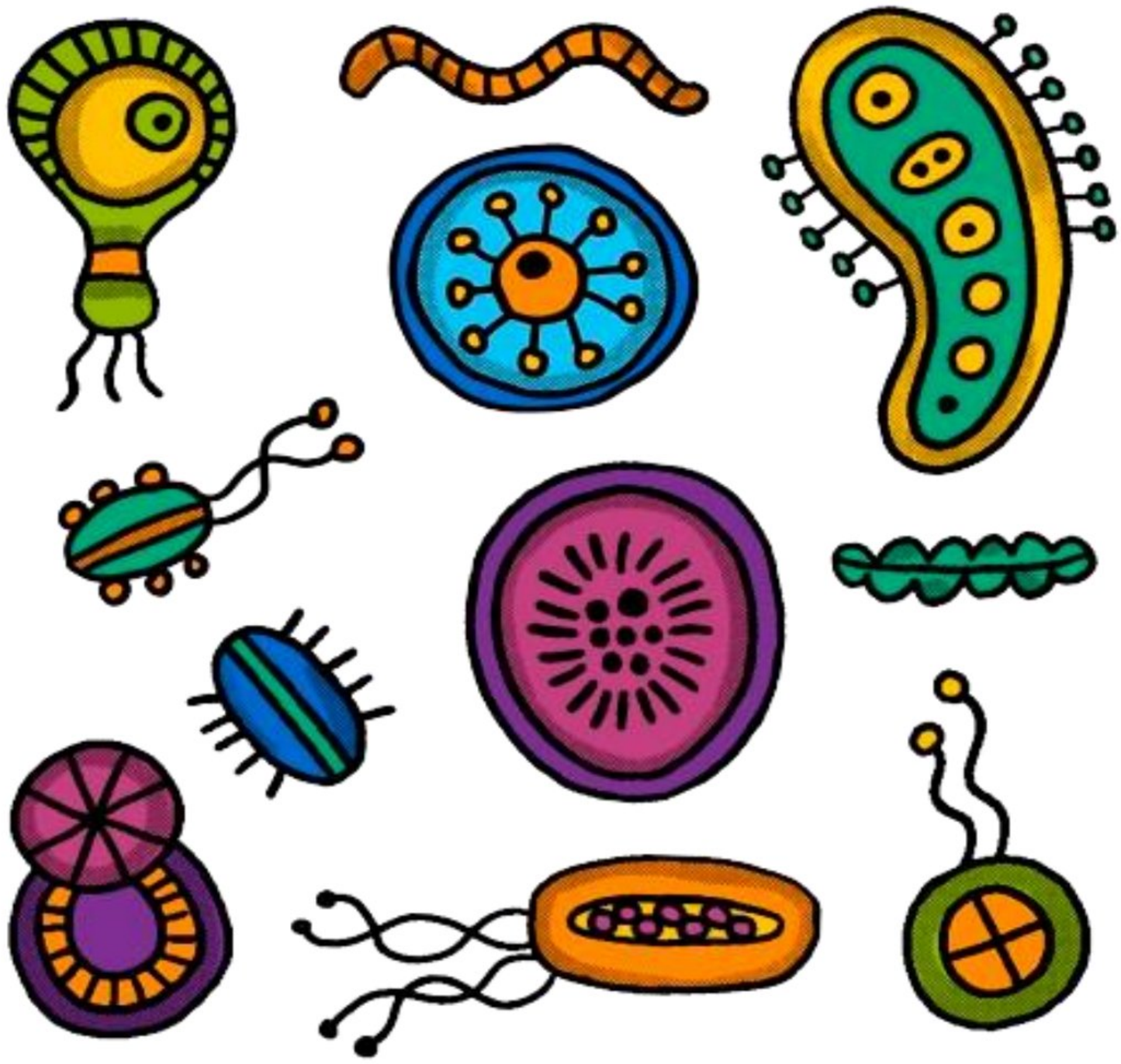
CAPSULES IN

A.Elbelkasi

PARASITOLOGY



MCQ For Continuous

2024

DR / A.ELBELKASI

Level 1 - Semester 2

MCQ Lec 1

1. Phoresis is considered as: a) The parasite is host specific b) The parasites is host dependent c) The host is parasite denepent d) The parasite carried by another one e) The parasite visit host from time to time	D
2. When the organism live on the host and harm it , it is called: a) Mutualism b) Commensalism c) Parasitisim d) Phoresis e) Facultative	C
3. Permanent association between two organisms is: a) Parasitisim b) Commensalism c) Phoresis d) Symbiosis e) Mutualism	D
4. When parasite lives outside the body, it is considered : a) Accidental parasite b) Ectoparasite c) Obligatory parasite d) Coprozoic parasite e) Endoparasite	B
5. Flagellate in intestine of ants or termites , this relationship is called: a) Commensalism b) Mutualism c) Parasitism d) Phoresis e) Specific	B
6. Dientamoeba fragilis when carried on enterobius eggs , it is called : a) Parasitisim b) Commensalim c) Mutualism d) Phoresis e) Coprozoic parasite	D

