

 جامعة طنطا كلية الصيدلة	Tanta University Faculty of Pharmacy Department of Microbiology			
	Final Examination for Clinical Pharmacy Fourth Level Students			
	Instructor: Prof. Dr. T. EL-Banna Dr. M. EL-Bouseary	Course Title: Public Health & Preventive Medicine	Course Code: MD 710	
Date: 27/ 02/ 2021	First Term 2020 - 2021	Total Assessment Marks:75	Total pages:9	Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Please mark **ONE** correct statement at the corresponding number in the attached **ANSWER SHEET**. Answers elsewhere are **NOT** going to be considered (100 Points)

- (1) تأكد من وجود (٩) صفحة بالكراسة.
 (2) عند اكتشاف أى خطأ فى ترتيب الأوراق يجب الرجوع إلى أستاذ المادة.
 (3) امتحان الشفهى لجميع الطلاب بعد التحريرى مباشرة فى نفس اللجان

- 1) Applying health care measures are method(s) of level(s) of preventive medicine
 - a- Primary
 - b- Secondary
 - c- Tertiary
 - d- All of them
- 2) Functions of public health include formulation of public policies designed to
 - a- Identify health problems and priorities
 - b- Solve identified local and national health problems and priorities
 - c- Provide appropriate and cost- effective care including health promotion and disease prevention services to all population
 - d- All of them
- 3) Which of the following causative agents is NOT matched with the corresponding incubation period?
 - a- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* about 3 weeks
 - b- *Pasteurella pestis* (agent of plague) 10 days
 - c- Influenza A 1-3 days
 - d- Hepatitis E virus 6 weeks to 6 months
- 4) Analytic studies aim to
 - a- Identify casual relationships of factors associated with disease
 - b- Develop hypotheses about disease transmission
 - c- Follow secular trends of disease occurrence time
 - d- Probe cause and effect of disease
- 5) The present(s) the physical environment which acts as a reservoir of epidemiological cycle
 - a- Topographic features of a certain location
 - b- Geographic formations
 - c- Occupation
 - d- All of them
- 6) Out of objectives of epidemiology, the in order to develop a basis for prevention-programs
 - a- Identification of the etiology of diseases and the risk factors
 - b- Studying the natural history and prognosis of disease, as a goal of epidemiology
 - c- Determining the extent of disease found in the community
 - d- Evaluating new preventive and therapeutic measures and new modes of health care

- 7) Concerning the pathogenicity (from LOW to HIGH) of the infectious agents, which of the following patterns is most probably CORRECT?
- a- HCV - CMVs - Mumps- rhinoviruses
 - b- Mumps - Rhinoviruses - CMVs - HBV
 - c- CMVs - Mumps - HCV - Rhinoviruses
 - d- Mumps - HCV - CMVs - Rhinoviruses
- 8) Convalescent persistent carriers DO NOT include infected cases with
- a- EBV
 - b- HBV
 - c- Adenoviruses
 - d- CMVs
- 9) The exposed individual with the Duffy-negative phenotype is resistant to *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria invasion
- a- True
 - b- False
- 10) Variation in severity among different diseases correlates
- a- Virulence of causative agent
 - b- Dose of causative agent and site in the body at which it multiplies
 - c - Defense mechanisms of exposed host
 - d- All of them
- 11) Concerning the vaccines, which is WRONG?
- a- BCG vaccine; live attenuated, provides high immunity for 5- 15 years
 - b- Tetanus vaccine; killed, provides high immunity for 5- 15 years
 - c- TAB; live attenuated provides moderately protective immunity for max. 2 years
 - d- diphtheria; toxoid, provides almost absolute protection for 3-5 years
- 12) Recovery from all of the followings results in solid immunity EXCEPT
- a- Rickettsial diseases
 - b- Pertussis
 - c- Measles
 - d- Poliomyelitis
- 13) The crude death rate is the total number of deaths per year per 1000 people and calculated in % or in ratio out of the total population.
- a- True
 - b- False
- 14) Antitoxin sera are currently used for seroprophylaxis of all of the following EXCEPT
- a- Diphtheria
 - b- Tetanus
 - c- Gas gangrene
 - d- Botulism
- 15) Epizootic diseases with the risk of zoonotic spread in man
- a- Salmonellosis in rats
 - b- Brucellosis in cattle
 - c- Rabies in dogs and cats
 - d- All of them
- 16) In epidemiology, disease frequency can be measured by
- a- Prevalence rate
 - b- Secondary attack rate
 - c- Case fatality rate
 - d- All of them
- 17) Single-exposure, common-vehicle outbreak is measured by
- a- Attack rate
 - b- Secondary attack rate
 - c- Incidence rate
 - d - None of them
- 18) The characteristics of the prevalence rate include all of the following EXCEPT
- a- It is a statement of probability
 - b- It is the proportion (%) of a population that are cases at a specific point in time or a given time interval
 - c- Measures the persistent disease in a community
 - d- Can be used to determine the health care needs of that community

