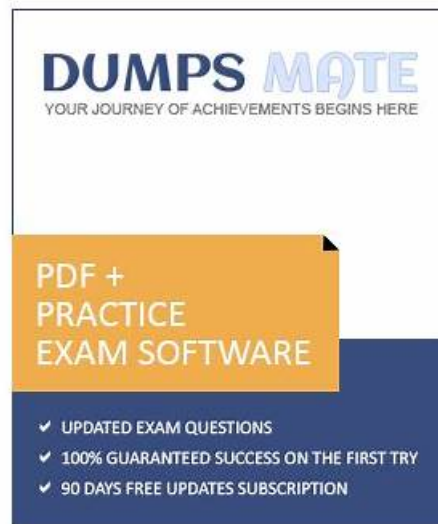


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American Society of Microbiology ABMM Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

The primary mechanism of action of aminoglycoside antibiotics, such as gentamicin, involves:

- A. Inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to penicillin-binding proteins
- B. Inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV
- C. Disruption of bacterial cell membrane integrity
- **D. Inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 30S ribosomal subunit**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 24

A clinical microbiology laboratory is investigating a cluster of bloodstream infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*. To differentiate between community-associated (CA-MRSA) and healthcare-associated (HA-MRSA) strains, they may look for the presence of:

- A. Pantone-Valentine leukocidin (PVL) toxin genes, which are exclusively found in HA-MRSA.
- B. Resistance to non-beta-lactam antibiotics, which is more common in CA-MRSA.
- **C. Specific staphylococcal cassette chromosome *mec* (SCC*mec*) types, such as SCC*mec* IV or V in CA-MRSA.**
- D. The *mecA* gene, which is common to both CA-MRSA and HA-MRSA.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 25

A patient with a history of solid organ transplantation develops diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Stool studies are negative for bacterial pathogens and *C. difficile* toxins. Colonoscopy reveals characteristic cytomegalic inclusion bodies in colonic biopsies. The MOST likely causative agent is:

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Norovirus
- **C. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)**
- D. Rotavirus

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 26

A clinical microbiology laboratory is performing antimicrobial susceptibility testing using the broth microdilution method. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) is determined by:

- A. The highest concentration of antibiotic that allows visible growth after 24 hours of incubation.
- **B. Subculturing the clear wells from the MIC assay onto antibiotic-free media and determining the lowest concentration that results in no bacterial growth.**
- C. The lowest concentration of antibiotic that inhibits visible growth after 24 hours of incubation.
- D. Comparing the zone of inhibition around antibiotic disks to standardized tables.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 27

A patient with a history of neutropenia following chemotherapy develops a rapidly progressive pneumonia. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid reveals septate hyphae with acute angle (45-degree) branching. The MOST likely diagnosis is invasive pulmonary aspergillosis caused by:

- A. *Mucor* species
- B. *Rhizopus* species
- **C. *Aspergillus fumigatus***

- Answer: C**

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