7. Commensalism : a) Parasite win and you lose b) Parasite win and you win c) Parasite win and you tie d) Parasite tie and you tie e) Parasites lose and you win	C
8. Lice is considered : a) Endoparasite b) Ectoparasite c) Accidental parasite d) False parasite e) Obligatory parasite	B
9. When parasite can live free in soil and inhabit human in certain conditions: a) Endoparasite b) Ectoparasite c) Temporary parasite d) Facultative parasite	D
10. When life cycle can complete in one host, this parasite is called a) Temporary b) Commensal c) Phoront d) Specific e) Accidental	D
11. The host that harbors the larval stages , it is called: a) Paratenic b) Vector c) Defintivie d) Amplifier e) Blind	D
12. The arthropod can transmit disease from one host to another, it is called a) Definitive host b) Intermediate host c) Reservoir host d) Vector host e) Blind host	D

13. Ingestion of animal liver contain eggs cause: a) Temporary lesions b) Obligatory c) Spurious lesions d) Accidental e) Specific	C
14. host from which infectious agents are not transmitted to other susceptible hosts: a) amplifier b) vector c) transport d) paratenic e) dead end	E
15. The parasitic stage settles without further development in: a) Definitive host b) Blind host c) Transport host d) Reservoir host e) Amplifier host	C
16. Study of worms biology is called a) Protozoology b) Helminthology c) Arthropods d) microbiology e) virology	B
17. host that harbors a parasite in an arrested state of development is a) definitive host b) amplifier host c) paratenic host d) reservoir host e) vector host	C
18. The parasite reaches sexual maturity in a) intermediate host b) parasitic host c) dead-end host. d) definitive host e) amplifier host.	D

19. Phoresis is a host parasite relation in which the; a) parasite is host specific. b) host benefits from the parasite c) parasite is host dependent d) parasite is carried by the host. e) host is resistant to parasite	D
20. Host that harbors the asexual or larval stages: a) I.H b) D.H c) R.H d) None of the above	A
21. Phoresis in defined as: a) Intermediate host b) Reservoir host c) Cause chemical injury d) Just to carry	D
22. Paratenic host is a) Definitive host b) Reservior host c) Transport host d) Phoretic host	C
23. Commensal organisms are: a) Pathogenic b) Non pathogenic. c) Facultative d) Free living	B
24. parasite can't complete its life-cycle without exploiting a suitable host : a) Facultative parasites b) Accidental parasites c) specific parasite d) obligatory parasite	D
25. Coprozoic protozod are : a) Pathogenic b) Sometimes pathogenic c) Never pathogenic d) Not easily cultivated	C

26. <u>Continuous source of human infection</u> a) Intermediate host b) Reservoir host c) DH d) vector host	B
27. <u>In Parasitism</u> a) one of the two organisms benefits b) host suffers from such association c) always pathogenic d) all of obove	D
28. <u>the phoront is :</u> a) pathogenic b) usually the smaller organism c) is biologically carried by the other which is usually large d) there is physiological or biochemical dependency	B
29. <u>Mutualism:</u> a) both organisms benefit from the association b) both can't live separate c) not pathogenic d) all of the above	D
30. <u>which of the following parasites transmitted through cattle meat</u> A. scabies. B. trichomonas vaginalis C. taenia saginata D. heterophys heterophys E. malaria	C
31. <u>When disease transmitted through infected person's towels is called</u> A. indirect contact transmission B. bite by arthropods C. eating undercooked fish D. mechanical transmission E. biological transmission	A
32. <u>Malaria can be transmitted by which of the following</u> A. ingestion of meat B. direct contact with infected person C. sexually transmitted. D. biological and blood transfusion E. eating undercooked food.	D

33. <u>which of the following is carcinogenic parasite</u> A. schistosoma haematobium B. hookworms C. ascaris lumbricoides D. insect bites E. schistosoma mansoni	A
34. <u>which of the following acquired by contact directly?</u> A. house fly transmit ova B. eating of salted fish C. bite of blood sucking arthropods. D. scabies and lice E. malaria transmission	D
35. <u>which of the following is transmitted transplacentally</u> A. Entaameoba histolytica B. Hookworms C. Toxoplasma gondii D. Insect bites E. Schistosoma mansoni	C
36. <u>What is the type of interaction that relationship between between two organisms live closely together?</u> A. Parasitisim B. Commensalism C. Mutualism D. Phoresis E. Symbiosis	e
37. <u>Which of the following parasites can cause pathological liver fibrosis?</u> A. Entamoeba histolytica B. hookworms C. ascaris lumbricoides D. insect bites E. Schistosoma mansoni	E

MCQ Lec 2

1. <u>One of the following is not character of trematodes</u> a) Dorsoventerally flattened b) Female schistosoma is cylindrical c) Have 2 suckers d) Unisexual schistosoma e) Has terminal anus in digestive system	E
2. <u>Trematodes posses ..... for fixation</u> a) Rostellum b) Hook c) Teeth d) Suckers. e) Lips and papillae	D
3. <u>Male and female worms lay non operculated eggs , need snail to complete life cycle are</u> a) All trematodes b) All cestodes c) All nematodes d) Hymenolepis nana e) Schistosoma	E
4. <u>Which of the following contain redia in their life cycles</u> a) Cestodes b) Trematodes except schistosoma c) Nematodes d) Cestodes except hymenolepis nana e) Protozoa	B
5. <u>ELISA is considered test for</u> a) Molecular diagnosis b) Immunological diagnosis c) Radiological diagnosis d) Direct stool examination e) Histopathological examination	B
6. <u>Which of the following is considered complication to parasiticinfection</u> a) Nausea b) Vomiting c) Diarrheoa d) Cough e) Melena	E

