



1. Parasites that can't complete its life-cycle without exploiting a suitable host.

- A. Facultative parasites
- B. Obligatory parasites
- C. Accidental parasites
- D. Temporary parasites

2. Specific parasites

- A. Affect only one host species.
- B. Enter the human body by mistake
- C. Visit its host from one time to another for feeding then leave
- D. parasites which lives on the outside of the host

3. Facultative parasites

- A. Fail to reproduce if they can't obtain a host
- B. Parasites which lives within the body of the host.
- C. A parasite species foreign to the host which has just passed through the alimentary canal without infecting the host.
- D. Can either live freely or as parasites in hosts

4. Free living organisms which enter the human body by mistake

- A. Temporary parasites
- B. Coprozoic parasites
- C. Accidental parasites
- D. Obligatory parasites

5. Parasite eggs in animal liver are an example of.....

- A. Temporary parasites
- B. Spurious parasites
- C. Accidental parasites
- D. Obligatory parasites

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. C	5. B
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6. A relationship between two or more organisms that live closely together

- A. Symbiosis
- B. Zoonoses
- C. Amensalism
- D. Anthroponosis

7. Parasitism means.....

- A. Both organisms live together and one benefits without causing harm to the other
- B. Both organisms benefit from the association to an extent that both can't live separate
- C. One of the two organisms benefits on the expense of the other
- D. There is no dependency but just carriage

8. Regarding Phoresis which of the following is true

- A. The phoront is usually the smaller organism
- B. The phoront is mechanically carried on or in another species
- C. There is no physiological or biochemical dependence on part of the host or symbiont
- D. All of the above

9. A flagellate in the intestine of termite that feed on wood is an example of.....

- A. Parasitism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Phoresis

10. Dientamoeba fragilis on Enterobius egg is an example of.....?

- A. Parasitism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Phoresis

6. A	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. D
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11.means both organisms benefit from the association to an extent that both can't live separate.

- A. Parasitism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Phoresis

12. A host in which the parasite reaches its sexual maturity

- A. Definitive host
- B. Intermediate host
- C. Reservoir host
- D. Transport host

13. Intermediate host is.....

- A. A host in which the adult stage of the parasite is found
- B. A host in which the immature stage of the parasite is found,
- C. An animal that harbors the parasite and acts as continuous source of human infection
- D. A host that harbors a parasite in an arrested state of development

14. A host that harbors a parasite in an arrested state of development but the parasite remains alive and viable, ready to infect a subsequent suitable host.

- A. Amplifier host
- B. Reservoir host
- C. Paratenic host
- D. Dead-end host

15. Reservoir host is.....

- A. An arthropod host that transmits the parasite from one host to another.
- B. An animal that harbors the parasite and acts as continuous source of human infection
- C. A host from which infectious agents are not transmitted to other susceptible hosts.
- D. A host in which the parasite reaches its adult stage

11. C	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. B
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16. A host in which the parasite multiplies asexually:

- A. Definitive host
- B. Amplifier host
- C. Vector
- D. Dead-end host

17. Dead-end host.....

- A. A host from which infectious agents are not transmitted to other susceptible hosts
- B. The infection chain ends at that particular host
- C. An animal that harbors the parasite and acts as continuous source of human infection
- D. A & B

18. An arthropod host that transmits the parasite from one host to another

- A. Reservoir host
- B. Transport host
- C. Vector
- D. Intermediate host

19. infectious diseases that can be naturally transmitted between animals and humans?

- A. Zoonoses
- B. Zooanthroponosis
- C. Anthroponosis
- D. Anthroozoonosis

20. A zoonosis maintained in nature by animals and transmissible to humans.

- A. Zooanthroponosis
- B. Anthroozoonosis
- C. Anthroponosis
- D. None of the above

16. B	17. D	18. C	19. A	20. B
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21. Parasitic infections are found in man alone.

- A. Zoonoses
- B. Zooanthroponosis
- C. Anthroponosis
- D. Anthropozoonosis

22. Zooanthroponosis means.....?

- A. Infectious diseases that can be naturally transmitted between animals and humans
- B. A zoonosis maintained in nature by animals and transmissible to humans
- C. Parasitic infections naturally maintained by human but can be transmitted to other vertebrates
- D. Parasitic infections are found in man alone.

