

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

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

• E. coli O157:H7	• Plasmodium vivax
• Endolimax sp.	• Plasmodium; gametocyte
• Entamoeba coli cyst	• Pneumocystis spp.
• Entamoeba spp.	• Proteus species; antibiotic resistance
• epidemic typhus	• Prototheca spp.
• Epidermophyton spp.	• Rhizopus spp.; clinical
• Escherichia spp.	• Rhizopus spp.; GMS stain
• Escherichia spp. isolation	• Rickettsia spp.; treatment
• fungal blood culture	• Rickettsia spp.; vasculitis
• fungal cell walls	• Schistosoma spp.; eggs
• Fusarium spp.	• secondary tuberculosis
• Fusobacterium	• Serratia spp.
• germ-tube test	• smallpox; clinical
• Giardia spp.	• specimen rejection criteria; sputum
• gram positive organisms	• Sporothrix spp.; morphology
• Gram stain; reporting	• Taenia ssp.
• group B strep culture; pregnancy	• Taenia; eggs in stool
• Haemophilus spp.	• Toxoplasma; serology
• Herpes; therapy	• Trichinella; peripheral blood
• Histoplasma spp.	• Trichophyton tonsurans; morphology
• Histoplasma spp.; morphology	• Trypanosoma spp.; blood smear
• HIV Western blot interpretation	• TSI and urea agar reactions
• HIV; CD4 counts and viremia	• vancomycin
• HIV; fourth generation immunoassays	• Varicella-zoster virus; CPE
• HIV; viral load testing	• Vibrio spp.
• Hookworm, Enterobius eggs	• Whipple disease; special stains
• intracytoplasmic bacteria; leukocytes	• Yersinia spp.