7. Arrange the larval stages of trematodes a) Adult → egg → redia → cercaria → miracidium b) Adult → egg → sporocyst → miracidium → cercaria c) Egg → miracidium → sporocyst → cercaria d) Egg → cercaria → miracidium → sporocyst → encysted metacercaria	C
8. Right hypochondrial pain occur when parasite inhabits a) Lung b) Intestine c) Liver d) Colon e) Spleen	C
9. Cystoscopy is used to detect lesions in a) Rectum b) Sigmoid c) Urinary bladder d) Liver e) Gall bladder	C
10. Which one of the following parasites needs snail as intermediate a) Nematoda b) Cestoda c) Trematoda d) Intestinal protozoa e) Urogenital protozoa	C
11. Adult parasites that have oral and ventral suckers for fixation belong to: a) nematodes b) intestinal protozoa c) Trematodes d) cestodes e) urogenital protozoa	C
12. Diagnosis of Pulmonary helminthes by : a) sputum examination b) stool examination c) Serological tests: detect antibodies in serum d) All of above	D

13. Trematodes are hermaphrodites means: a) Unisexual b) each adult parasite contains both male and female sex organs c) each adult parasite contains only female sex organs d) each adult parasite contains only male sex organs	B
14. Schistosoma : a) Segmented b) Flat c) Unisexual d) Belong to cestoda	C
15. Platyhelminths a) Has body cavity b) Cylindrical c) Flat worms d) Include nematodes	C
16. Intestinal helminthic infection may be presented with all the following except: a) Abdominal colic b) Diarrhea c) hemoptysis d) intestinal obstruction	C
17. helminths of liver and bile duct may be presented with all the following except: a) Right hypochondrium pain b) Jaundice c) Hepatomegaly d) Elephantiasis	D
18. Lung helminths may be presented with all the following except: a) Chest pain b) Esophageal varices c) dyspnea d) coughing of blood	B
19. melena is: a) vomiting of blood b) black stool due to the presence of blood c) coughing of blood d) blood from nose	B

20. Which of the following characterize adult trematodes? a) segmented b) round worms c) cylindrical in all species. d) bilaterally symmetrical e) has 4 types of suckers	D
21. How many suckers present in trematodes to fix them in their habitat? a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 8 e) 4	
22. in which type of cercaria has knob like tail? a) lophocercus cercaria b) fucrocercus cercaria c) microcercus cercaria d) leptocercus cercaria e) pleurolophocercus cercaria	C
23. which of the following cause vitamin deficiency a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) lung flukes d) blood flukes e) urinary schistosomes	A
24. In which type of cercaria has bifid tail? a) lophocercus cercaria b) fucrocercus cercaria c) microcercus cercaria d) leptocercus cercaria e) pleurolophocercus cercaria	B
25. which of the following describe the digestive system of trematodes? a) complete start by mouth and end with anus b) absent digestive system c) mouth anteriorly and two intestinal caecae unite posteriorly d) two sets of genitalis with opening at the end e) absent esophagus in all species	C

26. Which of the following characterize schistosoma species a) redia stages in life cycle b) encysted metacercaria is the infective stage. c) presence of daughter redia d) furcocercus cercaria is the infective stage. e) inhabit lumen of intesint	D
27. Which of the following characterize schistosoma eggs? a) oval operculated eggs b) yellowish brown with coracidium embryo c) operculated with spine d) non operculated with spine e) mamillated eggs	D
28. What is the habitat schistosoma species a) liver b) intestine c) blood d) lungs e) biliary tract	C
29. which of the following cause terminal haemturia? a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) urinary schistosomes d) lung flukes e) intestinal schistosomes	C
30. what is the first stage appear in water after hatching of trematode eggs? a) Coracidium b) sporocyst c) Redia d) Cercaria e) Mircidium	E
31. Most of trematode eggs are characterized by which of the following? a) mamillated b) pitted c) spheroid d) filamentous e) operculated	E

32. In which type of cercaria has membrane along its tail? a) lophocercus cercaria b) fucrocercus cercaria c) microcercus cercaria d) leptocercus cercaria e) pleurolophocercus cercaria	A
33. hemoptysis is common manifestation of which of the following parasites? a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) lung flukes d) intestinal schistosomes e) urinary schistosomes	C
34. Which of the following is complicated by portal hypertension and varices? a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) lung flukes d) intestinal blood flukes e) urinary schistosomes	A
35. Which of the following cause dysentery? a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) lung flukes d) intestinal schistosomes e) urinary schistosomes	A
36. which of the following cause cancer bladder? a) urinary schistosomes b) intestinal flukes c) hepatobiliary flukes d) lung flukes e) intestinal blood flukes	A
37. Which of the following cause right hypochondrial pain? a) intestinal flukes b) hepatobiliary flukes c) lung flukes d) blood flukes e) urinary schistosomes	B

