

## Locomotor (Year 1) MCQ

1- *Trichinella spiralis* belongs to:

- a- Class Trematoda.
- b- Class Cestoidea.
- c- Class Nematoda.
- d- Class Sporozoa.

2- *Trichinella spiralis* adults inhabitat:

- a- Small intestine of man.
- b- Small intestine of pig
- c- Small intestine of rat.
- d- All of the above.

3- Reservoir host(s) of *Trichinella spiralis* is/are:

- a- Man & rat.
- b- Rat & pig.
- c- Man & pig.
- d- Cattle & sheep.

4- In trichinosis, man acts as:

- a- Accidental blind (dead-end) host.
- b- Definitive host.
- c- Intermediate host.
- d- All of the above.

5- All about trichinosis is true except:

- a- Man can transmit infection to other man.
- b- Man acts as definitive host.
- c- Man acts as intermediate host.
- d- Man acts as blind host.

6- A single host can act as DH & IH at the same time in:

- a- Loa loa
- b- *Onchocerca volvulus*.
- c- *Trichinella spiralis*.
- d- *Leishmania tropica*.

7- One of the following does not need a vector:

- a- Loa loa
- b- *Onchocerca volvulus*.
- c- *Trichinella spiralis*.
- d- *Leishmania tropica*.

8- *Trichinella spiralis* adults are:

- a- Partially embedded in mucosa of small intestine of man.
- b- Completely embedded in mucosa of small intestine of man.
- c- Partially embedded in mucosa of large intestine of man.
- d- Completely embedded in mucosa of small intestine of pig.

**9- Trichinosis is worldwide especially in:**

- a- Cattle-rising countries.
- b- Sheep-rising countries.
- c- Pork-rising countries.
- d- None of the above.

**10- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Trichinella spiralis / stool examination for eggs.
- b- Loa loa / Chrysops fly.
- c- Onchocerca / Sand fly.
- d- Leishmania / Epimastigotes.
- e- Chiclero ulcer / Phlebotomus.

**11- Trichinella spiralis adults have:**

- a- Club-shape oesophagus.
- b- Double-bulbed oesophagus.
- c- Filiform oesophagus.
- d- Cellular oesophagus.

**12- Trichinella spiralis male has:**

- a- Two conical papillae.
- b- Two spicules.
- c- One spicule.
- d- Copulatory bursa.

**13- Trichinella spiralis female is:**

- a- Ovoviviparous.
- b- Oviparous.
- c- Viviparous.
- d- None of the above.

**14- Trichinella spiralis female is:**

- a- Didelphic.
- b- Monodelphic
- c- Hermaphrodite.
- d- b & c

**15- NNN medium is used to see:**

- a- Trypomastigote of Trypanosoma cruzi.
- b- Promastigote of Leishmania.
- c- Amastigote of Leishmania.
- d- Promastigote of Trypanosoma cruzi.
- e- All.

**16- In Trichinella spiralis, pig & rat act as:**

- a- Definitive host.
- b- Intermediate host.
- c- Reservoir Host.
- d- All of the above.

**17- Which of the following is not a soil transmitted parasite? (ملغى)**

- a- Strongyloides.
- b- Ancylostoma.
- c- Ascaris.
- d- Trichinella.

**18- Dogs have no role in transmission of: (ملف)**

- a- Trichinella.
- b- Echinococcus.
- c- Heterophyes.
- d- Leishmania.

**19- The infective stage of Trichinella spiralis is:**

- a- Mature egg.
- b- Immature egg.
- c- Viable larva encysted in trichina capsule.
- d- b & c

**20- The diagnostic stage of Trichinella spiralis is:**

- a- Free larvae after muscle digestion in lab.
- b- Trichina capsule containing encysted larva in muscle biopsy.
- c- Immature egg in stool.
- d- a & b.

**21- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Wuchereria bancrofti / Diurnal periodic.
- b- Onchocerca / Non periodic.
- c- Loa loa / Nocturnal periodic.
- d- Leishmania / Diurnal periodic.
- e- Trichinella spiralis / Non periodic.

**22- Trichinella spiralis female deposit:**

- a- 1000-1500 larvae.
- b- 100-500 larvae.
- c- 1000-1500 egg.
- d- 10-15 larva.

**23- Ocular myiasis is caused by:**

- a- Sarcophaga.
- b- Dermacentor.
- c- Cimex.
- d- Phlebotomus.
- e- Chigger mite.

**24- Trichinella spiralis larva is about:**

- a- 5 mm in length.
- b- 1 mm in length.
- c- 10 mm in length.
- d- 20 mm in length.

**25- Intestinal phase of trichinosis takes about:**

- a- 1 day.
- b- 1 year.
- c- 1 month.
- d- 1 week.

**26- Splinter hemorrhages is a sign of infection with:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Trichinella spiralis.
- c- Leishmania.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.