23. Type of Zoonoses in which the source of infection is a wild animal with no close relationship to man?

- A. Domestic zoonosis
- B. Sylvatic zoonosis
- C. Metazoonosis
- D. Saprozoonosis

24. Type of Zoonoses in which humans become exposed to infection in the course of hunting.

- A. Direct zoonosis
- B. Domestic zoonosis
- C. Cyclozoonoses
- D. Feral zoonosis

25. Infection with Taenia solium is an example of.....

- A. Direct zoonosis
- B. Metazoonosis
- C. Saprozoonosis
- D. Cyclozoonoses

21. C	22. C	23. B	24. D	25. D
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26. Metazoonosis means.....:

- A. The source of infection is man's own domesticated animals.
- B. Infection is directly transmitted from the reservoir host to man.
- C. Infection is transmitted from the reservoir host to man via an arthropod.
- D. Infection is transmitted via a non-animal developmental site as the soil and water.

27. Regarding Cyclozoonoses which of the following is true?

- A. Require only one vertebrate species
- B. Most of these zoonoses are cestodiasis
- C. May require an invertebrate host
- D. All of the above

28. Type of Zoonoses in which infection is transmitted via a non-animal developmental site as the soil and water?

- A. Saprozoonosis
- B. Direct zoonosis
- C. Domestic zoonosis
- D. Sylvatic zoonosis

29. Medical parasitology includes the study of all of the following except.....?

- A. Helminths
- B. Protozoa
- C. Arthropods
- D. Viruses

30. Regarding parasite all of the following are true except.....?

- A. An organism that lives in or on another organism
- B. It gains no benefit from the host
- C. Ectoparasite is a parasite which lives on the outside of the host.
- D. Temporary parasites visit its host from one time to another for feeding then leave

26. C	27. B	28. A	29. D	30. B
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1. Which of the following belongs to Nematelminths.

- A. Trematodes
- B. Cestodes
- C. Nematodes
- D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is a flat worm.....

- A. Trematodes
- B. Cestodes
- C. Nematodes
- D. A&B

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of flukes

- A. Adults are flat, ribbon like and segmented
- B. They don't have a body cavity
- C. They possess two suckers as organs of attachment
- D. Adult flukes are essentially aerobic.

4. All of the following could be the shape of trematodes except

- A. Leaf-like
- B. Pear-shaped
- C. Elongated shape
- D. Cylindrical shape

5. Excretory system of trematodes starts by

- A. Flame cells
- B. Excretory tubules
- C. Excretory duct
- D. Excretory bladder

1. C	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. A
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6. Trematodes discharge their waste products through a pore situated at

- A. The anterior end of the fluke.
- B. The posterior end of the fluke.
- C. The bottom of the oral sucker.
- D. The apex of the oral sucker.

7. Digestive system of trematodes consists of all of the following except.....

- A. Pharynx
- B. Esophagus
- C. Intestinal caeca.
- D. Stomach

8. Regarding nervous system of trematodes which of the following is correct

- A. It is complicated
- B. It consists of a ring of nerve ganglia around the esophagus
- C. Nerve fibers ramify from the ring of nerve ganglia
- D. All of the above

9. Regarding reproductive system of trematodes which of the following is correct.....

- A. All trematodes are unisexual
- B. The male reproductive organ consists only of one testis
- C. The female genital organs consist of a single ovary
- D. All of the above

10. Which of the following is unisexual.....?

- A. Schistosoma
- B. Nematodes
- C. Cestodes
- D. A&B

6. B	7. D	8. C	9. C	10. D
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11.is the region of growth in cestodes.

- A. Scolex,
- B. Neck
- C. Mature segment
- D. Immature segment

12.is provided with organs for attachment in cestodes

- A. Scolex,
- B. Neck
- C. Mature segment
- D. Immature segment

13. Regarding cestodes which of the following is correct.....

- A. They have a body cavity
- B. They have a well developed alimentary tract
- C. Nutrients are absorbed through their cuticle
- D. Each mature segment is unisexual

14. Regarding Hymenolepis which of the following is correct

- A. Their male genital organs consist of multiple scattered testes
- B. Their female genital organs consist of a single bilobed ovary
- C. They belong to order Pseudophyllidea
- D. All of the above

15. Regarding cestodes which of the following is correct

- A. Their excretory system doesn't contain flame cells
- B. Reproduction is only by self-fertilization in the same segment
- C. Their cuticle has a protective function by secreting substances that inactivate the host digestive enzymes.
- D. Their nerve ganglia are present in the neck

11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. C
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16. Nerve ganglia of cestodes are present in.....:

- A. Scolex,
- B. Neck
- C. Mature segment
- D. Immature segment

17. All of the following cestodes belong to order Cyclophyllidea except

- A. Taenia solium,
- B. Taenia saginata,
- C. Dipylidium caninum
- D. Diphyllbothrium latum

18. All cestodes require one or two intermediate hosts except.....

- A. Taenia solium
- B. Taenia saginata
- C. Hymenolepis nana
- D. Hymenolepis diminuta

19. Which of the following is a character of round worms?

- A. They are hermaphrodite, B. They have a body cavity. C. Male is larger than female D. Male has a curved anterior end.

