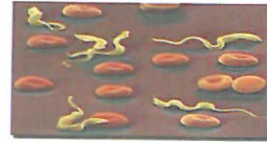


Parasitology



McQ

1st Year
Infection Module

2021

MCQ For Infection Module

1- Intermediate host is the host that carries the:

- a- Sexually mature stages of the parasite
- b- Same parasitic stages that may be found man
- c- Larval stages of the parasite
- d- Adult stages of the parasite
- e- Eggs of the parasite

2- All trematodes are hermaphrodite except:

- a- Fasciola gigantica
- b- Heterophyes heterophyes
- c- Schistosoma species
- d- Fasciola hepatica
- e- Clonorchis sinensis

3- Cestodes are characterized by being:

- a- Segmented worms
- b- Hermaphrodite
- c- Have rostellum
- d- Have hooks
- e- All of the above

4- Concerning the general characters of nematodes all are true except:

- a- They are dioecious
- b- They are cylindrical
- c- The body wall is composed of 3 layers
- d- The male usually has anal opening
- e- They are not segmented

5- Nematodes are characterized by:

- a- Flattened worms
- b- Segmented worms
- c- Unisexual
- d- Have suckers
- e- Bisexual

6- The following are trematode larval stages except:

- a- Miracidium
- b- Coracidium
- c- Cercaria
- d- Sporocyst
- e- Redia

7- Obligatory parasite:

- a- Can change its life cycle from free-living to parasitic
- b- Depends on the host completely
- c- Visit host during feeding only
- d- Transmitted from animal to animal only
- e- Transmitted from animal to man only

8- Choose the incorrect blend:

- a- Miracidium / Trematode.
- b- Proceroid / Nematode.
- c- Coracidium / Cestode.
- d- 1st rhabditiform larva / Nematode.
- e- Sporocyst / Trematode.

9- Ectoparasite is:

- a- Parasite that lives on the outer surface of the host causing infestation
- b- Parasite that lives on the outer surface of the host causing infection
- c- Both a & b
- d- Parasite that lives inside the host
- e- Parasite that depends on the host completely

10- The larval stage which is not always present in life cycle of trematodes is:

- a- Miracidium
- b- Sporocyst
- c- Redia
- d- Cercaria
- e- None of the above

11- Definitive host:

- a- Host that carries the sexually immature stages of the parasite
- b- Host that carries the same parasitic stages that may be found man
- c- Host that carries the larval stages of the parasite
- d- Host that carries the asexual reproduction of the parasite
- e- Host that carries the adult stages of the parasite

12- Temporary parasite is:

- a- Parasite that live always attached to the host
- b- Parasite that visit the host time to time for feeding
- c- Parasite that lives on the outer surface of the host
- d- Parasite that lives inside the host
- e- Parasite that transmitted from man to man only

13- The adult stages of the parasite present in the life cycle inside:

- a- Definitive host
- b- Intermediate host
- c- Paratenic host
- d- Insect vector
- e- Dead-end host

14- Endoparasite:

- a- Parasite that live inside the host causing infection
- b- Parasite that live inside the host causing infestation
- c- Both a & b
- d- Parasite that live outside the host
- e- Parasite that transmitted from man to man only

15- The larval stage that comes out from snail in life cycle of trematodes is:

- a- Miracidium
- b- Sporocyst
- c- Redia
- d- Metacercaria
- e- Cercaria

16- All Platyhelminthes are hermaphrodites except:

- a- Taenia saginata
- b- Schistosomes
- c- Fasciola
- d- Heterophyes
- e- Metagonimus

17- Facultative parasite:

- a- Can change its life cycle from free-living to parasitic
- b- Depends on the host completely
- c- Visit host during feeding only
- d- Transmitted from animal to animal only
- e- Transmitted from animal to man only

18- The only worm that has 3 suckers is:

- a- Schistosoma
- b- Taenia
- c- Heterophyes
- d- Fasciola
- e- Fasciolopsis

19- Trematodes have:

- a- Incomplete alimentary canal
- b- Complete alimentary canal
- c- No alimentary canal
- d- Anal opening
- e- Rostellum and hooks

20- External autoinfection means: مهم جداً

- a- Bite of vector.
- b- Ingestion of infective stage on contaminated vegetables.
- c- Inhalation of infective stage.
- d- Fecal-oral or anal-oral infection.
- e- Blood transfusion.