38. In which type of cercaria has simple tail? a) lophocercus cercaria b) fucrocercus cercaria c) microcercus cercaria d) leptocercus cercaria e) pleurolophocercus cercaria	D
39. in case of hepatobiliary helminthes, what is the diagnostic sample? a) sputum examination b) urine examination c) sigmoidoscopy d) cystoscopy e) duodenal aspirate	E
40. when cercaria lose its tail and surround it self with cyst wall, is it called which of the following? a) redia b) sporocyst c) miracidium d) encysted metacercaria e) lophocercus cercaria	D
41. What is the name of tests used in detection of antibodies in serum? a) histopathology b) radiology c) serology d) microscopic examination e) imaging	C
42. In case or urinary schistosomiasis, what is the diagnostic technique? a) sigmoidoscopy b) stool analysis c) duodenal aspiration d) hepatic biopsy for histopathology e) cystoscopy	E
43. what is the main mode of infection in schistosoma species? a) ingestion of contaminated food or water with encysted metacercaria b) ingestion of lophocercus cercaria in contaminated fish c) eating unwashed vegetables with encysted metacercaria d) skin penetration by furcocercus cercaria e) inhalation of furcocercus cercaria form air	D

44. <u>What is the usual drug used in treatment of flukes</u> a) Mebendazole b) Flubendazole c) Thiobendazole d) Praziquantel e) Niclosamide	D

MCQ Lec 3

1. The terminal segment of cestodes is called a) Gravid segment b) Immature segment c) Scolex d) Mature segment e) Neck	A
2. The strobila which contain uterus full of eggs is called a) Gravid segment b) Immature segment c) Scolex d) Mature segment e) Neck	A
3. The proglottids that contain non developed sex organs a) Gravid segment b) Immature segment c) Scolex d) Mature segment e) Neck	B
4. Òne of the following not character of cestodes a) Have body cavity b) Flat dorsoventrally c) Attach to intestine by suckers d) Its life cycle complete in soil e) Not need snail to complete life cycle	A
5. The class of helminthes that has eggs containing oncosphere a) Cestodes b) Trematodes c) Nematodes d) Protozoa e) Schistosoma	A
6. Worms that release eggs and gravid segments in stool a) Cestodes b) Trematodes c) Nematodes d) Protozoa e) Schistosoma	A

7. Hydatid cyst is the larval stage of a) Cestodes b) Trematodes c) Nematodes d) Protozoa e) Schistosoma	A
8. Cysticercoid is the larval stage of a) Cestodes b) Trematodes c) Nematodes d) Protozoa e) Schistosoma	A
9. Which of the following life cycles need one host a) Trematodes b) Schistosoma c) Hymenolepis nana d) All cestodes e) Non of the above	C
10. Tape Worm a) Cylindrical b) Has body cavity c) Has no digestive canal. d) Un Segmented	C
11. Dividing part of cestodes : a) scolex b) neck c) strobila. d) Uterus	B
12. Scolex is : a) neck b) strobila. c) Uterus d) Head	D
13. bothria is : a) organs of fixation b) terminal protuberance c) arises from the rostellum d) actively dividing part	A

14. Scolex (head) carries : a) bothria b) Rostellum c) Hooks d) All of above	D
15. Reproductive organs are fully developed and functioning in : a) Immature segments b) Mature segments c) Gravid segments d) Scolex	B
16. Cestodes differ from other worms in: a) Unsegmented b) Have git c) A&B d) Non of the above	D
17. Proglottids originate from: a) scolex b) neck c) strobila d) uterus	B
18. Cestoda need a) Soil b) arthropod c) snail d) don't need I.H	A
19. which of the following cause Hydatid disease? a) Sparganum or plerocercoid larva of Diphyllobothrium mansoni or D. proliferum b) Cysticercus cellulosa of Taenia solium c) Coenurus cyst of Multiceps multiceps d) Hydatid cyst of Echinococcus granulosus or E. multilocularis e) Cysticercoid larva of Hymenolepis nana	d
20. Which of the following is considered Pseudophyllidea a) Taenia saginata, b) T. solium c) T. multiceps d) Diphyllobothrium mansoni e) Echinococcus granulosus	d

21. which of the following cause Coenurosis? a) Sparganum or plerocercoid larva of Diphyllobothrium mansoni or D. proliferum Cysticercus cellulosa of Taenia solium b) Coenurus cyst of Multiceps multiceps c) Hydatid cyst of Echinococcus granulosus or E. multilocularis d) Cysticercoid larva of Hymenolepis nana	c
22. which of the following classes are long segmented worms? a) trematoda b) nematoda c) protozoa d) arthropoda e) cestode	e
23. which of the following cause sparganosis? a) Sparganum or plerocercoid larva of Diphyllobothrium mansoni or D. proliferum b) Cysticercus cellulosa of Taenia solium c) Coenurus cyst of Multiceps multiceps d) Hydatid cyst of Echinococcus granulosus or E. multilocularis e) Cysticercoid larva of Hymenolepis nana	a
24. what is the larval stage of the Diphyllobothrium latum tapeworm? a) Cysticercus cellulose b) plerocercoid larva c) Coenurus cyst d) Hydatid cyst e) Cysticercoid larva	b
25. what is the larval stage of taenia solium tapeworm? a) Cysticercus cellulose b) plerocercoid larva c) Coenurus cyst d) Hydatid cyst e) Cysticercoid larva	a
26. Flame cells is the main unit for a) nutrition b) digestive system c) excretory system d) nervous system e) muscoskeletal system	c