**27- Splinter hemorrhages can be seen under:**

- a- Tongue.
- b- Finger nails.
- c- Intestinal mucosa.
- d- a & b.

**28- Splinter hemorrhages is a sign of trichinosis in:**

- a- Intestinal phase.
- b- Migration phase.
- c- Encapsulation phase.
- d- a & c.

**29- Eosinophilia in trichinosis is:**

- a- 50-70%
- b- 5-7%
- c- 10-15%
- d- 4-8%

**30- Difficult mastication is a symptom of:**

- a- Onchocerca volvulus infection.
- b- Loa loa infection.
- c- Trichinella spiralis infection.
- d- b & c.

**31- Myocarditis is a possible complication of infection with:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Trichinella spiralis.
- c- Leishmania.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.

**32- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Trench fever / Mosquitoes.
- b- Endemic Typhus / Bugs.
- c- Epidemic relapsing fever / Ticks.
- d- Epidemic Typhus / Lice.

**33- Trichinosis is characterized by:**

- a- Eosinopenia.
- b- Hypereosinophilia.
- c- Low eosinophilia.
- d- None of the above.

**34- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Rocky Mountain spotted fever / Bugs.
- b- Endemic relapsing fever / Soft tick only.
- c- Babesia / Fleas.
- d- Q fever / Hard tick only.
- e- Rift valley fever / Anopheles mosquito.

**35- In trichinosis, eosinophilia reach its maximum level in:**

- a- 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> weeks.
- b- 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> weeks.
- c- 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> weeks.
- d- 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> weeks.

**36- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Jigger disease / sand fly.
- b- Chigger dermatitis / Simulium.
- c- Summer penile syndrome / Sarcoptes.
- d- Blepharitis / Demodex.
- e- Bouteneuse fever / Phthirus.

**37- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Yellow fever / Anopheles.
- b- Rift valley fever / Culex.
- c- Dengue fever / Culex.
- d- Viral encephalitis / Mansonia.
- e- Brugia malayi / Aedes.

**38- Microfilaria of Loa loa can be detected by:**

- a- Blood examination by day.
- b- Skin snip biopsy at night.
- c- Biopsy from edge of skin ulcer.
- d- Urine sample at night.
- e- Muscle biopsy.

**39- Choose the correct blend: (منغى)**

- a- Anopheles / Indoors only
- b- Culex / Outdoors.
- c- Aedes / Diurnal.
- d- Mansonia / Wuchereria.
- e- Culex / Diurnal.

**40- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Leishmania braziliensis / Phlebotomus.
- b- Leishmania aethiopia / Lutzomyia.
- c- Leishmania tropica / Lutzomyia.
- d- Leishmania major / Lutzomyia.
- e- Leishmania mexicana / Lutzomyia.

**41- The most efficient vector of plague is:**

- a- Culex.
- b- Pulex.
- c- Ctenocephalus.
- d- Xenopsylla.
- e- Tunga.

**42- Thiabendazole in treatment of trichinosis is effective against:**

- a- Adults in small intestine.
- b- Larvae in muscles.
- c- Adults in muscles.
- d- Larvae in small intestine.

**43- Mebendazole in treatment of trichinosis is effective against:**

- a- Adults in small intestine.
- b- Larvae in muscles.
- c- Adults in muscles.
- d- Larvae in small intestine.

**44- Complete rest in bed is important in treatment of trichinosis:**

- a- To avoid intestinal obstruction.
- b- To avoid anaemia
- c- To avoid heart failure with exertion.
- d- To avoid pneumonia.

**45- Corticosteroids may be life-saving in treatment of trichinosis:**

- a- To inhibit allergic & toxic reactions.
- b- To avoid intestinal obstruction.
- c- To protect myocardium & CNS from significant damage.
- d- a & c.

**46- To control trichinosis:**

- a- Proper inspection of pork meat in slaughter house.
- b- Pork meat must be well cooked & deep frozen at  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 10 days.
- c- Avoid feeding raw garbage to pigs & combating rats.
- d- All of the above.

**47- Eradication of follicle mite is a control of:**

- a- Scabies.
- b- Pediculosis.
- c- Demodicosis.
- d- Phthiriasis.
- e- Epidemic relapsing fever.

**48- Myalgia is a symptom of infection with:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Trichinella spiralis.
- c- Leishmania.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.

**49- African patient complains of blurred vision "keratitis" & skin nodules in iliac crest. What is the parasitic cause?:**

- a- Onchocerca volvulus.
- b- Brugia malayi.
- c- Loa loa.
- d- Wuchereria bancrofti.
- e- Trichinella spiralis.

**50- Definitive host of Loa loa is:**

- a- Dog.
- b- Cat.
- c- Man.
- d- Chrysops.

**51- Intermediate host of Loa loa is:**

- a- Dog.
- b- Pig.
- c- Man.
- d- Chrysops.

**52- African eye worm is:**

- a- Leishmania major.
- b- Trichinella spiralis.
- c- Onchocerca volvulus.
- d- Loa loa.