21- Reservoir host carries:

- a- Sexually immature stages of the parasite
- b- Larval stages of the parasite
- c- The same parasitic stages as man
- d- Eggs of the parasite
- e- All of the above

22- Monoxenous parasite:

- a- Needs 2 hosts in life cycle
- b- Needs 1 host in life cycle
- c- Needs 3 hosts in life cycle
- d- Needs no hosts in life cycle
- e- Needs 4 hosts in life cycle

23- Habitat is:

- a- The organ inside definitive host that has larval stages of the parasite
- b- The organ inside paratenic host that has larval stages of the parasite
- c- The organ inside intermediate host that has larval stages of the parasite
- d- The organ inside definitive host that has adult stages of the parasite
- e- The organ inside vector that has adult stages of the parasite

24- Symbiosis (mutualism):

- a- Both host & parasite are dependent on each other
- b- Only the parasite gets benefit without causing harm to the host
- c- Parasite derives benefits & host is always harmed
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

25- Zoonosis is:

- a- Parasite transmitted from man to man
- b- Parasite transmitted from animal to man
- c- Parasite transmitted from animal to animal
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

26- Which of the following is a permanent parasite?

- a- Bugs
- b- Flies
- c- Lice
- d- Mosquitoes
- e- Fleas

27- All Platyhelminthes are flat except:

- a- Fasciola
- b- Taenia
- c- Heterophyes
- d- Schistosoma females
- e- Paragonimus

28- Hermaphrodites can do:

- a- Only cross fertilization
- b- Only self-fertilization
- c- Both a & b
- d- No fertilization
- e- None of the above

29- Schistosomes can do:

- a- Only cross fertilization
- b- Only self-fertilization
- c- Both a & b
- d- No fertilization
- e- None of the above

30- The ciliated larva of trematodes is:

- a- Metacercaria
- b- Sporocyst
- c- Redia
- d- Cercaria
- e- Miracidium

31- Leptocercus cercaria is:

- a- Cercaria with short tail with spines
- b- Cercaria with forked tail
- c- Cercaria with simple tail
- d- Cercaria with membranous tail
- e- Cercaria with no tail

32- Encysted metacercaria is the infective stage of all trematodes except:

- a- Fasciola
- b- Paragonimus
- c- Heterophyes
- d- Schistosoma
- e- Metagonimus

33- The infective stage of schistosomes is:

- a- Encysted metacercaria
- b- Miracidium
- c- Furcocercus cercaria
- d- Redia
- e- Leptocercus cercaria

34- Eggs of trematodes are operculated except:

- a- Heterophyes
- b- Paragonimus
- c- Fasciolopsis
- d- Metagonimus
- e- Schistosomes

35- Larval stage of trematodes which is not found in schistosomes is:

- a- Miracidium
- b- Sporocyst
- c- Redia
- d- Cercaria
- e- Schistosomula

36- Cercaria with membranous tail is:

- a- Leptocercus cercaria
- b- Microcercus cercaria
- c- Lophocercus cercaria
- d- Furcocercus cercaria
- e- None of the above

37- All trematodes are transmitted to man by ingestion except:

- a- Heterophyes
- b- Schistosomes
- c- Fasciolopsis
- d- Metagonimus
- e- Clonorchis

38- Cestodes which have almond-shape scolex are:

- a- Order Pseudophyllidea
- b- Order Cyclophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- Taenia saginata
- e- None of the above

39- Cestodes which have no gravid segment are:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Hymenolepis nana

40- Cestodes are:

- a- Flat & non-segmented worms
- b- Not hermaphrodites
- c- Cylindrical & non-segmented worms
- d- Cylindrical & segmented worms
- e- Flat & segmented worms

41- Cestodes which have 2 suckers:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Dipylidium caninum

42- Nematode which can be transmitted by inhalation of eggs:

- a- Ascaris
- b- Enterobius
- c- Ancylostoma
- d- Wuchereria
- e- Necator

43- Viviparous nematode female:

- a- Pass immature eggs contain ovum or cells after fertilization
- b- Pass mature eggs contain larva that immediately hatch after fertilization
- c- Pass larvae after fertilization
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

44- Nematodes can do:

- a- Only cross-fertilization
- b- Only self-fertilization
- c- No fertilization
- d- Both a & b
- e- None of the above

45- The 4th larva in life cycle of nematodes has:

