

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 are completely dependent on the host during part or whole of its 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 vaginalis*
 - d. *Leishmania aethiopica*

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

5. Which one of the following parasites 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 infective 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 filiaris is
- a. Praziquantel
 - b. Hetrazan
 - c. Piperazine
 - d. Mebendazole
12. The main method of diagnosis for filiaris 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 manifestation 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).