**53- Trichinosis may be one of the following except:**

- a- Zoonotic.
- b- Anthroponotic.
- c- Enzootic.
- d- b & c.

**54- Adults of Loa loa inside man inhabitat:**

- a- Skin & subcutaneous tissue.
- b- Muscles.
- c- Small intestine.
- d- Lymphatics.

**55- Adults of Loa loa have:**

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

**56- Zooprophylaxis is: (ملغز)**

- a- Animal barrier to deviate mosquito bite from man to animal.
- b- Male insect sterilization.
- c- Light trap.
- d- Using of repellents.
- e- Non-residual insecticides in homes.

**57- Microfilaria of Loa loa is:**

- a- Nocturnal periodic.
- b- Diurnal periodic.
- c- Non-periodic.
- d- None of the above.

**58- Infective stage of Loa loa & Onchocerca volvulus is:**

- a- L1
- b- L2
- c- L3
- d- L4

**59- Diagnostic stage of Loa loa is:**

- a- Microfilaria in skin by night.
- b- Microfilaria in skin in day time.
- c- Microfilaria in blood by night.
- d- Microfilaria in blood in day time.

**60- Diurnal periodicity is characteristic of microfilaria of:**

- a- Wuchereria bancrofti.
- b- Brugia malayi.
- c- Loa Loa.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.

- 61- The adult worms of *Onchocerca volvulus* are usually found in:
- a- Blood.
  - b- Lymph.
  - c- Intestine.
  - d- Skin & subcutaneous tissue.
- 62- Which of the following worms can be seen under conjunctiva?
- a- *Wuchereria bancrofti*.
  - b- *Brugia malayi*.
  - c- Loa Loa.
  - d- *Onchocerca volvulus*.
- 63- As regard onchocercoma, the false statement is:
- a- Diagnostic stage is microfilaria in blood.
  - b- May be accompanied with river blindness.
  - c- It has adult worms & microfilariae inside.
  - d- It is a permanent tumor.
- 64- As regard Calabar swelling, the true statement is:
- a- Diagnostic stage is microfilaria in blood at night.
  - b- May be accompanied with river blindness.
  - c- It has adult worms & microfilariae inside.
  - d- It is a moving swelling.
- 65- As regard Calabar swelling, the true statement is:
- a- Present in skin near active joints.
  - b- It is a permanent swelling.
  - c- Has microfilaria inside.
  - d- Granulomatous in nature.
- 66- Microfilaria of loa loa has:
- a- Tight sheath.
  - b- Nuclei in anterior end.
  - c- Blunt posterior end full of nuclei.
  - d- Redundant sheath.
- 67- Microfilaria of *Onchocerca volvulus* has:
- a- Tight sheath.
  - b- Nuclei in anterior end.
  - c- No sheath.
  - d- Redundant sheath.
- 68- Ocular lesion of *Onchocerca volvulus* is due to:
- a- Migration of microfilariae from onchocercomas to the eye.
  - b- Toxins from living or dead microfilariae.
  - c- Hypersensitivity of the patient.
  - d- All of the above.
- 69- Microfilaria of *Onchocerca volvulus* is:
- a- Present in blood all the day.
  - b- Diurnal periodic.
  - c- Nocturnal periodic.
  - d- Never found in blood.



**70- Regarding microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus, the false statement is:**

- a- Has S-shape posterior end.
- b- Unsheathed.
- c- Non-periodic.
- d- Has blunt anterior end.

**71- As regard Onchocerca volvulus, the false statement is:**

- a- It is the African eye worm.
- b- Adult worms are present in subcutaneous nodule.
- c- Microfilariae are present in subcutaneous nodule.
- d- Cause Sudan blindness.

**72- Type of transmission inside Chrysops (Deer fly) is:**

- a- Biological Propagative.
- b- Mechanical cyclodevelopmental.
- c- Biological cyclodevelopmental.
- d- Biological cyclopropagative.

**73- Type of transmission inside Simulium (Black fly) is:**

- a- Biological Propagative.
- b- Mechanical cyclodevelopmental.
- c- Biological cyclopropagative.
- d- Biological cyclodevelopmental.

**74- Diagnostic sample in loiasis is:**

- a- Blood 10pm-2am.
- b- Blood 10am-2pm.
- c- Skin 10pm-2am.
- d- Skin 10am-2pm.

**75- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Onchocerca / Praziquantel.
- b- Loa loa / Pentostam.
- c- Trichinella / Thiabendazole.
- d- Leishmania tropica / Oxamniquine
- e- Chiclero ulcer / Ivermectin.

**76- Inside vectors of O. volvulus, the microfilaria transforms to 3<sup>rd</sup> filariform larva in:**

- a- Gut of vector.
- b- Thoracic muscles of vector.
- c- Salivary glands of vector.
- d- Haemocoel of vector.

