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American Society of Microbiology ABMM Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

NEW QUESTION # 80

A clinical microbiology laboratory is performing quality control on Gram stain reagents. A control slide containing *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* shows both organisms staining purple after the complete staining procedure. The MOST likely cause of this error is:

- A. Omission of the iodine mordant.
- B. Insufficient washing after crystal violet.
- C. Over-decolorization with alcohol-acetone.
- D. Insufficient application of crystal violet.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 81

A patient develops a vesicular rash on their hands and feet, accompanied by fever and oral ulcers. The MOST likely causative agent is:

- A. Coxsackievirus A
- B. Varicella-zoster virus
- C. Measles virus
- D. Herpes simplex virus

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 82

A 30-year-old female who recently returned from a hiking trip in the northeastern United States presents to her physician with a two-week history of a slowly expanding, erythematous rash with central clearing on her thigh. She also reports intermittent fatigue, arthralgias, and mild headache. Serological testing reveals a positive IgM and IgG response to *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Which of the following mechanisms is MOST significant in the pathogenesis of the clinical manifestations observed in this patient?

- A. Intracellular replication within macrophages leading to disseminated infection
- B. Evasion of phagocytosis through a thick polysaccharide capsule
- C. Induction of a strong pro-inflammatory cytokine response by the host
- D. Production of potent exotoxins leading to direct tissue damage

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 83

Metagenomic analysis of a bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) sample from a patient with severe pneumonia reveals a complex microbial community with a high abundance of both bacterial and fungal sequences. This approach is particularly useful in identifying:

- A. The specific antibiotic susceptibility profile of the predominant bacterial pathogen.
- B. The relative proportions of different immune cell populations in the BAL fluid.
- C. The presence of fastidious or unculturable pathogens that may be missed by traditional methods.
- D. The presence of specific virulence factors expressed by the identified pathogens.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 84

During a primary infection with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), the virus establishes latency in B lymphocytes. The transition from lytic to latent infection is tightly regulated by viral gene expression. Which of the following viral proteins is crucial for the establishment and maintenance of EBV latency and is a key target in EBV-associated lymphomas?

- A. Early antigen (EA)
- B. Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA1)

- Answer: B**

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