- 19) Studying the Iceberg concept of a disease helps in determining the pathogenicity of disease and relation of cell immunity to host responses
 a- True b- False
- 20) Segregation is applied to contacts of diphtheria, measles and mumps cases
 a- True b- False
- 21) Concerning the release as control measures, which of the following is NOT matched with corresponding disease?
 a- case is satisfactory general condition for tuberculosis
 b- case is satisfactory general condition for hepatitis A
 c- case is clinically free yellow fever
 d- case is bacteriologically free typhoid
- 22) An infection is spread in a community as outbreaks if the
 a- protective immunity is decreased to less than that of herd immunity
 b- protective immunity is decreased to less than that of elimination
 c- basis reproduction number (R_0) is lowered to near zero
 d- only a and c
- 23) Follow – up of clinically free cases is recommended for
 a- typhoid b- hepatitis B c- tuberculosis d- all of them
- 24) Regarding common cold, All of the following are correct EXCEPT
 a- Spreads year-round but are most frequent during the cooler as sporadic (mostly) or outbreaks
 b- Contaminated articles and fumets are the major mode of transmission
 c- Incubation period is 1 to 3 days
 d- The common clinical signs nasal mucous secretions, watery eyes, and sneezing
- 25) Which of the following is involved in limiting of rhinoviruses- coryza?
 a- IgA b- IgM c- IgG d- None of them
- 26) Major mutation (antigenic shift) in influenza- A viruses
 a- Usually occur every 10-15 years
 b- Involves the H and /or the Np antigen
 c- It results new types with pandemics/ epidemics spread
 d- Only a & c
- 27) Concerning influenza-A H_1N_1
 a- is pandemic in bigs
 b- agent has higher pathogenicity than H_5N_1
 c- rarely results in pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia
 d- all of them
- 28) The clinical findings of adenoviruses include
 a- Keratoconjunctivitis fever, most often among school-age children
 b- Pharyngoconjunctival fever outbreaks, often seen among old children & young adults
 c- Non bloody diarrhea mainly in children younger than 2 years old
 d- All of them
- 29) Concerning the *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*
 a- is a major cause of atypical pneumonia mainly in adolescents and young children
 b- the diagnosis is based mainly a 4-fold increase in IgG titer by immunofluorescence
 c- infections require long term treatment
 d- all of them
- 30) Pneumonia is more common in measles cases than in influenza ones
 a- True b- False

- 31) Developed antibody against may increase the severity upon reinfection
 a- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* b- RSV
 c- parainfluenza viruses d- all of them
- 32) Concerning *M. pneumoniae* infections, which of the following is CORRECT?
 a- it occurs worldwide throughout the year with no consistent seasonal activity increase
 b- the incubation period is 1-3 days and infectivity is prolonged to 3-4 weeks
 c- is common in children less than 5 years old and adults more than 20 years old
 d- effectively diagnosed by epidemiology and clinical signs
- 33) Developed antibody has a limited role in preventing reinfection
 a- polioviruses b- RSV
 c- parainfluenza viruses d- all of them
- 34) Signs are more severe in adults than in children in case of
 a- rubella b- *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
 c- RSV infection d- only a and b
- 35) Measles is characterized by
 a- The virus is transmitted from both clinical and sub clinical cases
 b- Period of infectivity extends from the start of the prodrome and 2 days after the rash
 c- Clinical signs include Koplik's spots, high fever (39°C or above), watery red eyes, joint pain and lymphadenopathy
 d- All of them
- 36) Urine of infants with congenital syndrome is a source of infection by
 a- rubella virus b- CMVs
 c- mumps virus d- all of them
- 37) Concerning rubella virus, All of the following are correct EXCEPT
 a- It spreads in spring and early summer, in Egypt
 b- The incubation period is 2 to 3 weeks
 c- It can be transmitted transplacentally and contact to urine and feces infected cases
 d- The rash usually fades after 5 -7 days, however swollen glands or lymph nodes can persist for up to 2 weeks
- 38) Concerning mumps, which of the following is WRONG?
 a- The clinical, sub- clinical cases are able to transmit the disease
 b- After droplet infection virus is deposited from the blood into various organs; such as meninges, salivary glands, ovaries, testes
 c- Deafness is a common complication
 d- Virus can be detected in the saliva, urine, stool and blood late incubation period
- 39) Immunoglobulin for contacts to measles cases, within few days of exposure (during incubation period) and some days later, is seroprotective
 a- True b- False
- 40) RSV infections is effectively diagnosed by all of the following EXCEPT
 a- microscopic detection of multinucleated giant cells syncytia
 b- virus detection by immunofluorescence- AB on smears of respiratory epithelium
 c- virus detection by RT-PCR
 d- rising in antibody (IgM) titer, seroconversion
- 41) For the pathogenesis and clinical findings of parainfluenza viruses
 a- Types 1 and 2 are major causes of group (mild URT infections)
 b- Type 3 rarely causes disease, except for the common cold signs.
 c- Type 4 is the most common parainfluenza virus isolated from children with lower respiratory tract infection.
 d- All of them

