



1. Adult worms of trichinella spiralis live in.....

- A. Small intestine
- B. Liver
- C. Brain
- D. Urinary bladder

2. Trichinella spiralis larvae are mainly present in.....

- A. Smooth muscles
- B. Active striated muscles
- C. Subcutaneous tissue
- D. Visceral muscles

3. Man act asin trichinella spiralis infection

- A. Definitive host
- B. Intermediated host
- C. Reservoir host
- D. A & B

4. Reservoir host in trichinella spiralis infection is.....

- A. Man
- B. Snail
- C. Pigs
- D. Dogs

5. Regarding adult male worm of trichinella spiralis which of the following is correct.....

- A. It has two lobular caudal appendages
- B. Its posterior end is bluntly rounded
- C. It has two sets of genitalia
- D. All of the above

1. A

2. B

3. D

4. C

5. A



6. Regarding adult female worm of trichinella spiralis all of the following is correct except....

- A. Its posterior end is bluntly rounded,
- B. It has one set of genitalia,
- C. It is oviparous
- D. The vulva opens at the junction of the anterior fifth with the rest of the body

7. Trichinella spiralis is characterized by

- A. Slender anterior end.
- B. Cellular esophagus.
- C. Terminal anus or cloaca
- D. All of the above

8. Regarding trichinella spiralis larva which of the following is correct

- A. It has a spear like burrowing tip at its tapering posterior end
- B. The mature encysted larva has a digestive tract similar to that of the adult
- C. The mature encysted larva has a fully developed reproductive organs
- D. All of the above

9. Trichinella spiralis is common in countries where people eat

- A. Pork
- B. Dogs
- C. Chicken
- D. Cows

10. Intermediate host in trichinella spiralis infection is.....?

- A. Man
- B. Rodents
- C. Pigs
- D. All of the above

6. C

7. D

8. B

9. A

10. D

**11. Infective stage of trichinella spiralis is.....**

- A. Adult
- B. Trichina capsule
- C. Eggs
- D. None of the above

12. Regarding trichinella spiralis which of the following is correct

- A. After fertilization males die and are expelled
- B. Man is infected on ingestion of raw or undercooked pork containing infective larvae
- C. Larvae start to be deposited by the females 5 day after infection
- D. All of the above

13. Regarding trichina capsule which of the following is correct

- A. It is common in smooth muscles
- B. It is rounded in shape
- C. It is larval stage of Trichinella spiralis.
- D. It becomes infective after 18 months from reaching the muscles

14.larvae/gm muscle is considered a light infection.

- A. Less than 10
- B. 50
- C. 70
- D. 100

15. In heavy trichinella spiralis infections there are..... larvae/gm muscle

- A. Less than 10
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 50-100

11.B

12.D

13.C

14.A

15.D



16. In trichinella spiralis infection, during stage of migration of the newborn larvae death usually results from.....:

- A. Kidney malfunction
- B. Respiratory complications,
- C. Toxemia
- D. Myocarditis

17. Trichinella spiralis infection is associated with.....

- A. Neutropenia
- B. Basophilia
- C. Eosinophilia
- D. None of the above

18. Damage of blood vessels occurs during which stage of trichinella spiralis infection

- A. Stage of intestinal invasion by adult worms
- B. Stage of migration of the newborn larvae
- C. Stage of muscular penetration and encystment
- D. None of the above

19. In trichinella spiralis infection, muscular penetration and encystment occurs after.....?

- A. The first week
- B. The second week
- C. The third week
- D. The fourth week

20. Which of the following occurs during the first week of trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Intestinal invasion
- B. Migration of the newborn larvae
- C. Muscular penetration
- D. Encystment

16.D

17.C

18.B

19.C

20.A



21. In trichinella spiralis infection, stage of muscular penetration and encystment is characterized by all of the following except.....

- A. Intense muscular pain
- B. Difficulty in breathing or swallowing,
- C. Extreme eosinophilia
- D. Nausea and vomiting

22. Which of the following tests can be used to diagnose trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Tuberculin test
- B. Bachman's test
- C. Diethylcarbamazine provocative test
- D. None of the above

23. Muscle biopsy can be taken fromto diagnose trichinella spiralis infection?

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Myocardium
- C. Deltoid muscle
- D. Intestinal smooth muscles

24. In trichinella spiralis infection, blood is examined for.....

- A. Migrating larvae
- B. Trichina capsule
- C. Adult worms
- D. Eggs

25. Blood examination in trichinella spiralis infection can be done

- A. During the first week of infection
- B. During the second week of infection
- C. During the third week of infection
- D. During the fourth week of infection

21. D

22. B

23. C

24. A

25. B

**26. All of the following can be used to diagnose trichinella spiralis infection except.....:**

- A. Clinical diagnosis by gastro-intestinal manifestations in persons with a history of eating pork few days before
- B. Intra-dermal test.
- C. Detection of specific antibodies by serological tests
- D. Detection of eggs in stool

27. Drug of choice in trichinosis is.....?

- A. Thiobendazole
- B. Chloroquine
- C. Praziquantel
- D. Albendazole

28. Trichinosis can be prevented by.....?

- A. Thorough cooking of all meat.
- B. Effective treatment of pork by means of refrigeration -15°C at least 20 days.
- C. Extermination of rodents from pig farms.
- D. All of the above

29. In trichinella spiralis infection,should be used to reduce inflammatory reactions in case of myocarditis?

- A. Mebendazole
- B. Steroids
- C. Chloroquine
- D. Praziquantel

26. D

27. A

28. D

29. B