20. Regarding body wall of nematodes which of the following is correct

- A. It consists of outer cellular cuticle
- B. Cuticle may inflated anteriorly to form copulatory bursa.
- C. It consists of thin sub-cuticular layer
- D. There are no muscle cells in the body wall

16. A	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. C
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21. Mouth of nematodes may have

- A. Hooks
- B. Teeth
- C. Suckers
- D. Groove

22. Regarding nervous system of nematodes which of the following is correct.....?

- A. It consists of nerve rings surrounding the oesophagus
- B. From nerve rings seven nerve trunks pass anteriorly
- C. From nerve rings three nerve trunks extend posteriorly
- D. All of the above

23. Excretory system of nematodes consists of.....?

- A. 3 lateral canals
- B. 2 lateral canals
- C. Flame cells
- D. 4 lateral canals

24. Modes of infection of Trichinella is by.....

- A. Ingestion of eggs
- B. Inhalation of dust containing egg
- C. Ingestion of encysted larvae in muscle
- D. Penetration of skin

25. Ingestion of eggs is the mode of infection of.....

- A. Ascaris,
- B. Entrobilus,
- C. Trichuris
- D. All of the above

21. B	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. D
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26. Modes of infection of Flaria is by.....:

- A. Ingestion of larvae within intermediate host
- B. Inhalation of dust containing egg
- C. Vector
- D. Penetration of skin

27. All of the following nematodes live in small intestine except.....?

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. Hook worms
- C. *Trichinella spiralis*
- D. *Trichuris*

28. The habitat of *Wucheraria bancrofti* is.....?

- A. Lymphatics
- B. Skin
- C. Mucosa
- D. Conjunctiva

29. Medina worm lives in.....?

- A. Lymphatics
- B. Skin
- C. Mucosa
- D. Conjunctiva

30. All of the following are somatic human nematodes except.....?

- A. *Brugia malayi*
- B. Loa loa
- C. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- D. *Onchocerca*

26. C	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. C
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1. Regarding protozoa which of the following is correct.....

- A. They are multicellular organisms
- B. They always occur singly
- C. Each protozoan is a complete unit capable of performing all functions.
- D. All of the above

2. Protozoa have wide range of size between.....

- A. 1-150 μ
- B. 1-200 μ
- C. 100-200 μ
- D. 200-300 μ

3. Ectoplasm of the protozoa is responsible for all of the following except.....

- A. Ingestion of food,
- B. Excretion,
- C. Reproduction
- D. Respiration,

4. The outer hyaline layer of the protozoa that is responsible for protection and sensation is.....

- A. Ectoplasm
- B. Endoplasm
- C. Nucleus
- D. Nuclear membrane

5. Organs of locomotion of protozoa include all of the following except:.....

- A. Pseudopodia,
- B. Cytopyge
- C. Flagella
- D. Cilia

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. A	5. B
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6. Organs for food intake of protozoa include all of the following except

- A. Peristome,
- B. Cytostome
- C. Cytopyge
- D. Cilia

7. Which of the following is responsible for reproduction in protozoa.....

- A. Ectoplasm
- B. Endoplasm
- C. Chromatin granules
- D. Karyosome

8. The inner granular part of protozoa that is responsible for nutrition is.....

- A. Ectoplasm
- B. Endoplasm
- C. Chromatin granules
- D. Karyosome

9. All of the following structures develop from ectoplasm except.....

- A. Pseudopodia,
- B. Peristome,
- C. Chromatoid bodies
- D. Cytostome

10. Which of the following regulates the reproduction of protozoa?

- A. Ectoplasm
- B. Nucleoplasm
- C. Nucleus
- D. Endoplasm

6. D	7. B	8. B	9. C	10. C
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11.is a DNA containing body, situated centrally or peripherally within the nucleus of protozoa