**77- Inside vectors of Loa loa & O. volvulus worms, one microfilaria transforms to:**

- a- One 4<sup>th</sup> filariform larva.
- b- Five 3<sup>rd</sup> filariform larvae.
- c- Three 3<sup>rd</sup> filariform larvae.
- d- One 3<sup>rd</sup> filariform larva.

**78- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Loa loa / Ingestion of pork meat.
- b- Babesia / Bite of hard tick.
- c- Onchocerca / Skin penetration by cercaria.
- d- Schistosoma / Bite of sand flea.
- e- Trichinella / Bite of sand fly.

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**79- Calabar swelling contains:**

- a- Adult male worms.
- b- Adult female worm.
- c- Histamine.
- d- Microfilariae.

**80- Ocular lesion of Loa loa is caused by:**

- a- Inflammation caused by adults.
- b- Inflammation caused by microfilariae.
- c- a & b.
- d- None of the above.

**81- Vector of Loa loa is:**

- a- Chrysops.
- b- Simulium.
- c- Anopheles.
- d- Sand fly.

**82- Regarding loiasis, the false statement is:**

- a- Is associated with blindness.
- b- Is associated with Calabar swelling.
- c- Is associated with urticarial dermatitis.
- d- All of the above.

**83- Vector of Onchocerca volvulus is:**

- a- Chrysops.
- b- Simulium.
- c- Anopheles.
- d- Culicoides.

**84- Ocular involvement occur in infection of the following parasites except:**

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.

**85- Which larva has stiff (kinky) curves?**

- a- Microfilaria of loa loa.
- b- Microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- Larva of Trichinella spiralis.
- d- None of the above.

**86- Microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus is:**

- a- 30 cm in length.
- b- 300 mm in length.
- c- 300  $\mu$ m in length.
- d- 3 m in length.

**87- S-shape posterior end is present in:**

- a- Microfilaria of loa loa.
- b- Microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- Larva of Trichinella spiralis.
- d- None of the above.

**88- Drug of choice in treatment of loiasis is:**

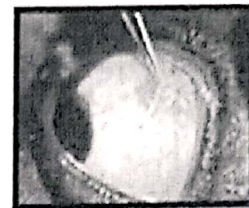
- a- Diethylcarbamazine (DEC).
- b- Ivermectin.
- c- Suramin.
- d- None of the above.

**89- Drug of choice in treatment of onchocerciasis is:**

- a- Diethylcarbamazine (DEC).
- b- Ivermectin.
- c- Albendazole.
- d- None of the above.

**90- This surgical procedure in the photo can be used in treatment of:**

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.



**91- Tight sheath is present in:**

- a- Microfilaria of loa loa.
- b- Microfilaria of Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- Larva of Trichinella spiralis.
- d- None of the above.

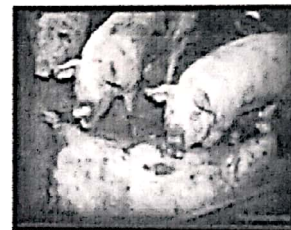
**92- The stage in this photo is the diagnostic stage of:**

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.



**93- The parasite which can be transmitted by the biological habit (cannibalism) in this photo is:**

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.



**94- Chrysops fly is:**

- a- Nocturnal feeder.
- b- Diurnal feeder.
- c- Bites all the day.
- d- None of the above.

**95- Chrysops fly is difficult to be controlled because:**

- a- It breeds on shaded running streams.
- b- Its larvae & pupae attach themselves to submerged rocks & vegetations.
- c- It breeds in densely shaded streams of forests covered with leaves.
- d- a & b.

**96- Simulium fly is difficult to be controlled because:**

- a- It breeds on shaded running streams.
- b- Its larvae & pupae attach themselves to submerged rocks & vegetations.
- c- It breeds in densely shaded streams of forests covered with leaves.
- d- a & b.

97- Simulium fly is:

- a- Nocturnal feeder.
- b- Diurnal feeder.
- c- Bites all the day.
- d- None of the above.

98- The stage in this photo is diagnostic stage of:

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.



99- The name of this worm is:

- a- Loa Loa
- b- Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- African eye worm.
- d- a & c.



100- This surgical procedure in the photo is named nodulectomy can be used in treatment of:

- a- Trichinella spiralis.
- b- Loa Loa.
- c- Leishmania tropica.
- d- Onchocerca volvulus.



101- All cutaneous Leishmania species are zoonotic except:

- a- Leishmania major.
- b- Leishmania tropica.
- c- Leishmania aethiopica.
- d- Leishmania mexicana.

102- Vector of cutaneous leishmaniasis is:

- a- Chrysops.
- b- Simulium.
- c- Sandy fly.
- d- Musca.

103- Vector of Leishmania mexicana is:

- a- Phlebotomus.
- b- Lutzomyia.
- c- Chrysops.
- d- Simulium.