- a- Club-shape oesophagus
- b- Double-bulbed oesophagus
- c- Filariform oesophagus
- d- Rhabditiform oesophagus
- e- Cellular oesophagus

46- The 1st larva in life cycle of nematodes has:

- a- Club-shape oesophagus
- b- Double-bulbed oesophagus
- c- Filariform oesophagus
- d- Cellular oesophagus
- e- Rhabditiform oesophagus

47- Nematode male:

- a- Has one set of genitalia
- b- Has anal opening
- c- Has two sets of genitalia
- d- Straight posteriorly
- e- Flat & not segmented

48- All nematode females are didelphic except:

- a- Ascaris & Trichinella
- b- Ancylostoma & Trichocephalus
- c- Strongyloides & Ascaris
- d- Trichinella & Trichocephalus
- e- Ascaris & Enterobius

49- Nematode male is:

- a- Longer than female nematode
- b- Has no muscle layer
- c- Has anal opening
- d- All of the above
- e- Curved ventrally

50- Nematodes are:

- a- Monoecious
- b- Dioecious
- c- Hermaphrodites
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

51- Body of nematodes is formed of:

- a- Cuticle
- b- Hypodermis
- c- Somatic muscles
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

52- Nematodes are:

- a- Flat & non-segmented worms
- b- Flat & segmented worms
- c- Cylindrical & non-segmented worms
- d- Cylindrical & segmented worms
- e- None of the above

53- Neck of a cestode worm is responsible for:

- a- Strobilization
- b- Proglottid formation
- c- Formation of segments
- d- All of the above
- e- None of the above

54- Cestodes which have blind uterus:

- a- Order Pseudophyllidea
- b- Order Cyclophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Diphylobothrium mansoni

55- Common genital pore is lateral in the following cestodes:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Diphylobothrium latum

56- Cestodes which have compact vitelline glands are:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Spirometra mansoni

57- All the following are larval stages of cestodes except:

- a- Coracidium
- b- Miracidium
- c- Proceroid
- d- Plerocercoid
- e- Cysticercus

58- Hydatid cyst is a cestode larva of:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Hymenolepis diminuta

59- Internal autoinfection means: مهم جداً

- a- Ingestion of infective larva in contaminated fish.
- b- Fecal-oral or anal-oral infection.
- c- Inhalation of infective egg.
- d- Skin penetration by infective larva.
- e- Parasite starts new cycle with production of new generation of larvae within the body.

60- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Leptocercus cercaria / Membranous tail.
- b- Furcocercus cercaria / Short spinated tail.
- c- Lophocercus cercaria / Forked tail.
- d- Microcercus cercaria / Membranous tail.
- e- Leptocercus cercaria / Simple tail.

61- Ovoviviparous nematode female:

- a- Pass immature eggs contain ovum after fertilization
- b- Pass mature eggs contain larva after fertilization
- c- Pass larvae after fertilization
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

62- All trematodes need an intermediate host which is:

- a- Cattle
- b- Pig
- c- Snail
- d- Fish
- e- Dog

63- All trematode eggs must complete the life cycle in:

- a- Water
- b- Soil
- c- Air
- d- Blood
- e- Lymph

64- Heteroxenous parasite:

- a- Need one host in life cycle
- b- Need one or more hosts in life cycle
- c- Need two or more hosts in life cycle
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

65- Cuticle of nematodes is secreted from: مهم جداً

- a- Muscle layer
- b- Hypodermis
- c- Dermal layer
- d- Both a & b
- e- Both a & c

66- All the following are cystic cestode larvae except:

- a- Cysticercus bovis
- b- Cysticercus cellulosae
- c- Cercocystic cysticercoid
- d- Hydatid cyst
- e- Proceroid

67- Solid cestode larva:

- a- Sporocyst
- b- Cercaria
- c- Redia
- d- Proceroid
- e- Miracidium

68- Egg of Order Pseudophyllidea is:

- a- Thick
- b- Rounded
- c- Operculated
- d- Contain hexacanth embryo
- e- Spinated

69- Monoxenous parasite:

- a- Need one host in life cycle
- b- Need one or more hosts in life cycle
- c- Need two or more hosts in life cycle
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

70- Egg of Order Cyclophyllidea is:

- a- Thin
- b- Oval
- c- Operculated
- d- Contain hexacanth embryo
- e- Spinated

71- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Trematodes / Cylindrical worms / Hermaphrodite.
- b- Cestodes / Cylindrical worms / Bisexual.
- c- Nematodes / Flat worms / Unisexual.
- d- Nematodes / Cylindrical worms / Bisexual.
- e- Cestodes / Flat worms / Hermaphrodite.

72- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Ectoparasite / Lives inside the body of the host.
- b- Endoparasite / Visits its host only to get its meal then leaves it.
- c- Permanent parasite / Lives in or on the host without leaving.
- d- Opportunistic parasite / Non-human parasite accidentally infects man & cannot continue its life cycle inside him.
- e- Occupational parasite / Non-human parasite accidentally infects man & can continue its life cycle inside him.

73- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Definitive host / adult stage.
- b- Intermediate host / adult stage.
- c- Reservoir host / same stages as intermediate host.
- d- Paratenic host / developing larval stages.
- e- Definitive host / larval stages.

74- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Miracidium / Cestode.
- b- Proceroid / Nematode.
- c- Coracidium / Trematode.
- d- Plerocercoid / Cestode.
- e- Cysticeroid / Nematode.

75- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Trichinella / Filariform oesophagus.
- b- Strongyloides / Rhabditiform oesophagus.
- c- Enterobius / Club oesophagus.
- d- Filarial worms / Cellular oesophagus.
- e- Ascaris / Double-bulbed oesophagus.

76- This scolex belongs to:

- a- Order Cyclophyllidea
- b- Order Pseudophyllidea
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above
- e- Hymenolepis diminuta



77- This cercaria is:

- a- Furcocercus
- b- Microcercus
- c- Leptocercus
- d- Lophocercus
- e- Both a & c



78- The larva in the photo is the infective stage of:

- a- Schistosoma
- b- Fasciola
- c- Heterophyes
- d- Paragonimus
- e- Clonorchis



79- This egg contains:

- a- Coracidium
- b- Hexacanth embryo
- c- Ovum & yolk
- d- 1st Rhabditiform larva
- e- Miracidium



80- This egg is:

- a- Spinated
- b- Operculated
- c- Rounded
- d- Striated
- e- Mamillated



81- This egg belongs to:

- a- Fasciola
- b- Taenia
- c- Heterophyes
- d- Schistosoma
- e- Diphyllbothrium



82- The larval stage in the photo belongs to life cycle of:

- a- Trematodes
- b- Cestodes
- c- Nematodes
- d- Protozoa
- e- Arthropods



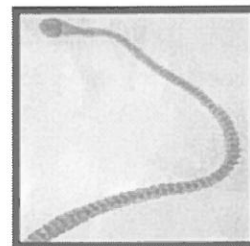
83- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Cestoidea
- b- Trematoda
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Insecta



84- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Cestoidea
- b- Trematoda
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Insecta



85- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Cestoidea
- b- Trematoda
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Insecta



86- Preventive measures are:

- a- Proper handling & preparation of food
- b- Personal protection as protective clothing & netting
- c- Proper water supply
- d- Sanitary sewage disposal
- e- All of the above.

87- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Order Diptera / Fleas.
- b- Order Siphonaptera / Bugs.
- c- Order Anoplura / Lice.
- d- Order Hemiptera / Flies.
- e- Order Siphonaptera / Mosquitoes.

88- Sources of infection are:

- a- Patients.
- b- Carriers.
- c- Animal reservoir hosts
- d- Insect vector.
- e- All of the above.

89- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Dipylidium / Inoculating with saliva during bite of vector.
- b- Typhus / Ingestion of whole arthropod.
- c- Malaria / Inhalation of dried stool of vector.
- d- Leishmania / Crushing of vector.
- e- Trypanosoma cruzi / Fecal contamination of wounds.

90- Type of transmission of viruses & bacteria inside arthropods is:

- a- Transovarian
- b- Indirect mechanical
- c- Cyclodevelopmental
- d- Cyclopropagative
- e- Propagative

91- Incubation period:

- a- From parasite entry to first appearance of diagnostic stage in laboratory diagnosis
- b- From start of infection to first appearance of clinical manifestations
- c- Both a & b
- d- None of the above

92- Subphylum Sarcodina moves by:

- a- Pseudopodia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Cilia
- d- Microtubules
- e- None of the above

93- Sporozoa (Apicomplexa) moves by:

- a- Pseudopodia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Cilia
- d- None of the above
- e- All of the above

94- Sporozoa (Apicomplexa) moves by:

- a- Pseudopodia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Cilia
- d- Microtubules
- e- None of the above

95- Antibody Detection:

- a- Does not need special apparatus to be done.
- b- Cheap.
- c- Differentiate between new & old infections in all parasitic infections.
- d- Used in diagnosis of tissue parasites with no portal to exit.
- e- No false-positive results with other parasites.

