

Para CNS MCQ

Past Y Exam Q Mansoura

<p>1- What is the mode of transmission for sleeping sickness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. contaminated foodb. bite of Culexc. bite of <i>Glossina</i>d. contaminated watere. bite of anopheles	C
<p>2- Which of the following parasites can affect CNS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Medina wormb. <i>Fasciola gigantica</i>c. <i>Giardia lamblia</i>d. <i>Acanthamoebae castellani</i>e. <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	D
<p>3- <i>Entamoebae histolytica</i> reaches the brain through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. CSFb. bloodc. directd. Tissue fluide. skin	B
<p>4- Which of the following can be used for treatment of cysticercosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Hetrazanb) Fluconazolec) Amphotericine-Bd) Suramine) Praziquantel	E

<p>5- The drug used for treatment of sleeping sickness is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hetrazan b. Fluconazole C. Amphotericine-B d. Suramin e. Praziquantel 	<p>D</p>
<p>6- Acanthamoeba can be problem for people who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Drink unboiled water in the tropics b) Swim in the sea c) Wear contact lenses d) Travel to eastern Europe 	<p>C</p>
<p>7- Naegleria fowleri infection is diagnosed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Blood film b) Serological examination c) Lumber puncture d) None of the above 	<p>C</p>
<p>8- Naegleria fowleri is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Permanent parasite of man b) Free living amoeba c) Non-pathogenic d) Found in running water stream 	<p>B</p>
<p>9- Winter bottom's sign is characteristic diagnostic feature of infection by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trypanosoma cruzi b) Angiostrongylus cantonensis c) Trypanosoma gambiense d) Acanthamoeba castellani 	<p>C</p>
<p>10- For prophylaxis of African Trypanosomiasis we use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vermox b) Pentamidine c) Praziquantel d) None of the above 	<p>B</p>

<p>11- African Trypanosomiasis is transmitted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tsetse fly b) Sand fly c) Black fly d) Stable fly 	A
<p>12- Winter bottom's sign is a manifestation of infection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) African Trypanosomiasis b) American Trypanosomiasis c) Kala azar d) Espundia 	A
<p>13- chancre is the primary lesion found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sleeping sickness b) Kala azar c) Espundia d) Diffuse cutaneous ishmaniasis 	A
<p>14- Early stages of sleeping sickness are best treated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pentamidine b) Metronidazole c) Primaquine d) Chloroquine 	A
<p>15- All of the following are characteristics of Trypanosoma gambiense except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is a parasite of reticulo-endothelial system b) Can be transmitted by blood transfusion c) It causes West African Sleeping sickness d) It causes East African Sleeping sickness 	D
<p>16-The following protozoa can affect brain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Entamoeba histolytica b) Naegleria fowleri c) Acanthamoeba d) All of the above 	D

<p>17- Amphotericin-B is used to treat infection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Naegleria fowleri b) Acanthamoeba c) Trichomonas vaginalis d) Balantidium coli 	A
<p>18- The habitat of Acanthamoeba include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Brain and eyes b) Skin c) Lungs d) Soil and dust e) All of the above 	E
<p>19- The opportunistic facultative protozoa is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acanthamoeba b) Entamoeba histolytica c) Entamoeba coli d) Cryptosporidium parvum 	A
<p>20- Acanthamoeba species cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amoebic keratitis b) Granulomatous amoebic meningoencephalitis c) Chronic skin ulcers d) All of the above 	D
<p>21- The trophozoites of Naegleria fowleri reach its habitat through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The blood b) Olfactory nerve c) The lymphatic system d) All of the above 	B