27. _what is the larval stage of the Hymenolepis nana tapeworm? a) Cysticercus cellulose b) plerocercoid larva c) Coenurus cyst d) Hydatid cyst e) Cysticercoid larva	e
28. what is the main site involved in nutrition to cestodes? a) scolex b) neck c) immature segment d) tegument e) strobila	d
29. What is the structure in tapeworm responsible for secretion of chemicals to prevent digestion? a) scolex b) neck c) immature segment d) tegument e) strobila	d
30. which of the following not have gravid segments? a) Taenia saginata, b) T. solium c) T. multiceps d) Diphyllobothrium mansoni e) Echinococcus granulosus	D
31. The common genital pore opens on ..... in Pseudophyllidean parasites? a) on each side b) bilateral c) mid ventral d) mid dorsal e) at lateral borders	c
32. _what is the diagnostic stage in pseudophyllidean? a) eggs with lateral spine b) eggs with terminal spine c) operculated eggs d) mamillated eggs e) eggs with blunt poles	C

33. what is the first larval stage in Pseudophyllidean tapeworms? a) miracidium b) sporocyst c) plerocercoid d) coracidium e) procercoid	E
34. What is the infective stage in pseudophyllidean? a) miracidium b) sporocyst c) plerocercoid d) coracidium e) procercoid	C
35. what is the first intermediate host in Diphyllobothrium latum? a) snails b) fish c) cyclops d) cattle e) pigs	C
36. which of the following cause intestinal obstruction? a) Taenia saginata, b) hymenolepis nana c) T. multiceps d) Diphyllobothrium latum e) Echinococcus granulosus	a
37. which of the following cause vit b12 defeciency? a) Taenia saginata, b) hymenolepis nana c) T. multiceps d) Diphyllobothrium latum e) Echinococcus granulosus	d
38. Which of the following is considered Order Cyclophyllidea a) Diphyllobothrium latum b) Diphyllobothrium mansoni c) Spirometra mansoni d) Dipylidium caninum.	D

MCQ Lec 4

1. Number of moutls in nematodes is a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) Fiver	D
2. Filariform larva is infective in the following parasite a) Nematoda b) Cestode c) Trematoda d) Schistosoma e) Protozoa	A
3. The adult females of the following parasites are viviparous: a) Enterobius vermicularis b) Trichinella Spiralis c) Dracunculus medinensis d) Onchocerca volvulus	B
4. The parasite transmitted through the skin is: a) Diphyllobothrium broad b) Hymenolepis nana c) Strongyloides stercoralis d) Ascaris lumbricoides	C
5. The adult worms of Onchocerca volvulus are usually found in the: a) Brain b) Blood c) Lymph d) Subcutaneous tissues	D
6. The following intestinal nematodes are infective to man in the egg stage EXCEPT: a) Enterobius vermicularis b) Trichuris trichiura c) Ascaris lumbricoides d) Trichinella spiralis	D

7. <u>These nematodes are infectious by ingestion of larvae EXCEPT:</u> a) Trichostrongylus colubriformis. b) Trichinella spiralis. c) Ancylostoma duodenale. d) Dracunculus medinensis	D
8. <u>Infection with Trichostrongylus colubriformis is through:</u> a) Ingestion of eggs b) Ingestion of embryonated egg c) Ingestion of filariform larva d) Ingestion of rhabditiform larva.	C
9. <u>Strongyloides stercoralis infect man through:</u> a) Ingestion of embryonated egg b) Penetration of skin by filariform larvae c) Penetration of skin by rhabditiform larvae d) Ingestion of rhabditiform larvae	B
10. <u>Strongyloidus stercoralis is:</u> a) A tissue nematode b) A small intestinal trematode c) An opportunistic parasite d) A large intestinal nematode.	C
11. <u>All of the following adult parasites live in the intestinal tract EXCEPT:</u> a) Ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) Loa loa d) Trichinella spiralis	C
12. <u>Which of the following parasite does not enter into the body by skin penetration:</u> a) Dracunculus b) Necator americanus c) Ancylostoma duodenale d) Strongyloides	A
13. <u>Which of the following parasites does not penetrate human skin:</u> a) Ascaris lumbricoides b) Ancylostoma duodenale c) Stronglyoides stercoralis d) Schistosoma haematobium	A

14. Adult parasites that may have lips, teeth or buccal cavity belong to: a) nematodes b) intestinal protozoa c) trematodes d) cestodes e) urogenital protozoa	A
15. Which of the following is true about class Nematoda? a) Flattened with no body cavity b) Segmented c) Hermaphrodities d) Unisexual e) Needs snail to complete its life cycle	D
16. Parasites that may be transmitted by an arthropod bite belong to : a) Trematodes b) cestodes c) Nematodes d) intestinal protozoa e) urogenital protozoa	C
17. Nematoda Round Worms Not Characterized by : a) rounded in cross section b) Has a body cavity c) unsegmented d) hermaphrodites	D
18. Mouth of nematodes may have a) hooks b) teeth c) suckers d) groove	B
19. which of the following is unisexual: a) Schistosoma b) Nematodes c) Cestodes d) A&B	D