- A. Nuclear membrane.
- B. Nucleoplasm
- C. Chromatin granules.
- D. Nucleolus

12.is a specialized opening in protozoa through which the undigested particles are extruded

- A. Peristome,
- B. Cytostome
- C. Cytopyge
- D. Pseudopodia

13. Excretion in protozoa can occur by.....

- A. Osmotic pressure,
- B. Contractile vacuoles,
- C. Diffusion
- D. All of the above

14. Regarding protozoa which of the following is correct

- A. Respiration occurs only by using oxygen liberated from metabolic processes.
- B. Protozoan cell is unable to secrete,
- C. They multiply only in the trophozoite stage.
- D. The endoplasm contains pseudopodia, flagella and cilia

15. The most important structure in protozoa is

- A. Nucleus
- B. Nucleolus
- C. Ectoplasm
- D. Endoplasm

11. D	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. A
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16. Regarding simple binary fission which of the following is correct

- A. It produces a large number
- B. It produces two organisms
- C. It is sexual reproduction
- D. It occurs in cyst stage

17. Regarding schizogony which of the following is correct

- A. It produces two organisms
- B. The nucleus undergoes divisions followed by division of cytoplasm
- C. The cytoplasm undergoes divisions followed by division of nucleus
- D. It is sexual reproduction

18. Asexual reproduction in plasmodium occurs by.....

- A. Simple binary fission
- B. Internal budding
- C. External budding
- D. Multiple fission

19. Regarding Endodyogeny which of the following is correct?

- A. It is a division into several organisms at once
- B. It takes place in the intestine of cat in *Toxoplasma gondii*.
- C. It occurs in human intestine and cyst or pseudocyst
- D. It is an external budding

20. Fusion of two protozoan cells, one is female and the other is the male cell is.....

- A. Gametogony
- B. Conjugation
- C. Ectomerogony
- D. Merogony

16. B	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. A
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21. Fusion of the protozoan nuclei from two organisms is.....

- A. Gametogony
- B. Conjugation
- C. Ectomerogony
- D. Merogony

22. Macrogamete is

- A. Male cell
- B. Female cell
- C. Shizont
- D. Trophozoite

23. Reproduction in Blantidium coli occurs by.....?

- A. Gametogony
- B. Schizogony
- C. Conjugation
- D. Ectomerogony

24. Regarding simple life cycle of protozoa all of the following is correct except

- A. It require only one host
- B. It occurs in blood and tissue parasites
- C. Protozoa multiply asexually
- D. Protozoa transfer from one host to another directly.

25. Regarding complex life cycle of protozoa all of the following is correct except

- A. Transmission is direct
- B. It occurs in blood and tissue parasites
- C. Protozoa can pass alternatively in a vertebrate and an invertebrate host
- D. Both sexual and asexual multiplication can occur

21. B	22. B	23. C	24. B	25. A
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26. Phylum Sarcomastigophora include:

- A. Amoebae only
- B. Flagellates only
- C. Amoebae and Flagellates
- D. Balantidium coli.

27. Intestinal and uro-genital flagellates include all of the following except.....?

- A. Giardia intestinalis,
- B. Dientamoeba fragilis
- C. Trichomonas vaginalis
- D. Leishmania

28. Phylum Ciliophora include?

- A. Free-living Amoeba
- B. Balantidium coli.
- C. Trypanosoma
- D. Toxoplasma gondii

29. Phylum Apicomplexa include?

- A. Cryptosporidium parvum
- B. Balantidium coli.
- C. Parasitic Amoeba
- D. Leishmania

30. Mastigophora includes.....?

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Cystoisospora belli
- C. Cyclospora cayetanensis
- D. Giardia intestinalis

26. C	27. D	28. B	29. A	30. D
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1. General characteristics of arthropods include.....

- A. The body is covered by a chitinized exo-skeleton.
- B. They are provided with flexible jointed appendages.
- C. The body cavity is filled with blood and haemolymph
- D. All of the above

2. In complete metamorphosis

- A. The larval stages are different in shape and habits from the adult.
- B. The larval stage is incompletely different in shape and habits from the adult.
- C. The insect passes through egg, larva, nymph and adult stages during the life cycle,
- D. None of the above

3. Which of the following develop by complete metamorphosis

- A. Cimex lectularius.
- B. Ticks.
- C. Mosquitoes
- D. All of the above

4. Which of the following is correct regarding gradual metamorphosis

- A. The life cycle include the egg, nymph and adult stages
- B. The life cycle include egg, larva, nymph and adult stages
- C. The life cycle include egg, larva, pupa and adult,
- D. Cimex lectularius develop by this method

5. S. scabei affect humans by

- A. Transmission of disease agents
- B. Inoculation of poisons
- C. Invasion of tissues
- D. None of the above

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. C
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6. The organisms are transmitted without multiplication or development inside the body of the arthropod represents.....

