



THE MOMBASA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(A Constituent College of JKUAT)

Faculty of Applied & Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DIPLOMA IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES (DMLS 2012 J)

AML 2106: PARASITOLOGY

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: APRIL 2012

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer booklet*

This paper consists of **TWO** sections **A & B**

This paper consists of **SIX** printed pages

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

1. The difference between Trypomastigote epimastigote is
 - a) The position of the nucleus
 - b) The presence of undulating membrane
 - c) The absence of parabasal body
 - d) The absence of a flagellum
2. The condition sleeping sickness is caused by:
 - a) Trypanosome cruzi
 - b) T.b. rhodesiense
 - c) Leishmania
 - d) Plasmodium
3. The media of choice for culture of Leishmania parasites include
 - a) Giemsa
 - b) Meckongy
 - c) NNN-media
 - d) Ziel-neelen' Media
4. The African trypanosomes are transmitted by
 - a) Phlebotomus
 - b) House fly
 - c) Tsetse fly
 - d) Triatomine bugs
5. Chagoma is a characteristic swelling associated with
 - a) Malaria
 - b) Chagas infection
 - c) T.b. gambiense
 - d) Leishmania
6. The best control measure against T.b rhodesiense is:
 - a) Clearing the bush around homes
 - b) Killing the tsetse by use of chemicals
 - c) Treating the infected
 - d) Killing the Wild animals
7. Sleeping sickness means:
 - a) A condition where a patient keeps on sleeping
 - b) The presence of African trypanosomes in the nervous system
 - c) A condition where the patient has hysteria
 - d) Chaga's disease
8. Kala-azar is a leishmanial disease common in:
 - a) India
 - b) Egypt
 - c) Ethiopia
 - d) Kenya
9. Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis is a disease condition affecting:
 - a) The Intestinal mucosa
 - b) The brain
 - c) The cartilages of the face
 - d) The otitis media
10. Leishmania of the Mediterranean climate is known as:
 - a) Espundia
 - b) Cutaneous

- c) Tropical sore
 - d) Leishmania infantum
11. The barrows of ordents in North-Eastern Kenya provide shade for:
 - a) Mosquitoes
 - b) House flies
 - c) Musca domestica
 - d) Sandflies
 12. The feeding times for phlebotomus are:
 - a) Dusk to dawn
 - b) At dusk and Dawn
 - c) At dawn
 - d) At midday
 13. The form of protozoa called LD is common in
 - a) Kala azar
 - b) T. brucei brucei
 - c) T. brucei rhodesiense
 - d) T. brucei gambiense
 14. In chaga's disease all the forms of trypanosomes are found except:
 - a) Crithidia
 - b) Epimastigote
 - c) Promastigote
 - d) Trypomastigote
 15. The mode of transmission of the American Trypanosomiasis is:
 - a) By injection
 - b) By contamination
 - c) Stercorarian
 - d) Salivarian
 16. The Rhodesian trypanosomes are found in:
 - a) Kenya
 - b) Zambia
 - c) Sudan
 - d) Ethiopia
 17. The vector for Visceral leishmaniasis is:
 - a) Sand fly
 - b) House fly
 - c) Tumbu fly
 - d) Tsetse fly
 18. The following forms of trypanosome cruzi are found in the mammalian host
 - a) Metacyclic trypomastigote
 - b) Promastigote
 - c) Epimastigote
 - d) Trypomastigote
 19. Romanas sign is diagnosis for:
 - a) Trypanosome rhodesiense
 - b) Trypanosma Gambiense
 - c) Chagas disease
 - d) Malaria
 20. The relationship of Trypanosome and epimastigote is:

- a) The position of the nucleus
 - b) The presence of undulating membrane
 - c) The absence of parabasal body
 - d) The absence of a flagellum
21. Which is the stage of malaria parasite transmitted to humans:
- a) Gametocyte
 - b) Schizont
 - c) Sporozoite
 - d) Hypnozoite
22. To be able to control transmission of malaria one should:
- a) Use mosquito net
 - b) Use insecticide treated mosquito net
 - c) Put on socks
 - d) Cover with blanket
23. In the transmission of malaria man acts as:
- a) Definitive host
 - b) Intermediate host
 - c) A temporary host
 - d) A permanent host
24. Treatment is a form of:
- a) Control of disease
 - b) Prevention of transmission
 - c) Prevention of contact
 - d) Saving life
25. The species of malaria which frequently infect man are:
- a) *P. ovale*
 - b) *P. knowlesi*
 - c) *Chikungunya*
 - d) *Onyonyong*
26. Malaria parasites are frequently found in:
- a) Arctic regions of the world
 - b) Tropical regions of the world
 - c) Antarctica
 - d) In the us
27. The recommended volume for a good thick blood film is:
- a) 12 μl
 - b) 120 μl
 - c) 2 μl
 - d) 20 μl
28. The ideal thickness of a thick film for blood smear is:
- a) The under 5 years
 - b) Above 5 years
 - c) Women
 - d) Men
29. The ideal thickness of a thick film for blood smears is:

- a) A transparent one
 - b) Thick enough to stain with Giemsa
 - c) An opaque film
 - d) One through which literature below can be seen
30. The age group most at risk of malaria complications is:
- a) The under 5 years
 - b) Above 5 years
 - c) Women
 - d) Men
31. The malaria species that causes greatest harm to mankind is:
- a) *p.vivax*
 - b) *p.knowlesi*
 - c) *p.falciparum*
 - d) *p.ovale*
32. preparation of malaria slide requires:
- a) Anticoagulated blood
 - b) Fresh venous blood
 - c) Stored blood
 - d) None of the above
33. The Rhodesian trypanosomes are found in:
- a) Kenya
 - b) Zambia
 - c) Sudan
 - d) Ethiopia
34. The vector for Visceral leishmaniasis is
- a) Sand fly
 - b) House fly
 - c) Tumbu fly
 - d) Tsetse fly
35. The malaria species that causes least harm to mankind is:
- a) *p.vivax*
 - b) *p.knowlesi*
 - c) *p.falciparum*
 - d) *p.ovale*
36. Blood that is used for malaria slide preparation is:
- a) Anticoagulated
 - b) Fresh venous blood
 - c) Stored blood
 - d) None of the above
37. In the Diagnosis of malaria man acts as:
- a) Definitive host
 - b) Intermediate host
 - c) A temporary host
 - d) A permanent host
38. Removal of water catchment (source) is a form of:
- a) Source of Specimen
 - b) Prevention of transmission
 - c) Prevention of contact
 - d) Saving life

39. The stage of malaria parasite that is Transmitted to mosquitoes
- a) Gametocyte
 - b) Schizont
 - c) Sporozoite
 - d) Hypnozoite
40. To be able to control transmission of malaria one should:
- a) Cover with mosquito net
 - b) Cover with insecticide treated mosquito net
 - c) Put on socks
 - d) Cover with blanket