

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AML 2107: MEDICAL PROTOZOOLOGY

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: APRIL 2016

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: 16 May 2016

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination
-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID
This paper consists of **TWO** Section(s). Attempt ALL questions.
Circle the correct answer in section A.

PAPER ONE

Section A

- 1. Isospora belli and Sarcocystis species belong to the following class.
- a. Entamoeba
- b. Endolimax
- c. Ciliata
- d. Leishmania

	a.	Demonstration of unspoalation oocyst in faces.
	b.	Demonstration of trophozoile in faces.
	c.	Demonstration sporulaled oocyst in face
	d.	Demonstration of sporulated oocyst in blood
3.	Afr	rican trypanosomiasis is transmitted by:
	a.	Tritoma
	b.	Sand flies
	c.	Tsetse flies
	d.	House flies
4.	The	e lemon shaped cyst is a morphological characteristics of
	a.	Endolimax nana
	b.	Iodamoeba bustchlii
	<i>c</i> .	Chilomastix mesnilli
	d.	Giardia lamblia
5.	Info	ection of prostate epididymis of males is associated with the following flagellate
	a.	Pentatrichomonas hominis
	b.	Trichmonas vaginalis.
	<i>c</i> .	Trichmonas tenax.
	d.	Giardia lamblia
6.	The	e following flagellates form cystic stage in life cycle except?
	a.	Pentatrichomonas hominis
	b.	Giardia lamblia
	с.	Trichomonas vaginalis.
	d.	Trichomonas hominis.

2. Diagnosis of Isospora belli is based on the following

7.	Du	m-Dum fever or death fever also known as?
	a.	African leishmaniasis
	b.	American leishmaniasis
	c.	Gambian leishmaniasis
	d.	Visceral leishmaniasis.
8.	Wl	nich of the following protozoal genera is not classified as mastigophora?
	a.	Chilomastix
	b.	Leishmamia
	c.	Trypanostoma
	d.	Endolimax
9.	Wl	nich of the following flagellates inhabit the urogenital tract of human hosts?
	a.	Giardia lamblia
	b.	Entamoeba coli.
	с.	Entamoeba histolitica
	d.	Trichomonas vaginalis.
10.	. Wl	nich of the following trypanosomes is not pathogenic to man?
	a.	Trypanosoma rhodensience.
	b.	Trypanosoma cruzi.
	с.	Trypanosoma lewis.
	d.	Trypanosoma rangeli

11.	Wł	Which of the following stages of plasmodium parasites occur in the erythrocytic cycle?	
	a.	Schizoints	
	b.	Sporozoites	
	c.	Oocysts.	
	d.	Ookinates.	
12.	Wł	nich of the following stages of malaria parasites in exoerythrocytic cycle of plasmodium infection?	
	a.	Ookinates.	
	b.	Merozoite	
	c.	Zygote.	
	d.	Oocycsts	
13.	Wł	nich of the following stages of malaria parasites occurs in sporogonic life cycle of malaria parasites?	
	a.	Schrizoiints	
	b.	Trophozoites	
	c.	Sporozoites	
	d.	Merozoites	
14.	Th	e blood sucking sandflies is in the family of?	
	a.	Culicinae	
	b.	Simuliidae	
	c.	Anophellinae	
	d.	Psychodidae.	

	b.	Saliva specimen	
	c.	Cerebrospinal fluid	
	d.	Sputum	
16.	The	e protozoa which are sluggish in movement and have iodine cyst include?	
	a.	Antamoeba pollecki	
	b.	Dientamoeba fragilis	
	с.	Iodomoeba butschlii	
	d.	Entamoeba coli	
17.	In t	the transmission of malaria man acts as?	
	a.	Definitive host	
	b.	Reservoir host	
	c.	Intermediate host	
	d.	Permanent host	
18.	The	e following protozoa have ookinate stage during life cycle.	
	a.	Balantidium species	
	b.	Trichomonas species	
	c.	Plasmodium species	
	d.	Giardia species	
19.	The	e mode of transmission of American trypanosome is by:	
	a.	Ingestion	
	b.	Salivarian	
	c.	Contamination	
	d.	Tsetsefly	
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15. In humans the free-living amoeba trophozoite can be seen in

a. Blood specimen

	a.	Triatoma species
	b.	Glossina species
	c.	Cimex species
	d.	Mosquitoes
21.	The	e American trypanosomes are transmitted by
	a.	Triatoma species
	b.	Glossina species
	c.	Phlebotomus species
	d.	Cimex species
22.	Wł	nich of the following trypanosomes transmit chaggas disease
	a.	Trypanosomes gambiense
	b.	Trypanosomes congolense
	с.	Trypanosomes cruzi
	d.	Trypanosomes rangeli
23.	Co	ntrol of chaggas disease is based on the following except?
	a.	Chemotherapy
	b.	Control of triatomine bugs
	c.	Personal protection against triatomine bugs.
	d.	Reduction of population of reservoir host.
24.	Wł	nich of the following is not an important diagnostic feature for Giadia Lamblia
	a.	Consist of two stages trophozoite and cyst.
	b.	It is bilaterally Symmetrical
	c.	It is pear shaped
	d.	It has four pairs of flagella

