

: the diagnostic stage of taeniasis solium infection is-1

a-the oval thick shelled radially striated egg and / or the parasite gravid .segments

.b-the oval thick shelled operculated and/or the parasite gravid segments

.C- the oval thick shelled operculated and /or the parasite mature segments

d-the oval thin shelled radially striated eggs and/or the parasite gravid .segments

:hydatidosis is diagnosed by-2

.a-ELISA

.b-finding of characteristic eggs in stool

.C-finding of worm gravid segment in stool

.d-none of the above

:man can act as a dead end host in infection with-3

.a-T. saginata

.b-T. solium

,C-D. latum

.e-D. caninum

: cysticercus bovis mainly inhabits-4

.a-active muscles

.b-lung

.C-common bile duct

d-intestine in between villi

: the infective stage of hydatid disease is-5

a-mature egg

b-immature egg

.C-cysticercoid larvae

.D-plerocercoid larvae

: praziquantel is the drug of choice for treatment of -6

.a-taeniasis saginata

.b-diphyllobothriasis

.C-fascioliasis

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:the most common site affected by hydatid disease in man-7

.a-liver

.b-kidney

.C-lung

.d-brain

: cysticercosis happens usually in case of-8

.a-ingestion of taenia saginata eggs

.b-accidental ingestion of infected eggs

.c-ingestion of taenia solium eggs

.d-ingestion of undercooked meat

:hydatosis may be manifested by-9

a-pressure necrosis

.B-allergic manifestation .

.C-asymptomatic calcified cysts

.D-all of the previous

Internal autoinfection increases the intestinal worm burden of the following -10  
parasites except

.a-taenia solium

.b-H. nana

.C-strongyloides stercoralis

d-H.diminuta

:all of the following affect the liver except -11

.a- D. mansoni

.b- F. hepatica

.C-schistosoma

.D-teania saginata

:cysticercosis happens usually in case of .12

a-ingestion of taenia saginata eggs

A

.b-accidental ingestion of infected eggs

.C-ingestion of taenia solium eggs

.d-ingestion of undercooked meat

: cysticercus bovis mainly inhabits -13

.a-active muscles and viscera

.B-eyes

.C-common bile duct

.d-intestine in villi

Human infection with cysticercosis may occur in the following methods (14)  
:EXCEPT

A) Internal autoinfection

B) Ingestion of food  
contaminated with Taenia solium egg

C) External autoinfection

D) Ingestion of pork contaminated with cysticercus cellulosae

C

a

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e

a

C

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A

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B

d

b

a

c

27

Casoni test is used for diagnosis of (15)

- A) Cystic hydatid disease
- C) Alveolar hydatid disease
- B) Sparganosis
- D) Visceral larva migrans

Accidental ingestion of some insects in man may lead to infection with (16)

- A) Onchocerca volvulus
- B) D. caninum
- C) Taenia saginata
- D) Trichinella spiralis

Diphyllobothrium anemia: is (17)

- A) Microcytic hypochromic
- B) Normocytic normochromic
- C) Iron deficiency anemia
- D) Macrocytic hyperchromic

