dyes; SYBR green
• Cystoisospora oocyst	• penicillin resistance
• Cytomegalovirus; cytopathic effect	• Penicillium spp.; morphology
• dermatophyte cultures; media additives	• Plasmodium malariae
• dimorphic fungi; mold phase; temperature	• Plasmodium ovale

• Diphylobothrium latum	• Plasmodium spp.; life cycles
• Dracunculiasis	• Plasmodium vivax
• E. coli O157:H7	• Plasmodium; gametocyte
• Endolimax sp.	• Pneumocystis spp.
• Entamoeba coli cyst	• probe-based solution hybridization
• Entamoeba spp.	• Proteus species; antibiotic resistance
• Enterobacteriaceae	• Prototheca spp.
• epidemic typhus	• Rhizopus spp.; clinical
• Epidermophyton spp.	• Rhizopus spp.; GMS stain
• Escherichia spp.	• Rhodococcus
• Escherichia spp. isolation	• Rickettsia spp.; vasculitis
• false positive molecular assay	• Schistosoma spp.; eggs
• Finegoldia magna	• secondary tuberculosis
• fungal blood culture	• Serratia spp.
• fungal cell walls	• Sporothrix spp.; morphology
• Fusarium spp.	• Streptococcus pneumoniae
• Fusobacterium	• syphilis
• germ-tube test	• Taenia ssp.
• Giardia spp.	• Taenia; eggs in stool
• gram positive organisms	• Toxoplasma; serology
• Gram stain; reporting	• Trichinella; peripheral blood
• Haemophilus spp.	• Trichophyton tonsurans; morphology
• Herpes; therapy	• Trypanosoma spp.; blood smear
• Histoplasma spp.; morphology	• TSI and urea agar reactions
• HIV Western blot interpretation	• vancomycin resistant Enterococcus, VanB
• HIV; CD4 counts and viremia	• Varicella zoster
• HIV; fourth generation immunoassays	• Vibrio spp.
• Hookworm, Enterobius eggs	• Whipple disease; special stains
• intracytoplasmic bacteria; leukocytes	• Yersinia spp.
• JC virus; brain biopsy	