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Parasitology & Entomology

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Medical Lab Technology

Course Name – Medical Parasitology &amp; Entomology

Course Code - BMLT501

( Semester V )

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

**Group-A**

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

*Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (1) . This parasite causes space-occupying lesions in the liver:  
a) Entamoeba histolytica  
b) Toxoplasma gondii  
c) Plasmodium falciparum  
d) Leishmania major
- (2) Enlarged lymph nodes are found in the following parasitic diseases:  
a) Toxoplasmosis  
b) Ascariasis  
c) Giardiasis  
d) Filariasis
- (3) This parasite causes ocular infection:  
a) Onchocerca volvulus  
b) Naegleria fowleri  
c) Ancylostoma duodenale  
d) Other
- (4) Cryptosporidium  
a) is transmitted via water  
b) is an intracellular parasite  
c) is only found in humans  
d) Its infection is routinely diagnosed using serological test
- (5) A 24-year-old woman at 32 weeks gestation was confirmed through ultrasound that her foetus had hydrocephaly. This clinical manifestation is thought to be due to an infection acquired during her current pregnancy. The organism which causes this congenital anomaly is  
a) Trypanosoma cruzi  
b) Plasmodium vivax  
c) Toxoplasma gondii  
d) Leishmania donovani
- (6) This parasite is acquired by humans via ingestion of infected fish:  
a) Clonorchis sinensis  
b) Taenia saginata  
c) Paragonimus westermani  
d) Schistosoma japonicum
- (7) Regarding hookworm anaemia:  
a) The condition is due to vitamin B12 deficiency  
b) It is seen in chronic hookworm infection

- cy
- c) Red blood cells are microcytic and hyperchromic  
d) Infected patient may present with pallor and tiredness
- (8) Microfilariae of this filarial worm show nocturnal periodicity:  
a) *Loa loa*  
b) *Onchocerca volvulus*  
c) *Schistosoma japonicum*  
d) *Paragonimus westermani*
- (9) Six months after a 2-week vacation in the countryside in central India, a 22-year-old female patient developed irregular fever with chills and rigors, abdominal discomfort with hepatosplenomegaly. These clinical manifestations are thought to be due to an infection acquired via insect bite. The likely organism to cause these clinical manifestations is  
a) *Trypanosoma cruzi*  
b) *Loa loa*  
c) *Leishmania donovani*  
d) *Toxoplasma gondii*
- (10) The diagnosis of this parasite involves the use of cellophane tape to recover the eggs in the perianal region:  
a) *Ascaris lumbricoides*  
b) *Enterobius vermicularis*  
c) *Trichuris trichiura*  
d) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- (11) Mosquito is the definitive host of this parasite:  
a) *Plasmodium vivax*  
b) *Brugia malayi*  
c) *Wuchereria bancrofti*  
d) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- (12) *Plasmodium malariae* causes  
a) quartan malaria  
b) zoonotic malaria  
c) cerebral malaria  
d) infected red blood cells to be enlarged
- (13) Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia (TPE) is caused by  
a) *Strongyloides stercoralis*  
b) *Brugia malayi*  
c) *Loa loa*  
d) *Toxocara canis*
- (14) A 28-year-old woman at 20 weeks gestation returned from Ethiopia and presented with a history of fever, soft-tissue swelling of the forehead with severe regional lymphadenopathy. Blood smear shows *Trypanosoma brucei*. The treatment of choice is  
a) albendazole  
b) ivermectin  
c) suramin  
d) praziquantel
- (15) This is a specific characteristic for human trematodes:  
a) *Schistosoma japonicum* has ova with a lateral spine  
b) Miracidium is an infective stage to human  
c) All trematode eggs are operculated  
d) Snail is the first intermediate host
- (16) The control measures for the following parasites include periodical deworming, health education and improved sanitation to reduce soil contamination with infective eggs:  
a) *Ascaris lumbricoides*  
b) *Enterobius vermicularis*  
c) *Capillaria philippinensis*  
d) *Trichinella spiralis*
- (17) Regarding *Plasmodium knowlesi*:  
a) It has a 48-h asexual life cycle  
b) It causes enlargement of the infected red blood cells  
c) It is a zoonosis  
d) Its gametocyte stage is not found in the peripheral blood
- (18) *Toxoplasma gondii*  
a) is an intracellular parasite  
b) is transmitted via cat bite  
c) infection in humans can be prevented with vaccination  
d) is caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*

(19) Scabies

- a) is caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*
- b) is diagnosed by serological test
- c) causes high eosinophilia
- d) Its gametocyte stage is not found in the peripheral blood

(20) The habitat is the large intestine

- a) *Naegleria fowleri*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Entamoeba gingivalis*
- d) *Giardia lamblia*

(21) The stool is the specimen for the diagnosis of the infection cause by

- a) *Acanthamoeba polyphaga*
- b) *Balantidium coli*
- c) *Entamoeba gingivalis*
- d) Other

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(22) The infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* to man has

- a) pseudopodia
- b) bull's eye karyosome
- c) ingested red blood cells
- d) A & B

(23) The pathogenic stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* to man has

- a) pseudopodia
- b) cigar-shaped chromatoidal body
- c) ingested RBC
- d) A & B

(24) The stool of the patient infected with what parasite is described as steatorrheic or gruelly?

