

Bacterial and Rickettsial Infections

(Weedon Chapter 23)

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Correct associations with Staphylococcal Scalded Skin Syndrome include all except:

- A. Frequent co-infection with exotoxin-producing streptococci
- B. Production of exfoliative toxin A and B
- C. Relatively better prognosis in children
- D. Usual sparing of mucosa membranes
- E. Subcorneal splitting of the epidermis

Answer A

Correct associations with Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome include all except:

- A. Necrotizing fasciitis
- B. Ecthyma gangrenosum
- C. Streptococcal bacteremia in >50% of cases
- D. May have co-infection with coagulase-positive staphylococcus
- E. DIF may show intercellular IgA

Answer E

DIF is usually negative.

Histopathological tissue reactions associated with *Mycobacterium leprosum* include all except:

- A. Non-caseating granulomas
- B. Fibrohistiocytic tumor
- C. Vasculitis
- D. Perineural lymphocytic infiltrate
- E. Interface dermatitis

Answer E

An interface dermatitis is not a classically described histopathology associated with Leprosy and its variants.

Match the following

Disease	Histopathology
Granuloma inguinale	Michaelis-Gutmann bodies
Chancroid	Serology most useful to establish diagnosis
Rhinoscleroma	Donovan bodies
Cat-Scratch disease	Organisms positive with Giemsa or silver impregnation
Malakoplakia	Organism may also cause verruga peruana
Lymphogranuloma venereum	Mikulicz cells

Answers

Disease	Characteristic
Granuloma inguinale	Donovan bodies
Chancroid	Organisms positive with Giemsa or silver impregnation
Rhinoscleroma	Mikulicz cells
Cat-Scratch disease	Organism may also cause verruga peruana
Malakoplakia	Michaelis-Gutmann bodies
Lymphogranuloma venereum	Serology most useful to establish diagnosis