- A. Mechanical Transmission
- B. Biological Transmission
- C. Propagative transmission
- D. Cyclo-propagative transmission

7. Stomoxys calcitrans can transmit Trypanosoma by

- A. Propagative transmission
- B. Trans-ovarian transmission
- C. Direct mechanical transmission
- D. Indirect mechanical transmission

8. Which of the following is an example of indirect mechanical transmission

- A. Transmission of Pasteurella pestis by Xenopsylla cheopis.
- B. Transmission of Ascaris lumbricoides eggs by Musca domestica
- C. Transmission of plasmodia by female Anopheles.
- D. Transmission of W. bancrofti by female Culex.

9. In propagative transmission

- A. The causative organisms undergo multiplication with cyclical changes
- B. The organisms undergo developmental changes without multiplication
- C. The causative organisms undergo multiplication without cyclical changes
- D. The causative organisms are transmitted from the infected mother of the insect to offsprings through eggs

10. Which of the following is an example of Cyclo-propagative transmission?

- A. Transmission of Pasteurella pestis by Xenopsylla cheopis.
- B. Transmission of E. histolytica cysts by Musca domestica
- C. Transmission of W. bancrofti by female Culex
- D. Transmission of plasmodia by female Anopheles.

6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. D
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11. The organisms undergo developmental changes without multiplication in.....

- A. Propagative transmission
- B. Trans-ovarian transmission
- C. Cyclo-developmental transmission
- D. Indirect mechanical transmission

12. Transmission of papatasi fever virus by Phlebotomus papatasi is an example of.....

- A. Propagative transmission
- B. Trans-ovarian transmission
- C. Cyclo- propagative transmission
- D. Indirect mechanical transmission

13. In transmission of Babesia microti by hard ticks.....

- A. The causative organisms undergo multiplication with cyclical changes
- B. The organisms undergo developmental changes without multiplication
- C. The causative organisms undergo multiplication without cyclical changes
- D. The causative organisms are transmitted from the infected mother of the insect to offsprings through eggs

14. Transmission of W. bancrofti by female Culex is an example of.....

- A. Propagative transmission
- B. Cyclo-propagative transmission
- C. Trans-ovarian transmission
- D. Cyclo-developmental transmission

15. Which of the following is an example of propagative transmission

- A. Transmission of Pasteurella pestis by Xenopsylla cheopis.
- B. Transmission of E. histolytica cysts by Musca domestica
- C. Transmission of Babesia microti by hard ticks
- D. Transmission of plasmodia by female Anopheles

11. C	12. B	13. D	14. D	15. A
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16. Inoculation of the causative agents, with salivary secretion, during sucking of blood is a method of conveying.....:

- A. P. vivax by female Anopheles.
- B. H. diminuta by rat fleas
- C. T. cruzi by Triatoma megista
- D. Epidemic relapsing fever by Pediculus humanus

17. Method of conveying T. cruzi by Triatoma megista is.....

- A. Inoculation of the causative agents, with salivary secretion, during sucking of blood,
- B. Ingestion of the infected insect containing the causative agents
- C. Contamination by faeces of an insect harboring the causative agents
- D. Crushing of the infected insect containing the causative agents

18. Crushing of the infected insect containing the causative agents is a method of conveying

- A. P. vivax by female Anopheles.
- B. H. diminuta by rat fleas
- C. D. caninum by dog fleas
- D. Epidemic relapsing fever by Pediculus humanus

19. Which of the following belongs to class insecta?

- A. Ticks,
- B. Cyclops
- C. Mosquitoes
- D. Mites

20. Scorpions belong to class.....

- A. Insecta
- B. Arachnida
- C. Crustacea
- D. Nematoda

16. A	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. B
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**21. Which of the following is correct regarding Cyclops.....**

- A. Their body is divided into head, thorax, abdomen
- B. They have one pair of antennae
- C. They have 4-5 pairs of legs
- D. Stages in the life cycle include Egg, larva, nymph & adult

22. Class insecta have?

- A. 3 pairs of legs
- B. 4 pairs of legs
- C. 5 pairs of legs
- D. 6 pairs of legs