20. The Africa trypanosomes are transmitted by:

	<i>c</i> .	Iodamoeba butschli.	
	d.	Chilomastix.	
26.	Wh	hich of the following flagellate cyst are lemon shaped with exterior hyaline known	ob.
	a.	Giardia lamblia.	
	b.	Trichomonas hominis.	
	с.	Trichomonas vaginalis.	
	d.	Chilomastix mesnilli.	
27.	Wh	Thich of the following protozoa have falling leaf movement?	
	a.	Entamoeba coli.	
	b.	Chilomastix mesnilli	
	<i>c</i> .	Entamoeba butschilli	
	d.	Trypanosome cruzi	
28.	Vis	isceral leishmaniasis is also referred as:	
	a.	Changes	
	b.	Kala- azar.	
	c.	Cutaneous leshmeniasis	
	d.	Espundia	
29.	Try	rypanosoma rangeli is transmitted by infected triatomine bugs through:	
	a.	Triatomine bite	
	b.	Contamination	
	c.	Ingestion	
	d.	Tseste bite	
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25. The following protozoa are classified as zoomastigophora except?:

a. Trypanosomes.

b. Leishmania

c. Trypanosomes cruzi.	
d. Trypanosomes cruzi and Trypanosome rhodensience	
31. Game animals and livestock trypanosomiasis is caused by:	
a. Trypanosoma brucei gambiense.	
b. Trypanosoma brucei rhodensiense.	
c. Trypanosoma brucei	
d. Tsetse fly and triatomine bugs.	
32. Isospora belli and sarcocystis species are classified in the following class:	
a. Endolimax	
b. Sporozoa	
c. Cilliata.	
d. Leishmania	
33. 33) Diagnosis of <i>Isospora beli</i> is based on the following:	
a. Demonstration of unsporulated oocyst in feaces	
b. Demonstration of sporulated oocyst in feaces	
c. Demonstration of trophozoites oocyst in blood	
d. Demonstration of sporulated oocyst in urine	
34. Isospora belli and Sacocystis hominis occur in:	
a. Intestinal tract	
b. Respiratory tract	
c. Mouth	
d. Blood System.	
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30. Which of the following trypanosome species cause slow onset chronic trypanosomiasis.

a. Trypanosomes brucei gambiense.

b. Trypanosomes brucei rhodensiense.

33. Pentatricnomonas nominis resides in the: Tollowing
a. Mouth
b. Intestinal tract
c. Respiratory tract
d. Urogenital tract
36. Which of the following flagellate diagnosis is by demonstration of Trophozoites and cysts in faces?
a. Chilomastix mesnilli
b. Trichomonas vaginalis.
c. Trichmonas tenax.
d. Trypanosome rhodensiense.
37. The demonstration of trophozoites in vaginal secretion, scrapings urethral discharge and sedimented
urine specimens is a definitive diagnosis of:
a. Trichomonas tenax
b. Trichomonas hominis.
c. Chilomatix mesnili.
d. Trichmonas vaginalis.
a) Entamoeba histolytica
38. Which of the following trophozoite flagellate have diagnostic characteristic of cytostome resembling
shepherd crook?
a. Trichmonas vaginalis.
b. Trichmonas tenax.
c. Chilomastix mesnili.
d. Pentatrichomonas hominis.
39. Which of the following flagellate is non pathogenic
a. Trichmonas hominis

- b. Trichomonas vaginalis
- c. Entamoeba histolytica
- d. Trypanosoma species
- 40. Cytostome and cytopyge is a characteristic of
 - a. Cyst of Giardia lamblia
 - b. Trophozoite of Giardia lamblia
 - c. Cyst of Balantidium coli
 - d. Chilomastix mesnilli

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

QUESTION ONE

41. Discuss briefly the lifecycle of Entamoeba histolytica

- (10 MRKS
- a. Explain in details the following terms in malaria infection
 - i. i. Recrudescence

(5 MRKS)

ii. Relapse

(5 MRKS)

- b. Mention five (5) factors which could compare and contrast the trophozotes and cyst of *Entamoeba coli*
- 42. Discuss briefly the life cycle of *Cryptosporidium* species

(20 MARKS)

- 43. Discuss the following
 - a. i. Describe the saprogenic life cycle of malaria parasites.

(10 MRKS)

- b. ii. Explain five control and preventive measures that could be institutes against malaria parasites based on aquatic stages of the diseases vectors (5 MRKS)
- c. iii. Outline two general morphological features of malaria parasites when stained by Geimsa or Leishman stained. (5 MRKS)