104- The vector responsible for transmission of oriental sore is:

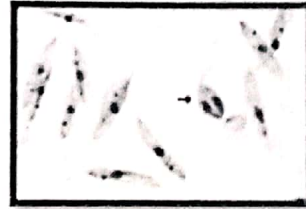
- a- Phlebotomus.
- b- Lutzomyia.
- c- Chrysops.
- d- Simulium.

**105- The vector responsible for transmission of Espundia is:**

- a- Phlebotomus female.
- b- Lutzomyia male.
- c- Chrysops male.
- d- Lutzomyia female.

**106- The stage in the photo represents:**

- a- Diagnostic stage of Leishmania in culture.
- b- Diagnostic stage of Leishmania in tissue.
- c- Infective stage of Leishmania.
- d- a & c.



**107- The stage in the photo represents:**

- a- Diagnostic stage of Leishmania in culture.
- b- Diagnostic stage of Leishmania in tissue.
- c- Infective stage of Leishmania.
- d- b & c.



**108- Infective stage(s) of Leishmania is/are:**

- a- Promastigotes.
- b- Amastigotes.
- c- a & b
- d- None of the above.

**109- Diagnostic stage(s) of Leishmania is/are:**

- a- Promastigotes.
- b- Amastigotes.
- c- a & b
- d- None of the above.

**110- Type of transmission of Leishmania inside sand fly is:**

- a- Biological Propagative.
- b- Mechanical cyclodevelopmental.
- c- Biological cyclopropagative.
- d- Biological cyclodevelopmental.

**111- Promastigotes in diagnosis of leishmaniasis are found in:**

- a- Culture.
- b- Tissue.
- c- a & b.
- d- None of the above.

**112- The non-ulcerative skin nodules in leishmaniasis are:**

- a- Dry cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania tropica.
- b- Wet cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania major.
- c- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania aethiopica.
- d- Espundia.

**113- The anthroponotic type of cutaneous Leishmania is:**

- a- Dry cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania tropica.
- b- Wet cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania major.
- c- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania aethiopica.
- d- Espundia.

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**114- All nodules are ulcerative in cutaneous Leishmaniasis except:**  
a- Dry cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania tropica*.  
b- Wet cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania major*.  
c- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania aethiopia*.  
d- Espundia.

**115- The antigen used in leishmanin test is extracted from:**  
a- Amastigotes.  
b- Promastigotes.  
c- Epimastigotes.  
d- Trypomastigotes.

**116- In cutaneous leishmaniasis, culture on NNN medium shows:**  
a- Amastigotes.  
b- Promastigotes.  
c- Epimastigotes.  
d- Trypomastigotes.

**117- In cutaneous leishmaniasis, biopsy from the ulcer shows:**  
a- Amastigotes.  
b- Promastigotes.  
c- Epimastigotes.  
d- Trypomastigotes.

**118- Regarding acute cutaneous leishmaniasis, the false statement is:**  
a- Caused by *Leishmania major*.  
b- It has abundant discharge.  
c- Zoonotic.  
d- It has large amount of parasites.

**119- Regarding chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis, the true statement is:**  
a- Caused by *Leishmania major*.  
b- It has abundant discharge.  
c- Zoonotic.  
d- It has large amount of parasites.

**120- Regarding diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis, the false statement is:**  
a- Caused by *Leishmania aethiopia*.  
b- The patient has suppressed cell-mediated immunity.  
c- Nodules transform to ulcers.  
d- It has large amount of parasites.

**121- Baghdad boil is caused by the following parasites except:**  
a- *Leishmania major*.  
b- *Leishmania tropica*.  
c- a & b.  
d- *Leishmania mexicana*.

**122- Reservoir hosts of *Leishmania* are:**  
a- Dogs.  
b- Rodents.  
c- Monkeys & Bears.  
d- All of the above.

**123- Which of the following types of cutaneous leishmaniasis resemble leprosy?**

- a- Dry cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania tropica*.
- b- Wet cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania major*.
- c- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by *Leishmania aethiopica*.
- d- Espundia.

**124- Chiclero ulcer is caused by:**

- a- *Leishmania major*.
- b- *Leishmania tropica*.
- c- *Leishmania aethiopica*.
- d- *Leishmania mexicana*.

**125- Espundia is caused by:**

- a- *Leishmania major*.
- b- *Leishmania tropica*.
- c- *Leishmania braziliensis*.
- d- *Leishmania mexicana*.

**126- The lesion in the photo is caused by:**

- a- *Leishmania major*.
- b- *Leishmania braziliensis*.
- c- *Leishmania tropica*.
- d- *Leishmania mexicana*.



**127- Which of the following types of cutaneous *Leishmania* species causes an occupational disease?**

- a- *Leishmania mexicana*.
- b- *Leishmania tropica*.
- c- *Leishmania braziliensis*.
- d- *Leishmania major*.

