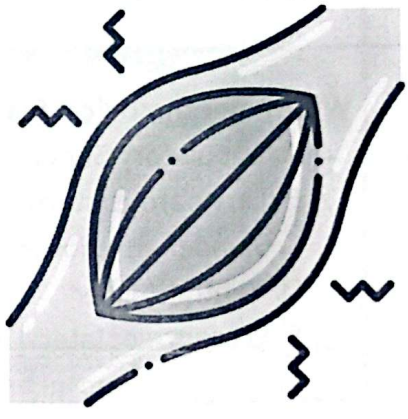
MCQ Para 2025

MSS



Lecture 1

Dr A G

1	**What is the global distribution of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Found only in tropical regions B. Restricted to Southeast Asia C. Found only in North America D. Cosmopolitan distribution E. Endemic to the Middle East	D
2	**Which of the following best describes the adult male Trichinella spiralis?** A. 3 × 80 µm, blunt posterior end B. 1.5 × 40 µm, ventrally curved posterior end C. 1.5 × 80 µm, tapered posterior end D. 2 × 60 µm, dorsally curved posterior end E. 2 × 40 µm, straight posterior end	B
3	**What is a characteristic of the adult female Trichinella spiralis?** A. Lays eggs externally B. Oviparous with a pointed tail C. Has a ventrally curved posterior end D. Bluntly rounded posterior end and is larviparous E. Has no reproductive structures	D
4	**Which morphological feature is shared by both sexes of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Copulatory bursa B. Larviparous uterus C. Slender anterior end D. Ventral sucker E. Presence of lateral alae	C

5	**What is the infective stage of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Adult worm B. Egg C. Trichina capsule (larva) D. Free-living larva E. Encysted egg	C
6	**In which part of the host's body does Trichinella spiralis encyst?** A. Intestinal lumen B. Liver parenchyma C. Brain cortex D. Striated active muscles E. Lymph nodes	D
7	**How long does it take for Trichinella larva to become infective after reaching the muscles?** A. Immediately B. 3 days C. 7 days D. 17 days E. 1 month	D
8	**What is the approximate size of the Trichinella spiralis larval capsule?** A. 5 × 2 mm B. 2 × 1 mm C. 1 × 0.5 mm D. 0.5 × 0.2 mm E. 10 × 3 mm	D
9	**Which of the following hosts can act as both definitive and intermediate hosts for Trichinella spiralis?** A. Only pigs B. Only rodents C. Only humans D. Pigs, rodents, and humans E. Only insects	D

10	**After fertilization, what happens to the male Trichinella spiralis?** A. Penetrates muscle and forms cyst B. Migrates to brain tissue C. Dies and is expelled D. Converts into larva E. Continues fertilizing indefinitely	C
11	**What is the function of the female Trichinella spiralis after fertilization?** A. Forms a trichina capsule in the intestine B. Lays eggs in the liver C. Penetrates the mucosa and releases larvae into circulation D. Becomes dormant in lungs E. Feeds on red blood cells	C
12	**How does Trichinella spiralis most commonly infect humans?** A. Inhaling spores from dried meat B. Through mosquito bites C. Ingestion of undercooked pork containing infective larvae D. Drinking contaminated water E. Contact with soil containing eggs	C
13	**What is the diagnostic stage of Trichinella spiralis in humans?** A. Eggs in feces B. Larvated eggs in blood C. Encysted larva in striated muscle D. Adult worm in stomach E. Eggs in urine	C
14	**How do pigs typically acquire Trichinella spiralis infection?** A. Drinking unboiled water B. Contact with infected soil C. Eating infected flesh from garbage or dead animals D. Transplacental transmission E. Inhaling contaminated dust	C

15	**What is one of the main methods of Trichinella spiralis transmission among rats?** A. Biting infected hosts B. Contact with urine C. Cannibalism D. Breeding in contaminated nests E. Insect vectors	C
16	**Which of the following accurately describes the lifecycle progression inside a human host?** A. Adult worms develop in liver → larvae migrate to lungs B. Larvae enter brain → encyst in nerves C. Larvae released in stomach → encyst in adipose tissue D. Larvae released in small intestine → adults → mucosa → circulate and encyst in muscle E. Eggs hatch in colon → spread via lymph	D
17	**What is the most likely clinical outcome of a light infection (<10 larvae/gm muscle) with** Trichinella spiralis? A. Facial edema and fever B. Muscle pain and weakness C. Myocarditis and encephalitis D. Usually asymptomatic E. Severe diarrhea	D
18	**Which of the following symptoms is typical of the GIT phase (first week) of trichinellosis?** A. Peri-orbital edema B. Myalgia and eosinophilia C. Nausea, vomiting, and colic D. Pneumonia and encephalitis E. Skin rash and lymphadenopathy	C