96- Sedimentation & hatching method is used to detect the viability of:

- a- Schistosoma egg.
- b- Fasciola egg.
- c- Malaria ring.
- d- Giardia trophozoite.
- e- Toxoplasma oocyst.

97- Sources of parasitic infections are:

- a- Other patient
- b- Carrier
- c- Animal reservoir host
- d- Contaminated soil & water
- e- All of the above

98- Type of transmission of Filarial worms (Wuchereria bancrofti) inside mosquitoes is:

- a- Transovarian
- b- Propagative
- c- Cyclodevelopmental
- d- Cyclopropagative
- e- Direct mechanical

99- Thick blood film:

- a- Decrease sensitivity.
- b- Preserve morphology of RBCs.
- c- Increase possibility of detection of light infections.
- d- Allows identification of relation between parasite & RBC.
- e- b & c.

100- Class Zoomastigophora moves by:

- a- Flagellae
- b- Cilia
- c- Microtubules
- d- Pseudopodia
- e- All of the above

101- Thin blood film:

- a- RBCs morphology is not preserved.
- b- Allows identification of relation between parasite & RBC.
- c- Low sample amount making detection of high parasitaemia difficult.
- d- Microfilaria & Trypanosoma cannot be detected in fresh blood by their shape & motility.
- e- a & b.

102- All are true about direct methods of diagnosis except:

- a- Labour-intensive
- b- Diagnosis depends on well-trained microscopists.
- c- Not all parasites are easily accessible.
- d- May be dangerous for the patient.
- e- Can differentiate between virulent & non-virulent strains of parasites.

103- Direct laboratory diagnosis is detection of:

- a- Diagnostic stage in laboratory sample
- b- Antigen of the parasite in laboratory sample
- c- DNA of the parasite in laboratory sample
- d- All of the above
- e- Antibody of the parasite in serum of the patient

104- Prepatent period:

- a- From parasite entry to first appearance of diagnostic stage in laboratory diagnosis
- b- From start of infection to first appearance of clinical manifestations
- c- The period required for treatment
- d- Both a & b
- e- None of the above

105- Choose the correct blend:

- a- Animal trypanosomiasis / Stomoxys / Direct mechanical transmission.
- b- Bacterial diseases / Musca / Cyclopropagative transmission.
- c- Yellow fever virus / Aedes mosquito / Cyclodevelopmental transmission.
- d- Wuchereria bancrofti / Culex mosquito / Propagative transmission.
- e- Plague bacteria / Fleas / Transovarian transmission.

106- Type of transmission of malaria inside mosquitoes is:

- a- Transovarian
- b- Propagative
- c- Cyclodevelopmental
- d- Cyclopropagative
- e- Direct mechanical

107- Transovarian transmission is found in:

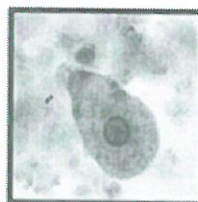
- a- Ticks
- b- Bugs
- c- Pseudomosquitoes
- d- Lice
- e- Fleas

108- Type of transmission in Musca fly is:

- a- Propagative
- b- Indirect mechanical
- c- Direct mechanical
- d- b & c
- e- Cyclopropagative

109- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Cestoidea
- b- Trematoda
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Insecta



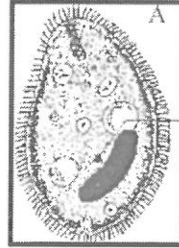
110- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Cestoidea
- b- Trematoda
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Insecta



111- The parasite in the photo moves by:

- a- Pseudopodia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Cilia
- d- Microtubules
- e- None of the above



112- The parasite in the photo belongs to Class:

- a- Ciliata
- b- Sporozoa
- c- Nematoda
- d- Rhizopoda
- e- Zoomastigophora



113- Incomplete metamorphosis is done by:

- a- Mosquitoes
- b- Pseudo mosquitoes
- c- Flies
- d- Ticks.
- e- Fleas

114- Complete metamorphosis is done by the following arthropods except:

- a- Mosquitoes
- b- Pseudo mosquitoes
- c- Flies
- d- Fleas
- e- Lice.