**128- Which of the following types of cutaneous *Leishmania* species affects chiclero collectors?**

- a- *Leishmania tropica*.
- b- *Leishmania mexicana*.
- c- *Leishmania braziliensis*.
- d- *Leishmania major*.

**129- Which of the following types of cutaneous *Leishmania* species cause severe disfigurement?**

- a- *Leishmania tropica*.
- b- *Leishmania mexicana*.
- c- *Leishmania braziliensis*.
- d- *Leishmania major*.

**130- Which of the following types of cutaneous *Leishmania* species may cause death due to septicaemia & pneumonia?**

- a- *Leishmania tropica*.
- b- *Leishmania mexicana*.
- c- *Leishmania major*.
- d- *Leishmania braziliensis*.

**131- For diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis, skin biopsy must be taken from:**

- a- Edge of ulcer.
- b- Center of ulcer.
- c- Skin around ulcer.
- d- a & c.

**132- Leishmanin (Montenegro) intra-dermal test is:**

- a- Negative with acute cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- b- Negative with chronic cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- c- Positive with diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- d- Negative with diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis.

**133- Animal inoculation is used in diagnosis of:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- a & b.
- d- Leishmania.

**134- Pentavalent antimonial compounds are used in treatment of:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- Leishmania.
- d- Trichinella.

**135- Ketoconazole is used in treatment of:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Leishmania.
- c- Onchocerca volvulus
- d- Trichinella.

**136- Pentostam is used in treatment of:**

- a- Leishmania.
- b- Loa loa.
- c- Onchocerca volvulus
- d- Trichinella.

**137- Amphotericin B is used in treatment of:**

- a- Loa loa.
- b- Onchocerca volvulus.
- c- Leishmania.
- d- Trichinella.

**138- Drug of choice in treatment of leishmaniasis is:**

- a- Amphotericin B.
- b- Ketoconazole.
- c- DEC.
- d- Pentavalent antimonial compounds (Pentostam).

**139- Harrara is caused by:**

- a- Sand fly.
- b- Chrysops fly.
- c- Ticks.
- d- Bugs.



**140- Plastering cracks of walls is used in control of:**

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Phlebotomus papatasi
- c- Simulium.
- d- Chrysops.
- e- Simulium.

**141- Regarding sand fly, the false statement is:**

- a- Male is blood sucker.
- b- Nocturnal feeder.
- c- Outdoors feeder.
- d- Male is vegetarian.

**142- Hopping is a character of:**

- a- Sand fly.
- b- Chrysops fly.
- c- Ticks.
- d- Bugs.

**143- Sand fly female transmits:**

- a- Leishmania.
- b- Oroya fever (Bartonellosis).
- c- Papatasi fever.
- d- All of the above.

**144- Sand fly is controlled by:**

- a- Mosquito nets & Skin repellents.
- b- Windows & doors must be wired by wire screens.
- c- Plastering cracks of walls to prevent fly from egg deposition.
- d- Spraying residual insecticides as Gammexane.
- e- All of the above.

**145- Glossina fly belongs to:**

- a- Family Muscidae.
- b- Family Hypoboscidae.
- c- Family Calliphoridae.
- d- Family Sarcophagidae.

**146- Calliphora belongs to:**

- a- Metallic flies.
- b- Flesh flies.
- c- Pseudo-mosquitoes.
- d- Mosquitoes.

**147- Sarcophaga belongs to:**

- a- Metallic flies.
- b- Flesh flies.
- c- Pseudo-mosquitoes.
- d- Mosquitoes.

**148- Wohlfahrtia causes:**

- a- Accidental myiasis.
- b- Semispecific myiasis.
- c- Specific myiasis.
- d- All of the above.

149- *Musca domestica* causes:

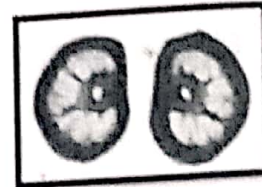
- a- Accidental myiasis.
- b- Semispecific myiasis.
- c- Specific myiasis.
- d- All of the above.

150- The color of *Lucilia* is:

- a- Blue.
- b- Gray.
- c- Black.
- d- Green.

151- This photo shows:

- a- Posterior respiratory spiracle of *Sarcophaga*.
- b- Posterior respiratory spiracle of *Stomoxys*.
- c- Posterior respiratory spiracle of *Musca*.
- d- Posterior respiratory spiracle of *Calliphora*.



152- Regarding *Phlebotomus*, the false statement is:

- a- It transmits papatasi fever.
- b- Not found in Egypt.
- c- It transmits leishmaniasis.
- d- Female is blood sucker.

153- The following arthropods are winged except:

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

154- Chess-board abdomen is a character of:

- a- *Sarcophaga*.
- b- *Lucilia*.
- c- *Musca*.
- d- *Stomoxys*.

155- *Glossina* transmits: (ملغى)

- a- Monomorphic American trypanosomes.
- b- Polymorphic African trypanosomes.
- c- *Leishmania*.
- d- Malaria.