19	**What are the four hallmark clinical features of the trichinosis phase (2nd–3rd week)?** A. Rash, diarrhea, cough, headache B. Muscle pain, facial edema, eosinophilia, fever C. Chest pain, cyanosis, hematuria, insomnia D. Jaundice, rash, photophobia, dizziness E. Itching, swelling, blurred vision, joint pain	B
20	**What is the typical cause of death in the final stage of trichinellosis in severe cases?** A. Hepatic cirrhosis B. Renal failure C. Myocarditis, encephalitis, or pneumonia D. Diarrhea and dehydration E. Cerebral hemorrhage	C
21	**What occurs in the final stage of Trichinella spiralis infection?** A. Larvae hatch in the intestines B. Symptoms worsen with fever and colic C. Larvae complete encystation and symptoms subside D. Massive eosinophilic response	C
22	**During which week is Trichinella spiralis suspected based on gastrointestinal symptoms and pork ingestion history?** A. 2nd week B. 3rd week C. 1st week D. After 4 weeks E. Only during muscle biopsy	C
23	**What is the appropriate diagnostic sample for detecting Trichinella spiralis in the first week of infection?** A. Blood B. Urine C. Muscle biopsy D. Stool E. Sputum	D

24	**What is the best sample for laboratory diagnosis of Trichinella spiralis after the second week?** A. Stool B. Serum C. Muscle biopsy D. CSF E. Skin scraping	C
25	**Which test is used as an intradermal diagnostic method after two weeks of infection?** A. ELISA B. IFA C. PCR D. Bachman's test E. Mantoux test	D
26	**Which serological tests are used to detect antibodies against Trichinella spiralis?** A. Widal and VDRL B. ELISA and IFA C. Coombs and RPR D. Western blot and Rose Bengal E. Latex agglutination and Weil-Felix	B
27	**Which of the following is a direct diagnostic method for Trichinella spiralis?** A. ELISA B. Radiological examination C. Bachman intradermal test D. Muscle biopsy E. Serology	D
28	**Which test can detect calcified cysts of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Blood examination B. PCR C. Radiological examination D. ELISA E. Bachman test	C

29	**What is the purpose of xenodiagnosis in the diagnosis of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Detecting eosinophils in blood B. Injecting antigens intradermally C. Using animals to demonstrate larvae in infected tissue D. Imaging muscles via X-ray E. Detecting antibodies in urine	C
30	**What does the Bachman intradermal test detect?** A. Myoglobin in serum B. Eosinophil level C. Muscle larvae directly D. hypersensitivity to parasite antigen E. Live adult worms in stool	D
31	**Which serological tests are used to detect antibodies against Trichinella spiralis?** A. VDRL and Weil-Felix B. ELISA, Bentonite flocculation, Latex fixation C. Western blot and RPR D. CRP and ANA E. Schick and Mantoux tests	B
32	**In blood examination, which finding is typically associated with Trichinella spiralis infection?** A. Leukopenia and thrombocytopenia B. Hypoglycemia C. Elevated creatine phosphokinase and eosinophilia D. Elevated bilirubin and ALT E. Microcytic anemia	C
33	**what clinical history is relevant for suspecting Trichinella spiralis?** A. Contact with contaminated soil B. History of blood transfusion C. Consumption of raw or undercooked pork 2 weeks earlier D. Family history of eosinophilia E. Recent international travel	C

34	**Which of the following drugs is used for the medical treatment of Trichinella spiralis?** A. Albendazole and Metronidazole B. Thiabendazole and Mebendazole C. Praziquantel and Ivermectin D. Amoxicillin and Ceftriaxone E. Chloroquine and Quinine	B
35	**What is the primary goal of using corticosteroids like ACTH in Trichinella spiralis infection?** A. To kill adult worms directly B. To treat anemia caused by the parasite C. To reduce inflammatory reactions, especially in myocarditis and CNS involvement D. To prevent reinfection from contaminated food E. To enhance the immune response	C
36	**Which of the following is an effective preventive measure against Trichinella spiralis infection?** A. Drinking boiled water B. Freezing and thoroughly cooking pork C. Washing vegetables with vinegar D. Wearing insect repellents E. Avoiding seafood	B
37	**What is a critical environmental control strategy to prevent the spread of Trichinella spiralis on pig farms?** A. Avoiding vaccination of pigs B. Feeding pigs uncooked meat scraps C. Using herbal treatments D. Eliminating rodents from pig farms E. Bathing pigs regularly	D