Medical Parasitology Exam 2

MCQ (20mks)

1. Which one of the following terms describes intermittent parasites?
a. They feed on the host for a very short time and then leave the host
b. They live their entire life in the host
c. May depend on the host for survival or can be free
d. They completely dependent on the host during part or whole of it's life

2. The infective stage of Toxoplasma gondii is?
a. Oocyst
b. Tachyzoites
c. Bradyzoite
d. Schizonts

3. Which one of the following is an intestinal flagellate?
a. Giardia lamblia
b. Trypanosoma gambiense
c. Trichomonas. vagianalis
d. Leishmania aethiopica

4. _____ exists in three morphological forms biflagellate, trophozoite, cysts.
a. Naegleria fowleri
b. Plasmosidium vivax
c. Toxoplasma gondii
d. Babesia microti

5. Which one of the following parasite is not transmitted by a vector?
a. Trichomonas hominis
b. Trypanosoma cruzi
c. Leishmania Mexicana
d. Babesia bovis

6. The following are hosts for Paragonimus westermani, which one is not?
a. fresh water crabs
b. fresh water snails
c. copepod
d. Human beings

7. The following are developmental stages of Fasciola gigantica, which one is not?
a. Miracidium
b. Sporocyst
c. Radia
d. Tachyzoite

8. The infetive stage of pin worm is?

a. Larva
b. Egg
c. Adult
d. Adolescent worm

9. The infective stage of hook worms is
a. Infective egg
b. Egg in the 4-cell stage of cleavage
c. Rhabditiform larva
d. Filariform Larva

10. Whip worms live in
a. Small intestines
b. Cecum
c. Bile duct of liver
d. Messenteric vein

11. The drug commonly used for treating filiarias is
a. Praziquantel
b. Hetrazan
c. Piperazine
d. Mebendazole

12. The main method of diagnosis for filiarisis is
a. Technique of thick blood film
b. Technique of thin blood film
c. Luring method
d. Intradermal test

13. Trichinosis in humans results from
a. Ingestion of eggs
b. Ingestions of cysts
c. Ingestion of pork containing encysted larva
d. Ingestion of pork containing cysticerci

14. The drug of choice for treatment schistosomiasis is
a. Albendazole
b. Praziquantel
c. Hetrazan
d. Primaquine

15. The eggs of Schistosoma japonicum are distributed in
a. Liver and spleen
b. Liver and large intestines
c. Large and small intestines
d. Lung and large intestine

16. The pathological changes in schistosomiasis are mainly
a. Unmature eggs

b. Mature eggs
c. Cercariae
d. Schisosomulaes

17. In humans the cysticerci of pork tapeworm are mostly found in
a. Subcutaneous tissues and muscles
b. Eye and muscles
c. Lung and bone
d. Subcutaneous tissue, eye and brain

18. The adult pork tapeworm lodges in
a. Small intestines
b. Subcutaneous tissue
c. Brain
d. Colon

19. The multiplication of larval stages can be found in
a. Pork tapeworm
b. Hook worm
c. Ascaris
d. Hydatid worm

20. In human, the hydatid cysts is most frequently found in
a. Lungs and brain
b. Liver lung and Brain
c. Bone and spleen
d. Brain and heart

SECTION B (40mks)
Instructions
Answer all questions
1. Briefly describe the life cycle of Trypanosoma cruzi (5mks)
2. Describe the clinical features of Toxoplasma gondii (5 mks)
3. Briefly describe the clinical manifestation of Echinococcus granulosus (5 mks)
4. Describe the life cycle of Entamoeba histolytica (5 mks)
5. Describe the clinical presentation of onchocerciasis (6 mks)
6. Describe the clinical presentation of hookworms infection (5mks)
7. Outline the preventive measures of Fasciola gigantica (4mks)
8. Describe the lifecycle of Ascaris lumbricoides (5mks)

SECTIOC C (40 MKS)
1. Discuss malaria in terms of the causative agents, lifecycle, clinical manifestion treatment and prevention (20mks)
2. Wuchereria bancrofti is a filarial nematode endemic in Kenya, discuss this parasite in terms of life cycle, clinical manifestations, transmission, treatment and control (20mks).