156- *Musca domestica* breeds on:

- a- Garbage.
- b- Manure.
- c- Refuse.
- d- All of the above.

157- *Stomoxys* transmits: (ملغى)

- a- Animal trypanosomes.
- b- Human Trypanosomes.
- c- Trench fever.
- d- Q-fever.

**158- Dermatobia is:**

- a- Necrobiots.
- b- Facultative sarcobiots.
- c- Obligatory sarcobiots.
- d- None of the above.

**159- Calliphora is**

- a- Necrobiots.
- b- Facultative sarcobiots.
- c- Obligatory sarcobiots.
- d- a & b.

**160- Fannia (Latrine Fly) causes:**

- a- Accidental myiasis.
- b- Semispecific myiasis.
- c- Specific myiasis.
- d- All of the above.

**161- Furuncular cutaneous myiasis is caused by:**

- a- Musca.
- b- Dermatobia.
- c- Fannia.
- d- Hypoderma.

**162- Creeping eruption is caused by:**

- a- Musca.
- b- Dermatobia.
- c- Fannia.
- d- Hypoderma.

**163- Traumatic myiasis is caused by:**

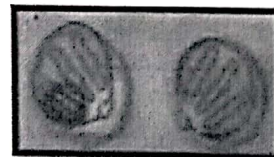
- a- Musca.
- b- Calliphora.
- c- a & b.
- d- Hypoderma.

**164- Erystalis larvae (rat-tailed larvae) cause:**

- a- Intestinal myiasis.
- b- Ocular myiasis.
- c- Gastric myiasis.
- d- Urogenital myiasis.

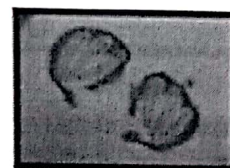
**165- This photo shows:**

- a- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Sarcophaga.
- b- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Stomoxys.
- c- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Musca.
- d- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Calliphora.



**166- This photo shows:**

- a- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Sarcophaga.
- b- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Stomoxys.
- c- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Musca.
- d- Posterior respiratory spiracle of Calliphora.



176- T  
a. c  
167- Which of the following arthropods is compressed laterally?

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

168- Dog flea is:

- a- Ctenocephalus canis.
- b- Ctenocephalus felis.
- c- Xenopsylla cheopis.
- d- Pulex irritans.

169- Cat flea is:

- a- Ctenocephalus canis.
- b- Ctenocephalus felis.
- c- Xenopsylla cheopis.
- d- Pulex irritans.

170- Human flea is:

- a- Ctenocephalus canis.
- b- Ctenocephalus felis.
- c- Xenopsylla cheopis.
- d- Pulex irritans.

171- Rat flea is:

- a- Ctenocephalus canis.
- b- Ctenocephalus felis.
- c- Xenopsylla cheopis.
- d- Pulex irritans.

172- Fleas are:

- a- Obligatory temporary ectoparasite.
- b- Obligatory permanent ectoparasite.
- c- Obligatory temporary endoparasite.
- d- Obligatory permanent endoparasite.

173- All are true about fleas except:

- a- Obligatory temporary ectoparasites.
- b- They are host specific.
- c- Move by jumping.
- d- Adults male & female feed on blood while larvae feed on organic matter.

174- Jigger (sand) flea causes:

- a- Epidemic typhus.
- b- Plague.
- c- Endemic typhus.
- d- Tungiasis.

175- The infective stage in tungiasis is:

- a- Tunga penetrans male.
- b- Tunga penetrans female.
- c- Tunga penetrans larva.
- d- Tunga penetrans pupa.

**176- The disease in the photo is caused by fleas. What is the name of this lesion?**

- a- Epidemic typhus.
- b- Plague.
- c- Endemic typhus.
- d- Tungiasis (Jigger disease).



**177- Pulex irritans is characterized by:**

- a- Genal comb.
- b- Pronotal comb.
- c- Mesopleural suture.
- d- Post occipital bristle.

**178- Ctenocephalus is characterized by:**

- a- Genal comb.
- b- Pronotal comb.
- c- Mesopleural suture.
- d- a & b.

**179- Xenopsylla cheopis is characterized by:**

- a- Genal comb.
- b- Pronotal comb.
- c- Mesopleural suture.
- d- Post occipital bristle.

**180- Plague is caused by:**

- a- Yersinia pestis.
- b- Rickettsia mooseri.
- c- Rickettsia prowazeki.
- d- Rickettsia quintana.

**181- Fleas transmit all the following except:**

- a- Plague.
- b- Endemic typhus.
- c- Epidemic typhus.
- d- Dipylidium caninum.

**182- All these insects are obligatory temporary ectoparasites except:**

- a- Xenopsylla cheopis.
- b- Pediculus humanus.
- c- Sand fly.
- d- Pulex irritans.

**183- Epidemic relapsing fever is caused by:**

- a- Borrelia recurrentis.
- b- Rickettsia mooseri.
- c- Rickettsia prowazeki.
- d- Rickettsia quintana.