42) Vaccination is disappointed as a preventive measure in case of

- a- RSV- infection
b- *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*
c- Parainfluenza- infection
d- All of them

43) Runny nose is a clinical sign of infection(s)

- a- rhinoviruses
b- adenoviruses
c- RSV
d- all of them

44) Cytopathic effect (CPE) is diagnostic tool of

- a- RSV- pneumonia
b- measles
c- CMVs infections
d- influenza A

45) Detection of IgM indicates primary (acute, recent) infection with

- a- VZV
b- HSV- gingivectomies
c- CMVs
d- none of them

46) The vesicles of chicken pox are polymorphic and clustered together in a group on the same red base

- a- True b- False

47) The diagnosis of neonatal herpes is based on

- a- viral detection in culture
b- (+ve) Tzanck smear
c- rise in Ab
d- only a and c

48) Patients are a source of infection along with the presence of rash or rash vesicles in all of the following EXCEPT

- a- measles b- rubella c- syphilis d- herpes simplex

49) Concerning shingle

- Concerning shingle**
- a- It appears as painful vesicles along the course of a sensory nerve of the upper limbs or trunk
 - b- A rise in antibody titer is diagnostic
 - c- It is common in adults more than 45 years old
 - d- All of them

50) Immunity against chicken pox infections resulted from

- a- curing after infection b- maternal immunity and ZIG Ig
c- vaccination d- all of them

51) Prevention of CMVs- infection is a problematic due to all the following EXCEPT

- a- it is transmitted by all modes
- b- vaccine has limited role in protection
- c- most cases are asymptomatic
- d- acyclovir has limited role in treatment

52) Infectious mononucleosis is characterized by

- a- Transmitted by contact to saliva but not by blood transfusion
- b- Detection of heterophil antibody is specific diagnostic for active case
- c- Life-time immunity against re-infection is based on viral membrane antigen and heterophil antibodies
- d- All of them

53) Active phase of EBV infection (up to a few months) suggested by detecting Ig of

- a- VCA b- EA
c- EBNA d- All of them

54) Concerning HAV, which of the following is WRONG?

- a- Fecal - oral route is the common mode of transmission
- b- Replication induces CPE in liver cells resulting in arthritis, rash and liver fulminate
- c- Course of disease is at least one month, recovery results in solid- lifelong immunity
- d- Boosting dose of killed or live attenuated vaccine provides solid protection, for 20- 25 years

