



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

AML 2213 : MEDICAL HELMINTHOLOGY I

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: AUGUST 2019

TIME: 2 HOURS

DATE: 13 Aug 2019

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 2

Section A

1. Which of the following parasite may be acquired by inhalation

- (a) Trichinella
- (b) Enterobius
- (c) Ascaris
- (d) Hookworms

2. Which one of the following is not a creeping larva migran?

- a). *Toxocora cati*
- b). *Ancylostoma braziliense*

- c). *Ancylostoma caninum*
- d) *Uncinaria stenocephala*

3. Very low eosinophilia is associated with which of the following parasites

- a). Trichinosis
- b). Onchocerciasis
- c). Hydatid disease
- d). Ascariasis

4. Which is the most common cause of Creeping Eruption or Cutaneous Larva Migrans.

- a). Trichinosis
- b). Onchocerciasis
- c). Trichinella
- d) *Ancylostoma braziliense*

5. Which of the following parasite may produce Loeffler's syndrome to man

- a). *Trichuris trichiura*
- b). *Diphyllobothrium. latum*
- c). *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
- d). *Ascaris lumbricoides*

6.) A host in which a parasite undergoes preliminary stages of development is:

- a.) Man in the case of *Plasmodium palcparum*
- b.) Coprozoic parasite
- c.) Definitive host
- d.) Intermediate host

7. A parasite which requires two or more hosts to complete its lifecycle is referred to as

- a.) Heteroxenous parasite
- b.) Pseudoparasite
- c.) Abberant parasite
- d.) Auto-heteroxenous parasite

8. The following infective larva cannot penetrate human skin:
- a- filariform larva of *Ancylostoma duodenale*
 - b- filariform larva of *Ancylostoma braziliense*
 - c- filariform larva of *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 - d- filariform larva of *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*
9. The following investigation is not used for diagnosis of bancroftian filariasis:
- a- Blood smear at night to detect microfilariae.
 - b- Lymph node biopsy to detect adult
 - .c- Bone marrow aspiration to detect microfilariae.
 - d- ELISA to detect specific antibodies.
10. The habitat is the small intestine.
- a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - b] *Trichuris trichiura*
 - c] *Necator americanus*
 - d] A & B
11. Which of the following parasites has a dead end cycle in man.
- a] *Capillaria philippinensis*
 - b] *Trichuris trichiura*
 - c] *Trichinella spiralis*
 - d] A & C
12. The normal lifecycle of *Strongyloides stercoralis* is approximately
- a). 2 years
 - b). 5 years
 - c). 12 years
 - d). 30 years
13. Which of the following can infect the central nervous system?
- a). *Taenia solium*
 - b). *Toxoplasma gondii*
 - c). *Echinococcus sp*
 - d). *Taenia saginata*

14. The size of filariform of *Strongyloides stercoralis* is approximately

- a). 100 x 50 um
- b). 250 x 20 um
- c). 200 x 30 um
- d). 300 x 25 um

15. Most frequent finding in the infection cause by the parasite is a persistent hypereosinophilia.

- a] *Ancylostoma braziliense*
- b] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- c] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d] *Toxocara canis*

16. Which one of the following is not a component of lugols iodine?

- a). Potassium iodide
- b). Ethyl alcohol
- c). Iodine crystals
- d). Water

17. Eosinophils kills the parasite by the following-----

- a). Production of antibodies
- b). Intracellular digestion
- c). Extra cellular killing
- d). Activation of mononuclear cells

18. The least common cause of Creeping Eruption or Cutaneous Larva Migran.

- a] *Ancylostoma braziliense*
- b] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- c] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d] *Toxocara canis*

19. The adults and migrating larvae are the pathogenic stages of

- a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- c] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d] A & C

20. Pica may be seen in heavy infection with-----

- a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b] *Necator americanus*
- c] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d] *Strongyloides stercoralis*

21. Adult worms of the following are found in subcutaneous nodules-----

- a). *Loa loa*
- b). *Dracunculus medinensis*
- c). *Onchocerca volvulus*
- d). *Brugia malayi*

22 Which of the parasites below produces ground infection-----

- a] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- b] *Toxocara cati*
- c] *Toxocara canis*
- d] B & C

25. Collection of blood specimen in the investigation of microfilaria depends on

- a). Time
- b). Locality
- c). Time and locality
- d). Species

26. What parasite has an egg that is plano-convex and is readily infective after discharge?

- a). *Toxocara canis*
- b). *Trichuris trichiura*
- c). *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- d). *Toxocara cati*

27. Which one of the following is diagnosed by concentration methods?

- a). *Trichinella spiralis*
- b). *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- c). *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- d). *Cryptosporidium parvum*

28. A host that harbors the asexual stage of a parasite is known

- a). Definitive host
- b). Intermediate host
- c). Reservoir host
- d). Facultative

29. Produces Ground itch to man.

- a). *Trichuris trichiura*
- b). *Necator americanus*
- c). *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d). *Ascaris lumbricoides*

30. Which of the following drugs would be the best choice for the treatment of helminthes infection in man?

- a. Albendazole
- b. Fenbendazole
- c. Eprinomectin
- d. Praziquantel

31. .What parasite/s may produce Loeffler's syndrome to man?

- a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b] *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
- c] *Enterobius vermicularis*
- d] *Trichuris trichiura*

32. Stage/s of the parasite that may produce Loeffler's syndrome to man.

- a] Adult

b] Larva

c] Egg

d] A & C

33. The usual manner of transmission by the parasite is by skin penetration.

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Strongyloides stercoralis*

c] *Necator americanus*

d] B & C

34. What parasite produces Iron deficiency anemia to man?

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Strongyloides stercoralis*

c] *Necator americanus*

d] *Trichuris trichiura*

35. Which of the following parasites that does not produce Ground itch to man.

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Necator americanus*

c] *Enterobius vermicularis*

d] *Trichuris trichiura*

36. Associated with Nocturnal Pruritus in man

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Necator americanus*

c] *Enterobius vermicularis*

d] *Trichuris trichiura*

37. The manner of transmission of the parasite is by ingestion of the embryonated egg.

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Trichuris trichiura*

c] *Strongyloides stercoralis*

d] A & C

38. Graham Scotch tape technique is used for the diagnosis of the infection caused by

a] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b] *Necator americanus*

c] *Enterobius vermicularis*

d] *Trichuris trichiura*

39. What parasite has an egg that is plano-convex and is readily infective after discharged?

a] *Ancylostoma duodenale*

b] *Enterobius vermicularis*

c] *Ascaris lumbricoides*

d] *Trichuris trichiura*

40. The parasite has cephalic alae.

a] *Ancylostoma caninum*

b] *Necator americanus*

b] *Enterobius vermicularis*

d] *Toxocara canis*

Section B Answer all the questions 40 marks

41a). Describe the effects of helminthes on humans (10 marks)

b). Describe the lifecycle *Schistosomes*? (15 marks)

42. a).State the prevention and control of Taeniasis infections (10 marks)

b) Describe in detail the Harada Mori technique? (5 marks)