<p>22- PAM is caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Entamoeba histolytica b) Naegleria fowleri c) Acanthamoeba d) All of the above 	<p>B</p>
<p>23- Onchocerca tumor is characterized by the following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Painless b) With adult worm and M. F c) Over bony prominence d) Single only 	<p>D</p>
<p>24- River blindness is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Invasion of the eye with Microfilaria b) Invasion of the eye with adult worm c) Presence of adult worm in subcutaneous tissue d) All of the above 	<p>A</p>
<p>25- Cysticercosis is due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ingestion of taenia solium eggs b) Ingestion of taenia saginata eggs c) Ingestion of Cysticercus bovis d) None of the above 	<p>A</p>
<p>26- Associated with uveitis or ulceration of the cornea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Naegleria fowleri b) Entamoeba histolytica c) Onchocerca volvulus d) All of the above 	<p>C</p>
<p>27- The adult worm of onchocerca is usually found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Blood vessels b) Lymph nodes c) Sub cutaneous tissues d) Lymph vessels 	<p>C</p>

<p>28- Microfilaria of onchocerca volvulus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Never found in the blood b) Present in association with adult worms in the same nodule c) Unsheathed d) All of the above 	<p>D</p>
<p>29- Vector of onchocerca volvulus is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Culicoids b) Chrysops c) Culex d) Simulium 	<p>D</p>
<p>30- The following parasite could affect CNS except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gairdia lamblia b) Entamoeba histolytica c) Malaria d) Cysticercosis e) Hydratidosis 	<p>A</p>
<p>31- The mood of transmission of Trypanosoma spp includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Eye penetration b) Inhalation c) Ingestion d) Mechanical transmission by Stomoxys e) Intranasal 	<p>D</p>
<p>32- Which organism is likely to be transmitted in contaminated dust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Naegleria b) W. bancrofti c) Pediculus d) Plasmodium e) Acanthamoeba 	<p>E</p>

<p>33- The causative parasite of secondary amoebic Meningeonephalitis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acanthamoeba b) Naegleria c) E. histolytica d) Demodex folliculorum e) Soft ticks 	<p>C</p>
<p>34- An 18-year-old female presented a woman like object to her primary health care provider claiming it was found in her stool, the segment found to be T.solium gravid segment. What is the most feared complication?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hemorrhage b) Cysticercosis c) Intussusception d) Appendicitis e) sparganosis 	<p>B</p>
<p>35- What is the most probable mode of transmission for cysticercosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inhalation of cysts in atmospheric air b) Sniffing of contaminated water with trophozoites c) Ingestion of eggs with contaminated food d) Drinking contaminated water with metacercariae e) Skin penetration by infective larvae 	<p>C</p>
<p>36- a patient with diagnosed skeletal sclerosing keratitis on both eyes. his limbs showed mottled depigmented lesion. the closeted factor for this disease is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anopheles b) cluex c) phlebotomus d) Simulum e) aedes 	<p>D</p>

<p>37- A 55-year-old African man is complaining from multiple skin nodules on his hand, back and right knee. Aspiration from one nodule revealed multiple unsheathed larvae 300 X 7 micron, anterior and posterior end devoid of nuclei. On nodulectomy, the probable stage found inside is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adult worm b) Flariform larva c) Rhabditiform larva d) Microfilaria e) metacercaria 	<p>A</p>
<p>38- A previously healthy 11 years old boy was admitted to the Pediatric Hospital suffering from fever and severe headache of 4 days duration. He had nausea and a runny nose. The child had spent much of the summer swimming in a local pond. On examination, the pediatrician noted neck rigidity and performed a lumbar puncture. CSF examination revealed a few numbers of RBCs but no pathogenic bacteria. A wet mount microscopic examination revealed motile amoebic trophozoites. The child died on the 6th day of hospitalization.</p> <p>What is the possible diagnosis of this condition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bacterial meningoencephalitis b) Viral meningoencephalitis c) Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis d) Chronic granulomatous meningoencephalitis e) Malaria infection 	<p>C</p>
<p>39- which of the following is considered a major criterion neurocysticercosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clinical manifestations suggestive of NCC b) Serum / CSF antibody detection by ELISA c) Evidence of cysticercosis outside the CNS d) History of contact with another patient with NCC e) Resolution of legends after praziquantel treatment 	<p>E</p>