20. Which of the following worms has cervical alae? a) trichinella spiralis b) dracunuclus medinensis c) ascaris lumbricoides d) Enterobius vermicularis e) hook worms	D
21. The layer of muscle is divided by ..... Into 4 compartments? a) cuticle b) tegument c) esophagus d) digestive system e) hypodermal lines	E
22. Which of the following systems is absent in nematodes? a) digestive system b) circulatory system c) nervous system d) excretory system e) reproductive system	B
23. Which of the following is considered dwarf thread worm? a) trichinella spiralis b) dracunuclus medinensis c) ascaris lumbricoides d) stronglyoides stercoralis e) hook worms	d
24. Which of the following is ovivivіparous nematodes? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) dracunculus c) filarial worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	E
25. What is the largest nematode? a) trichinella spiralis b) dracunuclus medinensis c) ascaris lumbricoides d) stronglyoides stercoralis e) hook worms	B

26. Which of the following need mosquitoe for its life cycle a) ascaris lumbricoides b) dracunculus c) filarial worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	C
27. Which of the following is oviparous with segmented eggs nematodes? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) dracunculus c) hook worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	C
28. Which of the folowing worms terminate by copulatory bursa? a) trichinella spiralis. b) dracunuclus medinensis c) ascaris lumbricoides d) Enterobius vermicularis e) hook worms	E
29. Which of the following characterize nematodes? a) segmented b) bilateral asymmetrical c) flat d) bisexual e) filariform	E
30. Which Of The Following Need Cyclops To Complete Life Cycle a) ascaris lumbricoides b) dracunculus c) filarial worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	B
31. How many developmental stages for nematodes? a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7 e) 2	C

32. The cavity that surrounded By Body Wall is call which of the following a) cuticle b) hypodermis c) cords d) pseudocele e) alimentary canal	D
33. Which of the following is oviparous nematodes? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) dracunculus c) filarial worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	A
34. Which of the following is oviparous with late hatching eggs nematodes? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) hook worms d) trichinella spiralis e) strongyloides stercoralis	B
35. Which of the following inhabit small intestine? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) loa loa d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	A
36. Which of the following inhabit ocular tissue ? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) loa loa d) trichinella spiralis e) hook worms	C
37. Which of the following inhabit lymphatics? a) filarial worms b) Enterobius vermicularis c) loa loa d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	A

38. Which of the following inhabit large intestine? a) ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) loa loa d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	B
39. which of the following acquired by skin penetration by larvae a) ascaris lumbricoides b) Enterobius vermicularis c) hook worms d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	C
40. which of the following acquired by ingestion of larva in cyclops a) strongyloides stercoralis b) Enterobius vermicularis c) dracunculus d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	C
41. which of the following acquired by inhalation of eggs? a) strongyloides stercoralis b) Enterobius vermicularis c) hook worms d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	B
42. which of the following acquired by ingestion of larva in muscle of pigs? a) strongyloides stercoralis b) Enterobius vermicularis c) hook worms d) trichinella spiralis e) onchocerca	D

MCQ Lec 5

1. Which of the following is considered organ of intake: a) Cytopyge b) Cilia c) Flagellae d) Cytostome e) Contractile vacuoles	D
2. What is the function of contractile vacuoles: a) Secretion b) Excretion c) Ingestion d) Locomotion e) Reproduction	B
3. Process of division of schizont into small merozoites is considered: a) Sporogony b) Gametogony c) Schizogony d) Longitudinal binary fission	C
4. Undulating membrane is considered organ of: a) Intake b) Excretion c) Secretion d) Diffusion e) Locomotion	E
5. Chromatin granules are present in: a) Scattered in endoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Inner side of nucleus d) Pseudopodia e) Cilia	C
6. Plasmodium is member of family : a) Sporozoa b) Flagellates c) Ciliates d) Amoeba e) Sarcodina	A

7. Which of the following is true about protozoa: a) Plasmodium life cycle is simple b) Multiplication occur in cyst stage c) Indirect life cycle occur in intestine d) Direct life cycle occur in lumen of intestine e) Simple life cycle need vector to complete life cycle	D
8. Which of the following not true: a) Cilia is organ of movement b) Contractile vacuoles is organ of excretion c) Cytopye help to expel any waste products d) Undulating membrane may be present with flagellae e) Complex life cycle transmission is direct from person to person.	E
9. Main Classification of protozoa is according to: a) Protection b) Locomotion c) Excretion d) Reproduction e) Non of the above	B
10. Entamoeba histolytica is a) Sarcodina b) Mastigophora c) Coccidea d) Sporozoan e) Ciliate	A
11. Syngamy is considered a) Asexual multiplication b) Schizogony c) Release merozoites d) Release sporozoites e) Gametogony	E
12. Plasmodium move by a) Flagellae b) Cilia c) Pseudopodia d) Undulating membrane e) Non of the above	E

13. Multiplication of the protozoa mainly in stage a) Cyst b) Trophozoite c) Pre-cyst d) Trophozoite and cyst e) Non of the above	B
14. Which of the following is incorrect about protozoa a) Can multiply sexually b) Respires by direct taking O2 c) Move by cilia d) Has simple and complex life cycles e) Multiple only transversely	E
15. Plasmodium falciparum is a) Sarcodina b) Flagellate c) Mastiogophora d) Apicomplexa e) Ciliate	D
16. Nucleus is concerned in protozoan with: a) Nutrition b) Secretion c) Locomotion d) Excretion e) Reproduction	E
17. Protozoan cytopyge is an organ Of : a) locomotion b) excretion c) metabolism d) reproduction e) secretion	B
18. Protozoa have wide range of size a) 1-150mm b) 1-150 nm c) 1-150 Micro-m. d) 1-150 cm	C

