



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BMLS

AML 4209 : MEDICAL HELMINTHOLOGY

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

SERIES: Select series 2017

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: 21 Sep 2017

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 in section A and B and any two questions in section C.

Circle the correct answer in section A. Paper 1

Section A

Q1) The Cyclophyllidian cestodes include:

- a) Dipyllobothrium latum
- b) Taenia solium.
- c) Spirometra mansoni
- d) Fasciola hepatica
- e) Ascaris lumbricoides

2) The characteristics of cyclophyllidian cestodes include

- a) Release of proglottide singly
- b) Release of eggs by disintegration of proglottides
- c) One intermediate hosts in their life cycle
- d) They have four suckers
- e) The genital pore is active.

3) Examples of pseudo cestodes include:

- a) Spirometra sperganum.
- b) Taenia saginata
- c) Echinococcus multilocularis
- d) Taenia taenia formis
- e) Taenia solium

4) Examples of bladder flukes include

- a) Schistosoma intercalatum
- b) Schistosoma haematobium
- c) Clonorchis sinensis
- d) Fasciolopsis buski.
- e) Fasciola hepatica

5) The un armed scolex means:

- a) Scolex with suckers
- b) Scolex separate from the neck
- c) Flagelated scolex
- d) Scolex with hooklets rostelum.
- e) Scolex without hooklets

6) The condition bothriasis is associated with which of the following cestodes

- a) Hydatid worm
- b) Taenia saginata.
- c) Taenia solium
- d) D. latum
- e) Taenia pisiformis

7) The Medina worm which infect man include

- a) Paragonimas westamani
- b) Taenia solium
- c) Ascaris lumbricoides
- d) Strongyloides stercoralis
- e) Dracunculus.

8) The larval stage released from the egg of pseudophyllidian cestode is is:

- a) Procercoide
- b) Coracidium.
- c) Miracidium
- d) Filariform
- e) Plerocercoide

9) Sparganosis is associated with:

- a) The Pseudophyllidian cestode
- b) An embryophore
- c) An onchosphere

- d) Plerocercoid larvae.
- e) Procercoid larvae in living human tissue

10) The typical morphology of *E. multilocularis* worm is:

- a) Gravid third proglottid .
- b) Five proglottides
- c) Hundred proglottides
- d) Nine proglottides
- e) Three hundred proglottides

11) In the class Nematoda the male *Ascaris lumbricoides* the morphology is:

- a) Two testes
- b) Spicul
- c) Four testes
- d) Five testes
- e) Several testes

12) The infection with Taeniasis is associated with

- a) Pig rearing .
- b) Cattle rearing
- c) Sheep rearing
- d) Goats rearing
- e) Camel rearing

13) The main similarity between Cyclophilidae and pseudophylidae is

- a) Pseudophylidae have active uterine pore
- b) Cyclophilidae have two bothria
- c) Cyclophilidae release proglottides
- d) Pseudophylidae have one intermediate host.
- e) Pseudophylidae is not a parasite

14) The first stage for most nematodes is:

- a) Rhabditiform .
- b) Filariform larvae.
- c) An onchosphere
- d) Hexacanth embryo
- e) Three

15) The following helminthes life cycle undergo heart lung migration

- a) *Trichiuris trichiura*
- b) *Taenia solium*
- c) *Taenia saginata*
- d) *Echinococcus granulosus*

e) *D. latum*

16) The nematode whose life cycles involves pigs is:

- a) Hookworm
- b) *Trichiuris trichiura*
- c) *Strongyloides stercoralis*.
- d) *Trichinella spiralis*
- e) *Enterobius vericularis*

17) The parasite transmitted by Mosquitos is:

- a) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- b) Tsetse fly
- c) Sand fly
- d) *Onchocerca volvulus*.
- e) *Culicoides*

18) River blindness is caused by:

- a) *Brugia malayi*.
- b) *Depetalonema streptocerca*
- c) *Loa loa*.
- d) *Depeterlonema perstans*
- e) *Onchocerca volvulus*
- f)

19) *Wolbachia bactria* has been associated with:

- a) Black water fever
- b) Cholera
- c) Typhoide
- d) Tetanus
- e) *Brugia malayi*.

20) Tissue filariasis is caused by

- a) *Mansonella ozzardi*.
- b) *Loa loa*.
- c) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- d) *Mansonella perstans*
- e) *Brugia malayi*

21) The following nematodes do not exhibit parasitic and free living life cycles

- a) *Enterobius vermicularis*
- b) Hookworm
- c) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- d) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- e) *Strongiloides stercoralis*.

22) The taeniasis worm is acquired by:

- a) Drinking infected water with infective copepode.
- b) Drinking untreated water
- c) Unchlorinated water
- d) Unteated milk
- e) Eating under cooked meat

23) The Taenia that is contracted through ingestion of under cooked pork include

- a) Taenia solium.
- b) Taenia saginata
- c) Taenia. pisiformis
- d) Taenia taeniaformis
- e) Taenia Asiatica.

24) Examples of intestinal flukes include

- a) Metagonim yokogawai
- b) Heterophyes heterophyes
- c) Fasciolopsis buski
- d) Paragonimus westermani.
- e) Clonorchis sinensis

25) The blood fluke which inhabit mecentaries is

- a) Schistoma japonicum.
- b) Schistosoma haematobium
- c) Schistosoma bovis
- d) S. Mattheei
- e) S. Curassoni

26) The Bilharzia worm is treated using :

- a) Praziquatel
- b) Chloroquine
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Vitamines
- e) D.D.T.

27) The last larval stage of Schistosomes is

- a) Schistosomule.
- b) miracidium
- c) Metacercaria
- d) Cercaria
- e) Plerocercoid

28) The Dioctious trematodes which don't undergo through radiae stage in their life cycle include:

- a) Schistoma mansoni
- b) Heterophyes heterophyes.
- c) Fasciola hepatica
- d) Metagonimus westermani
- e) Dicrocoelium dentriticum

29) The snail host for Schistoma japonicum is

- a) Bulinus globosus
- b) Onchomelania.
- c) Lymnea truncatula
- d) Biomphalaria feifferi.
- e) Bulinus tranketus

30) The meta- cercaria of *Paragonimus yokogawai* is found on

- a) The scales of fish.
- b) Vegetation
- c) Terretial crabs
- d) Tissues of Ants
- e) Submerged substrate

Section B (40 marks) Answer all Question in this section

1a) Describe the life cycle of *Ascaris lumbricoides*-----15 marks

b) List the tissue nematodes pathogenic to man and their sites in the host---- 5 marks

2) Discuss the control strategies for

a) Gut helminthes-----10 marks

b) Tissue Helminthes-----10marks