23. Which of the following is correct regarding class Arachnida.....?

- A. They have one pair of antennae
- B. They have two pairs of wings
- C. Stages in the life cycle include egg, larva, pupa & adult
- D. Their body is divided into cephalo-thorax & abdomen

24. Which of the following is correct regarding flies

- A. Their body is divided into head, thorax, abdomen
- B. They have one pair of antennae
- C. Stages in the life cycle include egg, larva, pupa & adult
- D. All of the above

25. All of the following belongs to class Crustacea except

- A. Cyclops,
- B. Ticks
- C. Crabs,
- D. Crayfish

21. C	22. A	23. D	24. D	25. B
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26. Myiasis is the invasion of the tissues of man or animals by the larval stages of:

- A. Flies
- B. Mosquitos
- C. Ticks
- D. Lice

27. Which of the following causes intestinal myiasis.....?

- A. Chrysomia
- B. Larvae of Calliphora,
- C. Wohlfarthia,
- D. Cordylobia

28. Intestinal myiasis can be diagnosed by?

- A. Blood film
- B. Abdominal x-ray
- C. Detection of living and dead larvae in stools or vomitus.
- D. Detection of living and dead larvae in urine

29. Intestinal myiasis causes all of the following except.....?

- A. Nausea & vomiting,
- B. Abdominal discomfort
- C. Pain with diarrhea.
- D. Blood in urine

30. Which of the following causes urogenital myiasis?

- A. Wohlfarthia
- B. Fannia the latrine fly
- C. Dermatobia
- D. Lucilia

26. A	27. B	28. C	29. D	30. B
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**31. Urogenital myiasis may cause.....:**

- A. Obstruction to the urine flow
- B. Inflammation with pus in the urinary tract
- C. Mucus and blood in urine.
- D. All of the above

32. All of the following causes cutaneous myiasis except.....?

- A. Wohlfarthia,
- B. Chrysomia,
- C. Oestrus
- D. Cordylobia

33. The first complaint in ocular myiasis is.....?

- A. Lacrimation
- B. Severe pain in the eye
- C. Blurring of vision
- D. Blindness

34. All of the following causes nasopharyngeal myiasis except.....?

- A. Oestrus,
- B. Gasterophilus
- C. Musca
- D. Hypoderma.

35. Aural myiasis is caused by.....?

- A. Lucilia
- B. Fannia
- C. Dermatobia
- D. Calliphora

31. D	32. C	33. B	34. C	35. A
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36. The condition when the fly larvae can invade only living tissues.....:

- A. External myiasis B.
Specific myiasis C. Semi-
specific myiasis D.
Accidental myiasis

37. Specific myiasis occurs due to invasion of human tissues by

- A. Piophila larva
B. Stomoxys larva
C. Dermatobia larva
D. Drosophila larva

38. Invasion of Hypoderma and Dermatobia of the skin causes.....?

- A. Boil like swellings
B. Dermatitis
C. Abscess
D. Ulcer

39. Wohlfahrtia and Oestrus larvae invasion of living tissues can lead to all of the following except.....?

- A. Conjunctivitis
B. Corneal ulcers
C. Nasal obstruction
D. Otitis interna

40. All of the following causes semi-specific myiasis except.....?

- A. Calliphora,
B. Lucilia
C. Fannia
D. Wohlfahrtia.

36. B	37. C	38. A	39. D	40. C
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41. Regarding semi-specific myiasis which of the following correct.....:

- A. Includes flies which habitually oviposit or larviposit on dead tissues of man or animals
- B. Flies can be attracted by the offensive discharges coming from neglected wounds
- C. The presence of larvae prevent healing and induce sepsis.
- D. All of the above

42. Which of the following causes accidental myiasis.....?

- A. Drosophilain fruits
- B. Calliphora,
- C. Lucilia
- D. Wohlfahrtia.

43. Which of the following is a measure to prevent and control myiasis.....?

- A. Insecticides and nets.
- B. Protection of food from flies.
- C. Cleaning and covering of wounds by gauze and wound dressing
- D. All of the above

44. Regarding maggot therapy all of the following is correct except.....?

- A. It is the medical usage of flies larvae
- B. It involves the introduction of live, disinfected fly larvae into non-healing skin of a human
- C. It select a species that feeds almost exclusively on living tissues
- D. Its purpose is to clean out the necrotic tissue within a wound and enhance healing

41. D

42. A

43. D

44. C