:There is no gravid segment in (18

A) *Taenia solium*

B) *D.latum*

C) *H.diminuta*

: the drug of choice for treatment of *taenia solium* infection -19

Yomesan .A

Praziquantel .B

Metrifonate .C

Bithionol .D

:eggs of the following parasites are infective to man, except -20

*Taenia saginata* .A

*Hymenolepis nana* .B

*Taenia solium* .C

Echinococcus granulosus .D

:the following organ is the habitat of trichurus trichura worms -21

.a-liver

.b-small intestine

.c-large intestine

d-lung

: hook worm infection leads to deficiency of -22

.a-vit. B12

.B-vit. A

.c-folic acid

.d-iron

: mode of infection of trichostrongylus colubriformis is -23

.a-ingestion



.B-inhalation

C-inoculation

.D-skin penetration

:NIH swab is used for diagnosis of -24

.a-enterobius vermicularis

.B-hook worms

.c-loa loa

.d-none of the above

:infective stage of strongyloidiasis is -25

.a-embryonated egg

.b-rhabditiiform larva

C-filariform larva

.d-larva encysted in pork muscle

:Filariform larva is the infective stage for the following EXCEPT -26

A) *H. nana*

B) *Strongyloides stercoralis*

C) *Capillaria philipensis*

D) *Ancylostoma duodenale*

: There is no intermediate host in -27

a- *Capillaria Philippinensis*

b- *H.nana*

C- *Ascaris lumbricoides*

: Larva in fish is the infective stage of -28

a- *Capillaria philipensis*

b- Heterophyes

C- *Ancylostoma duodenale*

: Loeffler's syndrome accompanies infections with -29

.a - Hookworms

b-ascaris

c-strongyloides

.d-all of the above

Acute appendicitis, intestinal obstruction & bile duct obstruction are -30  
:possible complications of

.a- Ascaris lumbricoides

b- Trichinella spiralis

.C- strongyloids stercoralis

.d- ancylostoma caninum

:Stool culture helps in diagnosis of -31

A- Strongyloidiasis

B- Trichinosis

C- Ancylostomiasis

D- Ascariasis

: the following is the diagnostic stage of diphyllbothruim latum-32

- .a-immature eggs with lateral spine
- .b-mature eggs with terminal spine
- .C-operculated immature eggs. d-operculated mature eggs

: Albendazole is used to treat infection with-33

- .a-hydatidosis
- b-hymenolepiasis nana
- .C-spargnosis
- .d-taeniasis solium

internal autoinfection increases the intestinal worm burden of the following -34

- :parasites except
- .a-taenia solium
- .b-H. nana
- .C-strongyloides stercoralis
- .d-entrobuis vermicularis

accidental ingestion of fleas may transmit infection with these parasite -35

- :except
- .a-dipylidium caninum
- .B-H. nana
- .C-H. diminuta
- .D-echinococcus granulosus

:duodenal intubation may help in diagnosis of - 36

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B

C

.a- schistosomiasis

.b- hydatidosis

.C-fascioliasis

.D- spargnosis

:Ascaris lumbricoides live in .37

a. Large intestine

b. Liver

C.Small intestine

d. The reticuloendothelial system

Consumption of undercooked fish containing plerocercoid larva cause -38  
:infection with

a. Ascaris lumbricoides

B Diphyllbothrium latum

C. Strongyloides stercoralis

d. Trichuris trichura

:Hypochromic iron deficiency anemia occur by infection with-39

a. Ascaris lumbricoides

b) Ancylostoma duodenal

C. Enterobius vermicularis

d. Giardia lamblia

:One of these parasites cause autoinfection-40

A. Enterobius vermicularis

!b. Tricho strongyluscolubriformis

c. Taenia solium

d. *Tenias saginata*

:Parasite causes dysentery-41

a. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

b. *Ancylostoma duodenal*

c. *Giardia lamblia*

d. *Trichuris trichura*

Answers

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) A
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) D
- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) A
- 14) B
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) B
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) A
- 25) C
- 26) A
- 27) C
- 28) A
- 29) D
- 30) A
- 31) A
- 32) B
- 33) A
- 34) C
- 35) D

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# Answers

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C (21

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A (31

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A (33

C (34

D (35

- D (36)
- C (37)
- B (38)
- B (39)
- A (40)

- D (41)

physiology

Which of the following is most responsible for controlling bile salt secretion from the liver is (1)

- A) Secretion of cholecystokinin (CCK) from the small intestine
- B) Secretion of gastrin from the stomach
- C) Secretion of bile salts from the liver
- D) Secretion of bile salts from the intestine

Which of the following will inhibit stomach contractions (2)

- A) Acetylcholine
- B) Gastrin
- C) Secretin
- D) Somatostatin

Secretin secretion is increased by (3)

- A) Acid in the lumen of stomach
- B) Distension of stomach
- C) Increased circulating levels of secretin
- D) Calcium

Regarding Pepsinogen (4)

- A) Not active in duodenum
- B) Secreted from parietal cell
- C) Activated by HCl and by pepsin