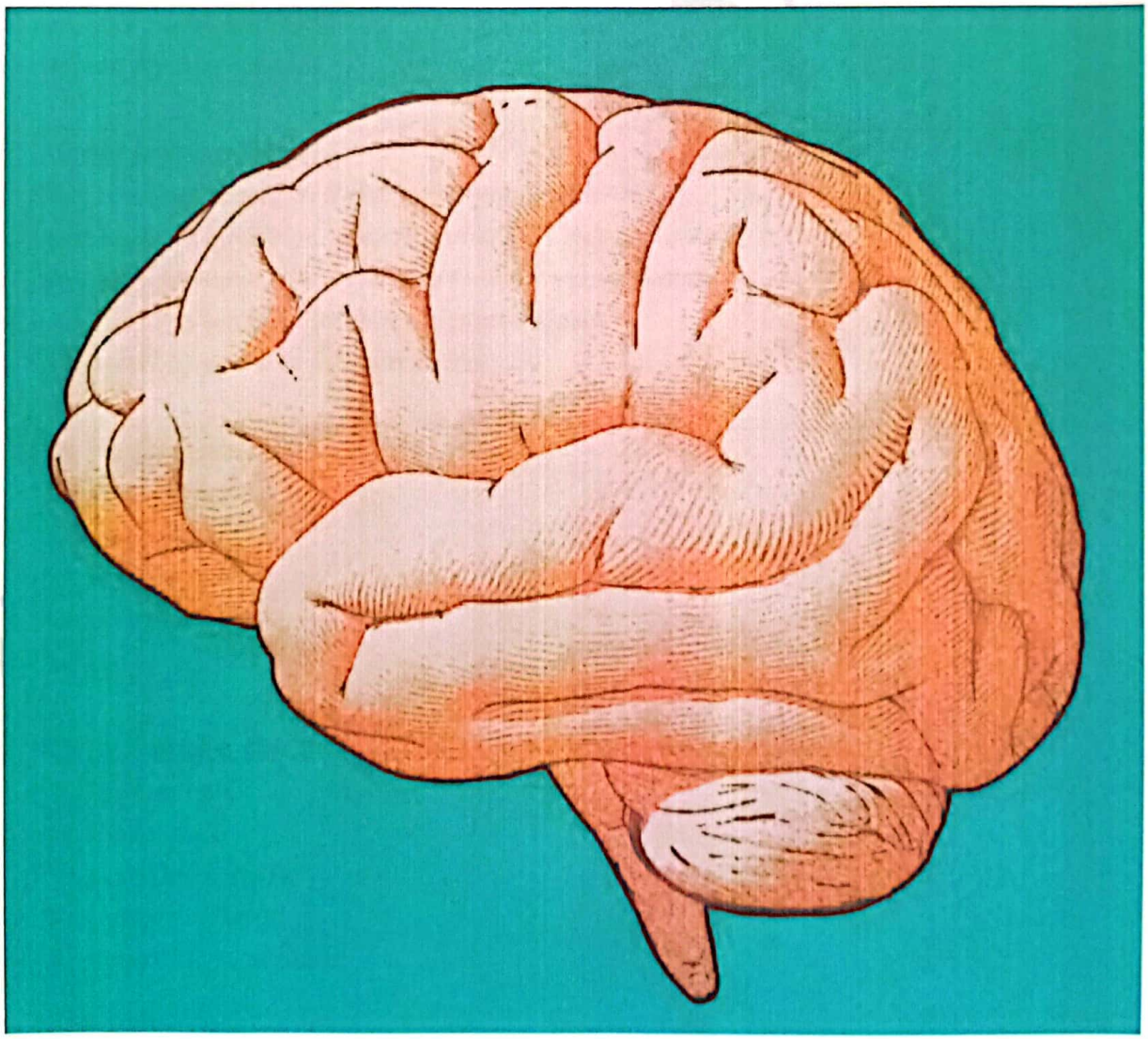
PARASITOLOGY

2nd Year - Sem 2 2023

CNS MCQs



BY / Raven .

Free living & Trypanosoma

1) Which parasitic stage do you suspect to find in CSF of patient manifested with neck , photophobia and seizures, 4 days after using bath spa: a. Naegleria fowleri cysts b. Naegleria fowleri trophozoites c. Entamoeba histolytica cysts d. Aenthamoeba castellani cysts e. Acanthamoeba castellani trophozoites	**B**
2) Morula cell of Mott present in CSF in the following disease : a) African loasis b) American trypansomiasis c) Indian leishmaniasis d) cerebral texoblasmosis e) African trypansomiasis	**E**
3) Winter bottom signs is: a) Skin swellings occur in American trypansomiasis b) Lymph nodes swellings occur in American trypansomiasis c) Lymph nodes swellings occur in African trypansomiasis d) Skin swelling occur in African trypansomiasis e) Skin swelling occur in African loasis	**C**
4) Tse tse fly transmits:- a. Sleeping sickness b. Human malaria c. Chagas disease d. Toxoplasmos e. Nothing	**A**
5) Which Parasite can infect CNS? a. Balantidium coli b. Giardia lamblia c. Dientamoeba fragilis d. Naegleria fowleria e. Cryptosporidium pravum	**D**