- 55) Detection of HBeAg (with absence of anti-HBcAg and anti-HBsAg) indicates pre-early stage (less than 2 months) of VBH
a- True
b- False
- 56) Detection of anti-HbcAg (IgM) and HBsAg indicates
a- Early state at least 2-3 months of VBH
b- Chronic active carrier state of VBH
c- Recent state at least 4-5 months
d- Only b & c
- 57) Recovery from primary attack of hepatitis B or vaccination provides immunity for maximum 10 years and gives highly to almost absolute protection (90- 99%)
a- True
b- False
- 58) Concerning the incidence of clinical outcomes of VBH and VCH, which of the following is **WRONG**?
a- Symptomatic cases is higher in VBH
b- Chronicity is higher in VBH
c- Liver fulminate is higher in VCH
d- Liver cirrhosis is higher in VCH
- 59) Acute cases with hepatitis C are diagnosed based on
a- Clinical findings
b- Increases of liver enzymes
c- Detection of raising of viral antibodies
d- None of them
- 60) Regarding HCV
a- The incubatory period ranged from one week and 6 months
b- Most acute cases are of atypical signs
c- In Egypt, genotype 4, specially 4b presents more than 90% of infected cases
d- All of them
- 61) For Hepatitis G virus
a- Is single stranded RNA and of high detection rate in homosexuals
b- Can be transplacentally transmitted and by blood transfusion
c- Diagnosis is based on viral serology or PCR technique to detect viral genome
d- Infection could results in chronicity
- 62) Concerning venereal syphilis, which is **WRONG**?
a- The incubation period is in average 3 weeks
b- Chancre persists for 3-12 weeks and inguinal lymph nodes on both sides become enlarged and hard
c- Primary lesions are relatively more common in male than in women
d- Secondary stage (rash) appears 2 to 6 months after the chancre heals
- 63) For endemic syphilis
a- Common in childhoods and characterized by mucous patches in mouth
b- Can turned into tertiary stage with development of neuro-syphilis and cardiovascular syphilis
c- Recovery results in lifelong immunity
d- All of them
- 64) Pinta is differentiated from yaws by
a- Clinically, infected areas of pinta are red raised papillae on the uncovered parts of the body, upon healing leave areas with loss of normal pigment
b- Serology to detect antibody
c- Detection of etiology by dark field microscopy
d- None of them

65) The most suitable test for diagnosis of congenital syphilis is

- a- RPR – test
- b- VDRL test
- c- Wasserman test
- d- TPHA test

66) Concerning VDRL test, All of the following are correct EXCEPT

- a- Chemically synthesized cardiolipin is used
- b- Heated plasma at 56°C for 30 min. is used
- c- Result is obtained in about 35 min
- d- The test is recorded as reactive or non-reactive and can be used to estimate the antibody titer.

67) Conjunctivitis in sexually active adults is resulted from infection

- a- HSVs
- b- *Ch. trachomatis* biovar LGV
- c- adenoviruses
- d- all of them

68) All of the following cause nongonococcal urethritis EXCEPT

- a- *Escherichia coli*
- b- *Ch. trachomatis* biovar LGV
- c- *M. urealyticum*
- d- *Ch. trachomatis* biovar *trachoma* (D – K)

69) Obstacles to control of gonorrhea include

- a- long incubation period (usually 3 - 5 weeks)
- b- frequent asymptomatic infection female and male homosexual
- c- vaccine prevents only primary infection
- d- all of them

70) Third stage of AIDS is characterized by

- a- individuals have persistent clinical abnormalities such as fever, diarrhea, weight loss and fatigue,
- b- rising circulating antibody to HIV with lymphadenopathy
- c- the ratio of T-helper to T-suppressor (T4:T8) cells has lower values as low as 0.2
- d- reactivation of latent infections

71) For human papillomaviruses infections

- a- Serotypes 1- 4 usually cause skin and plantar warts
- b- Serotypes 6-11 usually cause genital warts that are turned into cancer of cervix (the more common), and of vulva, vagina, anus and penis (the less common)
- c- Diagnosis based on serology for detecting virus antigen or virus isolation from a patient's tissue
- d- All of them

72) Cell-mediated immunity is essential for elimination of

- a- HSVs infections
- b- CMVs- infections
- c- Hepatitis A
- d- all of them

73) All the following viruses are transmitted by faecal-oral route EXCEPT

- a- Hepatitis A virus
- b- Cytomegalovirus
- c- Rotavirus
- d- Poliovirus

74) Which of the following is TRUE about Rotavirus?

- a- It belongs to Family Reoviridae
- b- Single-stranded RNA viruses
- c- In temperate areas, infections occur throughout the year
- d- There are four species of rotavirus

75) Herpangina is caused by which of the following viruses

- a- Rotavirus
- b- Adenovirus
- c- Coxsackie virus A
- d- Poliovirus

76) Coxsackie B virus is associated with

- a- Bornholm disease
- b- Meningomyeloencephalitis
- c- Isotonic diarrhoea
- d- Constipation

77) Which of the following is FALSE about sabin vaccine?

