



SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Applied Medical Sciences- Medical Microbiology

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:

1. A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 SBA MCQs. Ten unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.
2. If any other assessment format is used, the CAC must agree to its implementation (for example Short Answer Question (SAQ) or Modified Essay Question (MEQ) formats).

Passing Score:

1. The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.

Suggested References:

- Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 10th Edition. James Versalovic.
- Medical Microbiology, 8th Edition. Patrick Murray.
- Bailey & Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology, 13th Edition. Betty Forbes.
- Microbiology with Diseases by Body System, 4th Edition. Robert Bauman.
- Diagnostic Medical Parasitology, 5th Edition. Lynne S Garcia.

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.

Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage (%)
1	Lab Safety, Sterilization, Disinfection and Microscopy	8%
2	Quality Control, Handling of Specimens and Further Processing	8%
3	Culture Methods, Antimicrobial Investigations and Lab Ethics	8%
4	Clinical Bacteriology and Systematic Bacteriology- part-1,2	7%
5	Clinical Bacteriology and Systematic Bacteriology- part-3,4	10%
6	Clinical Bacteriology and Systematic Bacteriology- part-5	7%
7	Mol. and Emerging Technologies and Mycology	10%
8	Clinical Parasitology and Clinical Immunology	9%
9	Virology and Environmental Microbiology	7%
10	Infection Control	10%
11	Managerial Skills	8%
12	QC and Accreditation and Data handling	8%
Total		100%

Note:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-3% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.



Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K1 QUESTIONS

Question 1

Which of the following *Plasmodium* is a causative agent of malignant malaria?

- A. *P. vivax*
- B. *P. ovale*
- C. *P. malariae*
- D. *P. falciparum*



EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 50-year-old Indian man presents with abdominal pain and diarrhea. The blood and stool samples sent for analysis (see lab results and reports).

CBC results:

Test	Result	Normal Values
WBC	5.5	4.5–10.5 x 10 ⁹ /L
Neutrophils	54.7	40–60%
Lymphocytes	34.1	20–40 %
Monocytes	7.5	2–8 %
Eosinophils	3.0	1–4 %
Basophils	0.7	0.5–1 %
RBC	4.28	4.7–6.1 x 10 ¹² /L
HGB	9.7	13.5–17.5 gm/dL
HCT	29.9	42–52%
MCV	69.7	80–95 fl
MCH	22.6	27–31 pg
MCHC	32.4	32–36 gm/dL
RDW	18.4	11.5–14.5%
PLT	331	150–450 x 10 ⁹ /L
MPV	8.8	7.4–10.4 fl

Microscopic examination of stool:

Pus cell	+1	Nil
RBC	Nil	Nil
Mucous	++	
Parasite	Oval and thin shell with immature content. The size is 65 μm. There are 50 eggs/slide.	

Macroscopic examination of stool

Color: Dark brown Consistency: loose

Fecal Occult Blood:

Positive

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Filariasis
- B. Onchocerciasis
- C. Strongyloidiasis
- D. Ancylostomiasis