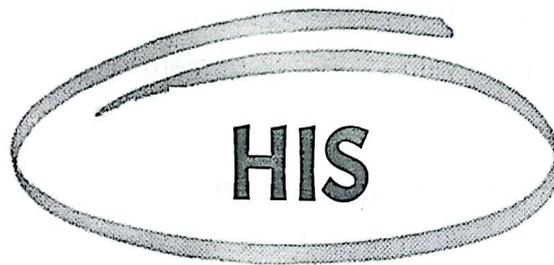


# MCQ Para

# 2025



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Lecture 1

Dr A G

1) Which of the following cause benign quartan malaria?

- a- P.vivax
- b- P.malariae
- c- P.falciparum
- d- P. ovale
- e- P.knowlesi

2) Human is considered intermediate host in malaria infection due to

- a- Sexual schizogony occur in liver
- b- Asexual gametogony occur in RBCs
- c- Formation of schizont with thousands of merozoites
- d- Formation of sporozoites
- e- Exflagellation of male microgametocyte

3) The only zoonotic malaria is which of the following?

- a) P.vivax
- b) P.malariae
- c) P.falciparum
- d) P. ovale
- e) P.knowlesi

4) The malaria paroxysm occur due to

- a- Rupture of infected RBCs
- b- Dormant trophozoites in liver
- c- Release of sporozoites in skin
- d- Formation of gametocytes inside RBCs

1	2	3	4
B	C	B	A



5) The vector of plasmodium infection is which of the following?

- a- Female culex
- b- Male sand fly
- c- Female anopheles
- d- Female glossina
- e- Male phlebotomus

6) Ring shape stages and crescentic gametocytes are diagnostic in

- a- P.vivax
- b- P.malariae
- c- p. Falciparum
- d- P. ovale
- e- P.knowlesi

7) Malarial relapse is due to activation of

- a- Gametocytes
- b- Hypnozoites
- c- Merozoites
- d- Trophozoites
- e- Sporozoites

8) The cause of absence of strong immunity in malaria is

- a- Resistance of macrophage
- b- Antigenic variation
- c- Weak organisms with less antigenicity
- d- Depression of cell mediated immunity

5	6	7	8
C	C	B	B

13) Persistence of blood forms between attacks of malaria is

- a- Relapse
- b- Gametogony
- c- Schizogony
- d- Recrudescence

14) Radical treatment in malaria , we can give

- a- Primaquine
- b- Mefloquine
- c- Chloroquine
- d- Chloroquine and primaquine
- e- Qunine

15) In the life cycle of plasmodia :

- a. Man is the definitive host
- b. Man is the intermediate host
- c. Mosquito is the intermediate host
- d. Sexual cycle occurs in man

16) Malarial relapse is found in :

- a. Plasmodium falciparum
- b. Plasmodium vivax
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. None of the above

13	14	15	16
D	D	B	B



17) Schizonts of plasmodia are not detected in peripheral blood in :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium ovale
- d. Plasmodium malariae

18) The gametocytes are NOT spherical in :

- a. Plasmodium falciparum
- b. Plasmodium vivax
- c. Plasmodium ovale
- d. Plasmodium malariae

19) Maurer's dots are found in parasitized RBCs with :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. Plasmodium ovale

20) Schiffner's dots are found in parasitized RBCs with :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. None of the above

17	18	19	20
B	A	B	A



21) Schizont stages are not seen in peripher

tion with :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium ovale
- c. Plasmodium malariae
- d. Plasmodium falciparum

22) Duration of erythrocytic schizogony is not

- a. Plasmodium malariae
- b. Plasmodium falciparum
- c. Plasmodium ovale
- d. Plasmodium vivax

23) Benign tertian malaria accompanied with

ria is caused by :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium malariae
- c. Plasmodium ovale
- d. Plasmodium falciparum

24) Quartan malaria is caused by :

- a. Plasmodium malariae
- b. Plasmodium ovale
- c. Plasmodium falciparum
- d. Plasmodium vivax

21	22	24
D	B	A



25) Malignant malaria is caused by :

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Plasmodium ovale
- c. Plasmodium falciparum
- d. Plasmodium malariae

26) Only young RBCs are invaded in infection with :

- a. pernicious malaria
- b. Plasmodium vivax
- c. Plasmodium falciparum
- d. Plasmodium malariae

27) In falciparum malaria infection, the anaemia is due to :

- a. Iron deficiency
- b. Hemolysis of RBCs
- c. Aplasia of bone marrow
- d. All of the above

28) In P. falciparum infection, there is much higher parasitaemia due to :

- a. Invasion of only young RBCs
- b. Invasion of all ages of RBCs
- c. Invasion of old RBCs
- d. None of the above

25	26	27	28
C	B	D	B



29) Malaria paroxysms are caused by :

- a. Release of toxins from ruptured RBCs
- b. Invasion of RBCs by merozoites
- c. Sever haemolytic anaemia
- d. None of the above

30) In malaria, splenomegaly is due to :

- a. Aplastic anaemia
- b. Bacterial infection
- c. Liberated pigments and parasites
- d. invasion of macrophages

31) In *P. vivax*, relapses are due to :

- a. Invasion of young RBCs only
- b. Rupture of infected RBCs
- c. Rupture of erythrocytic schizont
- d. Reinvasion of RBCs by liver hypnozoites .

29	30	31
A	C	D