19. Organs of locomotion of protozoa include all except: a) pseudopodia b) flagella c) cytopyge. d) Cilia	C
20. the inner granular part of cytoplasm a) nucleus b) nucleolus c) ectoplasm d) endoplasm	D
21. The endoplasm contains all except : a) food vacuoles b) foreign bodies c) chromatoid bodies d) Chromatin granules	D
22. the most important structure in protozoa is a) nucleus b) nucleolus c) ectoplasm d) endoplasm	A
23. Karyosome is: a) nucleus b) nucleolus c) ectoplasm d) RNA containing body	B
24. Excretion in protozoa is performed by: a) osmotic pressure b) contractile vacuoles c) cytopyge d) all of above	D
25. protozoan cell not secrete: a) cyst wall b) digestive enzymes c) pigments d) Chromatin granules	D

26. Protozoa multiplies only in the : a) cyst stage b) free living stage c) trophozoite stage d) Sporozoite stage	C
27. Simple binary fission : a) produce large number b) produces two organisms c) sexual reproduction d) occurs in cyst stage	B
28. Schizogony : a) produces two organisms b) nucleus undergoes divisions followed by division of cytoplasm c) cytoplasm undergoes divisions followed by division of nucleus d) sexual reproduction	B
29. Schizont : a) produced by sexual reproduction b) occurs in cyst stage c) produce large number of small merozoites or sporozoites d) produce two cells	C
30. reproduction in Plasmodium: a) Sexual b) Asexual c) By shizogony d) All of above	D
31. fusion of two cells, one is female and the other is the male cell is : a) Sexual reproduction b) Asexual reproduction c) By shizogony d) All of above	A
32. Macrogamete is : a) male cell b) female cell c) shizont d) trophozoite	B

33. Simple life cycle include except: a) require only one host b) blood and tissue parasites c) multiply asexually d) from one host to another directly.	B
34. Complex life cycle include all except: a) transmission is direct only b) blood and tissue parasites c) can pass alternatively in vertebrate &invertebrate host d) both sexual and asexual multiplication can occur	A
35. Phylum Sarcomastigophora include: a) Toxoplasma b) Flagellates only c) Amoebae and Flagellates d) Balantidium coli.	C
36. Amoebae belong to: a) Mastigophora b) Ciliates c) Sarcodina d) coccidea	C
37. Giardia belongs to : a) Mastigophora b) Ciliates c) Sarcoding d) Coccidea	A

MCQ Lec 6

1. Which of the following transmit epidemic typhys: a) Mosquitoes b) Phthirus pubis c) Musca domestica d) Pediculus humanus corporis e) Fleas	D
2. Malaria is transmitted by: a) Male aedes b) Female musca c) Male culex d) Female culex e) Female anopheles	E
3. Myiasis is caused by invasion to human tissues by: a) Pupa of lice b) Nymph of ticks c) Larva of flies d) Musca adults e) Mosquitoes eggs	C
4. The following substance used to kill larva of mosquitoes: a) Kerosene b) Paris green c) Diethyl tolumaid d) Malathion e) Indalone	B
5. The following characters are true about hexapoda: a) It has cephalothorax b) 4 pairs of legs c) Can`t fly d) Gradual metamorphosis e) Can transmit diseases	E
6. Octapoda has the following characters except: a) It has cephalothorax b) 4 pairs of legs c) Can`t fly d) Include pediculus in its classes e) Gradual metamorphosis	D

7. Which of the following can inoculate toxins: a) Mosquitoes b) Male musca domestica c) Ticks d) Larva of flies e) Fleas	C
8. Which of the following mosquitoes stages can feed from organic matters in water a) Adults b) Eggs c) Protozoa d) Larva e) Nymph	D
9. Yellow fever is transmitted by: a) Male mosquitoes b) Female musca domestica c) Male hard ticks d) Female pediculus e) Non of the above	E
10. mosquitoes not transmit the following: a) Relapsing fever b) Human malaria c) Filaria d) Yellow fever e) Dengue fever	A
11. Gambusia affinis is considered: a) Chemical control of musca b) Biological control of mosquitoes c) Physical control of malaria d) Mechanical control of larvae e) Adult mosquito control	B
12. Incomplete metamorphosis occur in: a) Mosquitoes b) Flies c) Pediculus d) Fleas e) Ticks	C

13. Plague is transmitted by a) Phthirus pubis b) House dust mites c) Xenopsylla cheopis d) Culex e) Anopheles	C
14. Mechanical transmission ofprotozoa cysts is transmitted by a) Pulex b) Culex c) Musca d) Ticks e) Mites	C
15. Among the poisonous insects: a) Fleas b) Flies c) Ticks d) Mites	C
16. Dengue fever is transmitted by a) Lice b) Fly c) Tick d) Mite e) Mosquito	E
17. Which stage of mosquito is controlled by wire screening? a) Adult. b) Egg. c) Larva. d) Pupa. e) Nymph	A
18. Which of the following arthropods can transmit bacterial mechanically? a) Pubic lice b) Itch mites c) Mosquitoes d) House flies e) Bed bugs	D