115- Schizogony in protozoa is:

- a- Sexual reproduction
- b- Asexual reproduction
- c- Method of encystation
- d- Method of nutrition
- e- Method of excretion

116- Endodyogony in protozoa is:

- a- Sexual reproduction
- b- Asexual reproduction
- c- Method of encystation
- d- Method of nutrition
- e- Method of excretion

117- Sexual reproduction of protozoa:

- a- Simple binary fission
- b- Sporogony
- c- Conjugation
- d- Schizogony
- e- Endodyogony

118- Nutrition of protozoa is by:

- a- Conjugation
- b- Schizogony
- c- Engulfment
- d- Sporogony
- e- Endodyogony

119- Zinc-Sulfate Flotation method:

- a- Used to see arthropods.
- b- Parasites are seen in a film on the surface.
- c- Fecal debris remain in the top of the tube.
- d- Gives clean & clear results less than sedimentation method.
- e- Used to detect operculated eggs.

120- Protozoa can actively engulf solids using:

- a- Cilia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Pseudopodia
- d- All of the above
- e- Karyosome

121- All about zinc-sulfate flotation method is true except:

- a- Used to see protozoa cysts & some worm eggs & larvae.
- b- Parasites are seen in a film on the surface.
- c- Fecal debris remain in the surface of the tube.
- d- It gives clean & clear results more than sedimentation method.
- e- Some operculated eggs cannot be concentrated by flotation.

122- All about direct wet smear are true except:

- a- Saline is used to see internal details of the parasite.
- b- The simplest method.
- c- Saline is used to detect living motile parasites.
- d- Simple.
- e- Quick results.

123- Rhizopodes are protozoa that move by:

- a- Cilia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Pseudopodia
- d- Microtubules
- e- None of the above

124- Axoneme is:

- a- Extracytoplasmic part of flagellum
- b- Extracytoplasmic part of cilia
- c- Nuclear membrane
- d- Pseudopodium
- e- Intracytoplasmic part of flagellum

125- Locomotion of protozoa is by:

- a- Cilia
- b- Flagellae
- c- Pseudopodia
- d- Microtubules
- e- All of the above

126- Type of transmission inside Stomoxys fly is:

- a- Propagative
- b- Cyclopropagative
- c- Transovarian
- d- Indirect mechanical
- e- Direct mechanical

127- Iodine in stool examination:

- a- Is used to detect dead parasites.
- b- Is used to detect living motile parasites.
- c- Is used in to see internal details of the parasite.
- d- Is used in Direct Wet Smear.
- e- c & d.

128- Saline in stool examination:

- a- Is used to detect dead parasites.
- b- Is used to detect living motile parasites.
- c- Is used in to see internal details of the parasite.
- d- Is used in Direct Wet Smear.
- e- b & d.

129- All about molecular diagnosis (DNA detection) are true except:

- a- More sensitive & specific.
- b- Differentiate virulent from non-virulent strains .
- c- Need short time.
- d- Complex.
- e- Costly.

Answers									
1-c	2-c	3-e	4-d	5-c	6-b	7-b	8-b	9-a	10-c
11-e	12-b	13-a	14-a	15-e	16-b	17-a	18-c	19-a	20-d
21-c	22-b	23-d	24-a	25-b	26-c	27-d	28-c	29-a	30-e
31-c	32-d	33-c	34-e	35-c	36-c	37-b	38-a	39-b	40-e
41-b	42-b	43-c	44-a	45-c	46-e	47-a	48-d	49-e	50-b
51-d	52-c	53-d	54-b	55-a	56-a	57-b	58-a	59-e	60-e
61-b	62-c	63-a	64-c	65-b	66-e	67-d	68-c	69-a	70-d
71-e	72-c	73-a	74-d	75-b	76-b	77-c	78-a	79-e	80-b
81-d	82-a	83-c	84-a	85-b	86-e	87-c	88-e	89-e	90-e
91-b	92-a	93-d	94-d	95-d	96-a	97-e	98-c	99-c	100-a
101-b	102-e	103-d	104-a	105-a	106-d	107-a	108-b	109-d	110-e
111-c	112-e	113-d	114-e	115-b	116-b	117-c	118-c	119-b	120-d
121-c	122-a	123-c	124-e	125-e	126-e	127-e	128-e	129-c	