- a) *Balantidium coli*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Chilomastix mesnili*
- d) *Giardia lamblia*

(25) The most commonly involved area in Amoebiasis is the

- a) brain
- b) liver
- c) cecum
- d) recto-sigmoid region

(26) Typically flask-shaped lesion of Amoebiasis is usually seen in

- a) Amoebic colitis
- b) Amoebic liver abscess
- c) Amoebiasis cutis
- d) Pulmonary amoebiasis

(27) Frank dysentery in Amoebiasis is frequently present with the involvement of the

- a) brain
- b) liver
- c) cecum
- d) recto-sigmoid region

(28) Anchovy sauce-like materials is associated with

- a) Amoebic colitis
- b) Amoebic liver abscess
- c) Amoebiasis cutis
- d) Pulmonary amoebiasis

(29) There is no increase in the number of nuclei of

- a) *Balantidium coli*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Entamoeba coli*
- d) *Giardia lamblia*

(30) . Associated with uveitis or ulceration of the cornea

- a) *Acanthamoeba culbertsoni*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Balantidium coli*
- d) *Naegleria fowleri*

(31) Tissue invasion is relatively slow and tends to stimulate granuloma formation

- a) *Acanthamoeba castellanii*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Balantidium coli*
- d) *Naegleria fowleri*

(32) . Produces a big lesion with a wide opening and a rounded base in the large intestine.

- a) *Balantidium coli*
- b) *Giardia lamblia*
- c) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- d) A & B

- (33) There are indurations of the irregular margins of the spreading ulcer.  
a) Amoebic granuloma  
b) Amoeboma  
c) Amoebiasis cutis  
d) Amoebic colitis
- (34) Associated with *Entamoeba gingivalis*  
a) *Trichomonas hominis*  
b) *Trichomonas vaginalis*  
c) *Trichomonas tenax*  
d) B & C
- (35) The specimen for the diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in female.  
a) Prostatic secretions  
b) Vaginal discharges  
c) Urine  
d) B & C
- (36) The usual infective stage of Malaria to man is the  
a) gametocytes  
b) sporozoites  
c) schizonts  
d) merozoites
- (37) Mosquito vector of Malaria in the Philippines is  
a) *Aedes aegypti*  
b) *Culex quinquefasciatus*  
c) *Anopheles flavirostris*  
d) *Anopheles flavirostris*
- (38) There is secondary exo-erythrocytic phase in  
a) Benign tertian malaria  
b) Quartan malaria  
c) Malignant tertian malaria  
d) Sub-tercian malaria
- (39) Diagnosis and treatment of infected persons is an important means of interrupting transmission due to which of the following?  
a) American cutaneous leishmaniasis  
b) Mediterranean visceral leishmaniasis  
c) Gambian trypanosomiasis  
d) Chagas' disease
- (40) An important character of Platyhelminthes is  
a) Monoecious  
b) Vitelline glands  
c) Flat animals  
d) Flame cells
- (41) Flat worms are  
a) Diploblastic  
b) Triploblastic  
c) Monoblastic  
d) Non of the above
- (42) Coelom in flat worms is  
a) Well developed  
b) Poorly developed  
c) Schizocoel  
d) Absent
- (43) Animals with self fertilization is  
a) *Paragonimus*  
b) *Dugesia*  
c) *Taenia solium*  
d) None of the above
- (44) Which is a free living fresh water flat worm?  
a) *Planaria*  
b) *Schistosoma*  
c) *Fasciola*  
d) *Taenia*
- (45) In which animal, pharynx can be everted?  
a) *Dugesia*  
b) *Fasciola*  
c) *Taenia*  
d) *Ascaris*
- (46) In platyhelminthes  
a) Nerve cords are present  
b) Nerve cords are absent  
c) Nerve nets are present  
d) Nerve nets are absent
- (47) Segments of Tapeworm are called

- a) Scolex  
c) Proglottides
- (48) The tissue in platyhelminthes between viscera and body wall is called  
a) Coelom  
c) Mesoderm
- (49) Tapeworm respire  
a) Through suckers  
c) Through lateral pores or sterigmata
- (50) Animals belonging to platyhelminthes are also called flat worms because  
a) Their head is flat  
c) They creep over the surface
- (51) Scolex occurs in  
a) Hydra  
c) Taenia
- (52) Parasitic adaptation of flatworm is  
a) Anaerobic respiration  
c) Resistant covering, cuticle integument
- (53) The disease caused by Fasciola is  
a) Liver rot  
c) Taeniasis
- (54) Taenia saginata differs from Taenia solium as it lacks  
a) Rostellum  
c) Scolex
- (55) An adult presents with acute diarrhea and a temperature of 38.6°C two days after returning from a trip. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial step?  
a) Culture of a fecal specimen for Entamoeba histolytica.  
c) Obtain a stool culture for enteropathogenic Escherichia coli.
- (56) Incomplete alimentary canal occurs in  
a) Fasciola  
c) Wuchereria
- (57) Which is free swimming stage in the life history of Fasciola ?  
a) Miracidium  
c) Redia
- (58) Proglottides of Tapeworm proliferate from  
a) Scolex  
c) Neck
- (59) Apolysis is  
a) Removal of mature proglottides  
c) Removal of gravid segments
- (60) Regeneration is best shown by flat worm  
a) Fasciola  
c) Schistosoma
- b) Cysticercus  
d) Onchospheres
- b) Parenchyma  
d) Chaetanoderm
- b) Through mouth  
d) Anaerobically
- b) They have dorsoventrally compressed body  
d) The alimentary canal is flattened
- b) Ascaris  
d) Liver Fluke
- b) Secretion of antienzymes  
d) All the above
- b) Cysticercosis  
d) None of the above
- b) Suckers  
d) None of the above
- b) Examine a stool specimen for leukocytes and presence of blood.  
d) Treat with metronidazole for possible amebiasis or giardiasis.
- b) Ascaris  
d) Rhabditis
- b) Sporocyst  
d) None of the above
- b) Other proglottides  
d) Special region in neck
- b) Removal of immature proglottides  
d) None of the above
- b) Planaria  
d) Echinococcus