6) Contact lenes can transmit: a) Loa loa b) Nacgieria fowieria c) Onchocerca volvulous d) Acanthamoeba castellani e) Phihirus pubis	**D**
7) Diagnostic stage of Naegleria in CSF is: a) Quadrinucleated cyst b) Binucleated cyst c) Uninucleated cyst d) Trophozoite e) Mature oocyst	**D**
8) Parasite which causes coma is: a) Fasciola gigantica b) Ascaris lumbricoides c) Enterobius vermicularis d) Trypansoma gambiense e) Giardia lamblia	**D**
9) Parasite which causes keratitis is: a) Schistosoma japonicum b) Trichinella spiralis c) Acanthamocba castellani d) Diphyllobothrium mansoni e) Taenia solium	**C**
10) Kerning's sign occurs in: a) Necator americans b) Ancylostoma duodenale c) Naegleria fowleri d) Balantidium coli e) Giardia lamblia	**C**
11) The mode of infection with free living amoeba is: a) Blood trals fus ion b) Ingestion of cysts c) Insect bite d) Swimming in stagnant water	**D**

12) Primary amaebic meningosncephalitis is caused by: a) Idoamoeba butschli b) Naegleria fowleri c) Endolimax nana d) Entamoeba histolytica	**B**
13) Contact lens can transmit: a) Acanthamoeba castellani b) Naegleria fowleria c) O. volvulus d) D. mansoni	**A**
14) Winterbottom's sign is found in: a) American trypansomiasis b) African trypansomiasis c) Visceral leishmaniasis d) Chagas' disease	**B**
15) Naegleria fowleri infection is diagnosed by a) Film. b) Serological examination c) Lumbar puncture d) Sternal puncture	**C**
16) The blood flagellate with undulating membrane is a) Amastigote b) Leishmania c) Promastigote d) trypromasitgote	**D**
17) Trypanosome gambiense is transmitted by a) Glossina morsitans b) Glossina palpalis c) Triatoma species d) Sand fly	**B**
18) Trypanosome rhodesiense is transmitted by a) Glossina palpalis b) Winged bug c) Glossina morsitans d) Phelbotomus papatasii	**C**

19) The metacyclic forms of trypanosome brucei are found in a) Reticuloendothelial cells. b) Heart muscles. c) Mouth parts of insect vector. d) Hind gut of infected insect.	**C**
20) Early infection with African trypanosomiasis treated with a) Trypanodomide b) Pentamidine c) Antibiotic d) All of the above	**B**

Cysticercosis & Onchcercosis

1) The intermediate host(s) for Taenia solium is (are): a. Pig b. Sheep c. Man d. Camel e. C & A	**E**
2) Man acts as intermediate and definitive host in: a. Dipylidium canimun. b. Taenia solium C. Hydatid disease d- Taenia saginata	**B**
3) Ingestion of eggs of T. solium results in: a. Infection with adult T. solium b. Cysticercosis C. Sparganosis d. None of the above	**B**

4) Milky spots are *a- Plerocercoides* *b- Cysticercoides* *c- Metacercaria* *d- Cysticercus cellulosa* *e- Leptocercus cercaria*	**D**
5) Mark the correct statement(s) concerning cysticercosis *a. The cyst is 10 cm in diameter* *b. The cyst contains brood capsules* *c. The cyst contains single armed scolex* *d. Infection occurs by swallowing the eggs of T. solium* *e. C & D*	**E**
6) A 30 year old, pig raising man presented to hospital with fever and muscle pain.The patient gave history of receiving atebrine for treating an itestinal parasite. X.ray on affected limbs revealed calcified lesions. What is the suspected diagnosis? *a. Elephantiasis* *b. Cysticercosis* *c. Halzoun* *d. Sparganosis* *e. Katayama syndrome*	**B**
7) Which drug is used in treatment of cysticercosis ? *a) Niclosamide* *b) Paromomycin* *c) Praziquantel* *d) Bithinol*	**C**
8) Invasion of human tissue by pork tapeworm is called: *a) Coenurosis* *b) Sparganosis* *c) Hydatidosis* *d) Cysticercosis* *e) Trichinosis*	**D**

9) All of the following are true about neurocysticerosis, except: *a. Not acquired by eating contaminated vegetables* *b. Caused by regurgitation of larva* *C. Acquired by oro-fecal route* *d. Acquired by eating pork*	**A**
10) In cysticercosis, man act as a: *a-vector* *b-reservoir host* *c-intermediate host* *d-defenitivehost*	**C**
11) The filaria that cause blindness is: *a. W. bancrofti* *b. O. volvulus* *c. Loa loa* *d. Brugia malayi*	**B**
12) Onchocerciasis is transmitted by: *a. Female Chrysops* *b. Female Culex* *c. Female Simulium* *d. None of the above*	**C**
13) O. volvulus causes: *a. Allergic subcutaneous swelling* *b. Microfilaraemia* *c. River blindness* *d. Calabar swelling*	**C**
14) In onchocerciasis, blindness is due to: *a. Adult worm in subcutaneous tissues* *b. Invasion of eye by adult worm* *C. Invasion of eye with microfilariae* *d. Allergic reaction*	**C**
15) Microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus : *a- Has nocturnal periodicity.* *b-Circulates in blood.* *c- Present in subcutaneous tissues.* *d- Sheathed.*	**C**

16) Skin patch test occurs in the infection with: *a) Necator americans* *b) Ancylostoma duodenale* *c) Naegleria fowleri* *d) Onchocerca volvulous* *e) Leishmania donovani*	**D**
17) The following parasitic stages can reach the brain EXCEPT: *a. Coenurus cerebralis cyst* *b. Hydatid cyst* *c. Ascaris eggs* *d. E. Histolytica.*	**C**
18) The adult worms of Onchocerca volvulus are usually found in : *a. Brain* *b. Blood* *C. Lymph* *d. Subcutaneous tissues*	**D**
19) Microfilaria can be detected in skin snip in the following diease: *a) Bancroftian filariasis* *b) Malayan filarilisis* *c) Loiasis* *d) Onchocerciasis*	**D**