



Level 1- Semester 2- Module IBL

- **In what cell/organ does sexual reproduction of *Plasmodium* occur?**
- A. Human erythrocyte
- B. Mosquito brain
- C. Human liver
- D. Mosquito gonads
- E. Mosquito intestine





Level 1- Semester 2- Module IBL

- **The typical malaria paroxysm occurs due to:**
 - A. Invasion of liver by sporozoites
 - B. Invasion of RBCs by merozoites
 - C. Rupture of erythrocytic schizont**
 - D. Gametocyte formation
 - E. Hypnozoite activation

C

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- **Nephrotic syndrome is a possible complication of**
- Plasmodium vivax
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium berghei

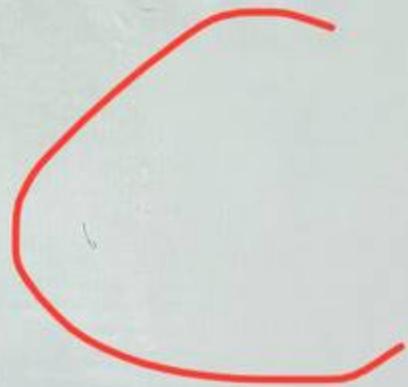
B

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- **The gold standard test for diagnosing malaria is**
- a) ELISA
- b) PCR
- c) Blood Film
- d) Dipstick test
- e) Therapeutic test



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- Which of the following drugs can be used safely in pregnancy?
- a) Chloroquine
- b) Quinine
- c) Primaquine
- d) Mefloquine
- e) Artemesinin

B

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- **To interrupt the mosquito-man biting cycle, we have to use:**
 - a) Mosquito nets
 - b) Indoor insecticides
 - c) Mosquito Larvicides
 - d) Prophylactic Drugs
 - e) Early diagnosis of cases

A

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- **What is the provisional diagnosis?**
- **Plasmodium falciparum**
- **Why doctor prescribed primaquine? why it is NOT strongly recommended?**
- **As it has gametocidal effect**
- **not strongly recommended in this case as no hypnozoite in P.falciparum**
- **Why doctor ordered exchange transfusion?**
- **As parasitemia is 10 %**

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- A tourist returned from a 4-week visit to South Sudan, where he stayed in a jungle area for 5 days. He did not take any malaria prophylaxis and presented to the emergency department with fever, chills, tachypnoea, and tachycardia. He was thrombocytopenic and had mild liver function test abnormalities. Examination of Giemsa-stained blood films showed both ring forms in elongated fimbriated RBCs and rounded shaped gametocytes.
- What is the most likely cause of this infection?
 - a. *P. falciparum*
 - b. *P. ovale*
 - c. *P. malariae*
 - d. *P. vivax*

13

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- **A child was admitted to the hospital with a paroxysm of coldness, hotness and sweating recurring every third day. On examination there was hepatomegally, and pallor. Which of the following is Correct?**
- a) Plasmodium malariae is the causative parasite
- b) Relapse is a common consequence
- c) Blood transfusion is the cause
- d) There is no exoerythrocytic stages
- e) Radical cure is possible by chloroquine alone

B

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- **A traveler from England visited Kenya since 2 years and there caught malaria and had taken antimalarial therapy and successfully treated malaria evidenced by clearance of symptoms and laboratory cure. After returning to England 2 years after, malaria recurred again. Which of the following statement is correct?**
 - a) Plasmodium falciparum is the cause
 - b) Recrudescence had occurred
 - c) Hypnozoites in liver caused relapse
 - d) Nephrotic syndrome can complicate the case
 - e) Chloroquine therapy can radically cure the patient

C

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