19. A young girl came to hospital complaining from severe head itching. Examination revealed presence of multiple insects with their eggs glued to hair. What the most appropriate therapy? a) Malathion b) Metronidazole c) Albendazole d) Praziquantal e) Paris green	A
20. A 45-year-old woman comes to the physician because of high fever and yellowish discoloration of skin & eye during the past week. She was diagnosed yellow fever. a) Eating contaminated food b) Swimming in polluted water c) Being scratched by cat d) Bitten by mosquito e) Exposed to sneezing	D
21. Paris green is used for: a) Physical control of mosquito adults b) Biological control of mosquito adults c) Chemical control of mosquito larvae d) Biological control of mosquito larvae	C
22. musca flies transmitted bacteria and viruses by: a) Direct mechanical transmission b) Indirect mechanical transmission c) Biological transmission d) Vertical transmission	B
23. Vagabond's disease is caused by a) Lice b) Flea c) House fly d) Hard tick e) Scorpion	A
24. Malaria is transmitted by a) Flies b) Fleas c) Mosquitoes d) Lice e) Mites	C

25. Phthirus pupis transmits which of the following diseases a) Trench fever b) Epidemic typhus c) Epidemic relapsing fever d) Rocky mountain spotted fever e) not transmit any diseases	E
26. Paris green is used to kill which stage of mosquito? a) Egg b) Larva c) Pupa d) Nymph e) Adult	B
27. The following disease is transmitted by lice : a) Endemic relapsing fever b) Q fever c) Epidemic relapsing fever d) Plague.	C
28. Medical importance of mosquito transmit all of the following except: a) Malaria. b) Myasis. c) Filaria. d) Dengue fever.	B
29. Pediculus huminas transmit: a) Epidemic typhus. b) Epidemic relapsing fever. c) Trench fever. d) All of the above.	D
30. The following diseases are caused by fleas EXCEPT: a) plague. b) Epidemic relapsing fever. c) flea dermatitis d) Endemic typhus.	B
31. Pediculus humanus corporis transmits: a) Epidemic typhus b) Endemic typhus c) Dengue fever d) Oroya fever	A

32. Paris green (coper arsenical compound) is a a) Biological agent for control of flies. b) Natural enemy of mosquitoes c) Stomach poison for pupae of mosquitoes d) Stomach poison for larvae of Anopheles mosquitoes	D
33. Espundia is transmitted by a) sand flies b) fleas c) lice d) bugs e) mosquitoes	a
34. Order Siphonaptera include the following a) flies b) fleas c) lice d) bugs e) mosquitoes	b
35. Endemic typhus fever is caused by a) Male pulex b) Male culex c) Female culex d) Female pediculus e) Male hard tick	a
36. Soft retractile mouth adapted for lapping, sucking fluids is present in a) sand flies b) fleas c) lice d) musca e) mosquitoes	d
37. Lice is included in order a) dipetra b) Siphonaptera c) hemiptera d) anoplura	d
38. Which of the following act as passive carrier vector? a) fleas in plaque b) malaria by anopheles c) filaria by culex d) musca in typhoid	d

39. acute sleeping sickness is transmitted by a) Glossina Palpalis b) Glossina Tachinoides c) Glossina Moristans d) musca domestica e) phlebotomus paptassi	c
40. Which of the following orders cause accidental myiasis? a) dipetra b) Siphonaptera c) hemiptera d) anoplura	a
41. Which of the following drugs is used for treatment of scabies A. Metronidazole B. Paris green C. Ivermectin D. Chloroquine E. Mebendazole	C
42. Myiasis is defined as the invasion of the human Tissues by the larval stages of: A. Fleas B. Mosquito C. Flies . D. Nematodes E. Cestodes	C

Para continuous & Final 61

1- Parasitism is a host parasite relation in which: A) The parasite benefits on the expense of the host. B) The parasite doesn't harm the host. C) The host and the parasite benefit from the association. D) The host just caries the parasite. E) The host ls resistant to the parasite.	**A**
2- Which of the following diseases is transmitted by mosquito (Anopheles)? A) Human Malaria. B) Plague. C) Texas cattle fever. D) Epidemic typhus. E) Lyme disease.	**A**
3- Myiasis is defined as the invasion of human tissues by larvae of: A) Flies. B) Fleas. C) Nematodes. D) Cestodes. E) Mosquito.	**A**
4- The parasite reaches its adult stage in .... host. A) Intermediate. B) Dead-end. C) Reservoir. D) Definitive. E) Paratenic.	**D**
5- Which of the following parasite is known to be segmented? A) Cestodes. B) Nematodes. C) Trematodes. D) Protozoa. E) Arthropods	**A**
6- Which of the following originate from the ectoplasm? A) Food vacuole. B) Chromatin body. C) Contractile vacuole. D) Foreign body. E) Cilia.	**E**

7- Host dependent parasites are: A) Accidentally acquired. B) Anthroponotic. C) Coprozoic in nature. D) Free living. E) Obligatory parasites	**E**
8- Which of the following parasites have rhabditiform larvae in their life cycle? مش موجوده ف الباور A) Cestodes. B) Nematodes. C) Protozoa. D) Schistosomes. E) Trematodes	**B**
9- Protozoan pseudopodia are considered as organs for: A) Locomotion. B) Metabolism. C) Reproduction. D) Respiration. E) Secretion.	**A**