- a- Attenuated vaccine
- b- Causes disease in immunodeficient persons
- c- Must be kept refrigerated
- d- Gives only humeral immunity

78) All of the following are related to wool sorter's disease EXCEPT

- a- Occupational disease
- b- Spreads by droplets infection
- c- Characterized by malignant pustules
- d- Penicillin is a drug of choice

79) Orf is caused by

- a- cow pox
- b- sheep pox
- c- horse pox
- d- monkey pox

80) Concerning Listeriosis

- a- Caused by Gram-positive non motile bacterium
- b- Only transmitted by ingestion of unpasteurized infected milk
- c- Early-onset sepsis is acquired via vagina & results in premature birth
- d- No reliable serological or stool tests

81) *Brucella abortus* causes

- a- Dengue fever
- b- Malta fever
- c- Parrot fever
- d- Yellow fever

82) Disease transmitted by contact to injured skin, ingestion & inhalation

- a- Anthrax
- b- Listeriosis
- c- Psittacosis
- d- All of them

83) Orf is characterized by

- a- Irritating hemorrhagic papule
- b- Human infection is greatest in the winter
- c- No systemic spread
- d- Spreads by droplets infection

84) Acute infections that caused by *Leptospira* include

- a- Canicola fever
- b- Trench fever
- c- Q fever
- d- Night fever

85) Concerning Psittacosis

- a- Occupational viral Disease
- b- Pulmonary signs include a nonproductive cough
- c- Penicillin is a drug of choice
- d- No reliable serological tests

86) All of the following match between disease and its corresponding animal EXCEPT

- a- Weil's syndrome → Rat
- b- Psittacosis → Parrot
- c- Typhus disease → Cattle
- d- Orf disease → Sheep

87) Concerning Trachoma

- a- Viral infection
- b- Causes reversible blindness
- c- Children are chief reservoirs
- d- Men suffer much more frequently than women

88) The causative agent of scabies is

- a- Male *Sarcoptes scabiei*
- b- Female *Sarcoptes scabiei*
- c- Male *Aedes africanus*
- d- Female *Aedes africanus*

89) Clinical diagnosis is the key point of diagnosis in case of

- a- Trachoma.
- b- Scabies
- c- Tetanus
- d- All of them

90) Micro-immunofluorescence (MIF) is a gold standard technique for confirmation of infection by

- a- *Listeria* spp.
- b- *Chlamydia* spp.
- c- *Leptospira* spp
- d- All of them

91) Which of the following is TRUE about Lyssa-virus?

- a- Non enveloped
- b- Bullet-shaped
- c- Segmented, negative-sense, ssRNA virus
- d- All of them

92) Concerning Rabies

- a- Transmitted by contact to the blood, urine, or faeces of a rabid animal
- b- RT-PCR of blood samples is now the test of choice for rapid diagnosis
- c- Rapid virus antigen detection before the onset of clinical symptoms
- d- Negri bodies are 100% diagnostic for rabies

93) Which of the following is related to yellow fever?

- a- Half of the patients recover without significant organ damage
- b- Urban yellow fever transmitted by biting of mosquito *Aedes africanus*
- c- Sylvatic yellow fever transmitted by biting of mosquito *Aedes aegypti*
- d- All of them

94) The spread of the virus is due to migration patterns of birds

- a- Dengue fever
- b- West Nile virus
- c- Relapsing fever
- d- Q fever

95) All rickettsiae are transmitted to humans through arthropods vector EXCEPT

- a- *Rickettsia rickettsii*
- b- *Rickettsia prowazekii*
- c- *Coxiella burnetii*
- d- *Rochalimaea quintana*

96) Which of the following causes disseminated intravascular coagulation?

- a- Dengue fever
- b- Relapsing fever
- c- West Nile virus
- d- Q fever

97) The vector of sandfly fever is

- a- *Aedes africanus*
- b- *Phlebotomus papatasi*
- c- *Culex pipiens*
- d- *Anopheles gambiae*

98) Relapsing fever

- a- Arthropod- born rickettsial diseases
- b- Louse-borne relapsing fever caused by *Borrelia duttoni*
- c- No animal reservoir exists for tick-borne relapsing fever
- d- Tick-borne disease has more multiple episodes of fever than louse-borne

99) Weil - Felix reaction is negative in case of

- a- Rickettsial pox
- b- Scrub typhus
- c- Rocky mountain Spotted fever
- d- Epidemic typhus

100) All of the following match between disease and its corresponding causative agent EXCEPT

- a- Murine fever → *Rickettsia typhi*
- b- Rocky mountain Spotted fever → *Rickettsia rickettsii*
- c- Night fever → *Rickettsia akari*
- d- Mediterranean sea fever → *Rickettsia conorii*

Good Luck



Name :

Academic year: *4th level* ② ③ ④ ⑤Subject : *Model answer*Date : *public health*

Student ID

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Notes :

- Do not use a corrector
- Use black or blue pens or an HB pencil
- Make a mark that fills the circle completely
- Only one choice per question is allowed
- Do not wrinkle the paper or damage its corner
- For true or false questions, T = true, F = False

Example :

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