**184- Trench fever is caused by:**

- a- Borrelia recurrentis.
- b- Rickettsia mooseri.
- c- Rickettsia prowazeki.
- d- Rickettsia quintana.

194- Tick  
a. Sor.  
b.

**185- Mode of infection of Epidemic relapsing fever is:**

- a- Contamination of bite wound by stool of insect.
- b- Inhalation of dry stool of insect.
- c- Only crushing.
- d- Contamination of mucus membranes by stool of insect.

**186- Type of transmission of bacteria & viruses inside insects is:**

- a- Biological Propagative.
- b- Mechanical cyclodevelopmental.
- c- Biological cyclopropagative.
- d- Biological cyclodevelopmental.

**187- Yellow oxide of mercury or physostigmine ophthalmic ointments are used in treatment of:**

- a- Pediculus humanus capitis.
- b- Pediculus humanus corporis.
- c- Phthirus pubis.
- d- Pulex irritans.

**188- The following insect can be transmitted sexually:**

- a- Pediculus humanus capitis.
- b- Pediculus humanus corporis.
- c- Pulex irritans.
- d- Phthirus pubis.

**189- Cimex lectularis can transmit:**

- a- Borrelia recurrentis.
- b- Hepatitis B virus.
- c- Rickettsia prowazeki.
- d- Rickettsia quintana.

**190- Cimex lectularis is:**

- a- Night feeder.
- b- Day-time feeder.
- c- Feeds all the day.
- d- None of the above.

**191- Scutum is present in:**

- a- Hard tick.
- b- Soft tick.
- c- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- d- Demodex folliculorum.

**192- Hard tick is:**

- a- Obligatory temporary ectoparasite.
- b- Obligatory permanent ectoparasite.
- c- Obligatory temporary endoparasite.
- d- Obligatory permanent endoparasite.

**193- Soft tick is:**

- a- Obligatory temporary ectoparasite.
- b- Obligatory permanent ectoparasite.
- c- Obligatory temporary endoparasite.
- d- Obligatory permanent endoparasite.

**194- Tick paralysis is caused by:**

- a- Soft tick.
- b- Hard tick
- c- a & b.
- d- None of the above.

**195- Rocky mountain spotted fever is caused by:**

- a- *Borrelia recurrentis*.
- b- *Rickettsia mooseri*.
- c- *Rickettsia rickettsii*.
- d- *Rickettsia quintana*.

**196- Boutenouse fever is caused by: (ملف)**

- a- *Borrelia recurrentis*.
- b- *Rickettsia conorii*.
- c- *Rickettsia rickettsii*.
- d- *Rickettsia quintana*.

**197- Q fever is caused by:**

- a- *Coxiella burnetii*.
- b- *Rickettsia conorii*.
- c- *Rickettsia rickettsii*.
- d- *Rickettsia quintana*.

**198- Lyme disease is caused by:**

- a- *Coxiella burnetii*.
- b- *Rickettsia conorii*.
- c- *Rickettsia rickettsii*.
- d- *Bacillus burgdorferi*.

**199- Endemic relapsing fever is caused by:**

- a- *Coxiella burnetii*.
- b- *Rickettsia conorii*.
- c- *Borrelia duttoni*.
- d- *Bacillus burgdorferi*.

**200- Colorado fever is transmitted by: (ملف)**

- a- Ticks.
- b- Mites.
- c- Bugs.
- d- Lice.

**201- Babesia is transmitted by:**

- a- Fleas.
- b- Ticks.
- c- Bugs.
- d- Lice.

**202- Q-fever is transmitted by:**

- a- Hard tick.
- b- Soft tick.
- c- a & b.
- d- Fleas.

203- Endemic relapsing fever is transmitted by:

- a- Hard tick.
- b- Soft tick.
- c- a & b.
- d- Fleas.

204- Vagabond disease is:

- a- Chronic parasitic infestation with lice.
- b- Sometimes called tick paralysis.
- c- Caused by mites.
- d- A complication of Cimex infestation.

205- Pediculus humanus transmits all the following except:

- a- Epidemic typhus.
- b- Epidemic relapsing fever.
- c- Endemic typhus.
- d- Trench fever.

206- Phthirus pubis transmits:

- a- Epidemic typhus.
- b- Epidemic relapsing fever.
- c- Endemic typhus.
- d- None of the above.

207- Cimex (bed bug) transmits:

- a- Epidemic typhus.
- b- Epidemic relapsing fever.
- c- Endemic typhus.
- d- None of the above.

208- Complete metamorphosis is present in the following insects except:

- a- Lice.
- b- Mosquitoes
- c- Flies.
- d- Fleas.

209- Incomplete metamorphosis is present in the following insects except:

- a- Lice.
- b- Bugs.
- c- Ticks.
- d- Fleas.

210- Acne is caused by:

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Trombicula akamuchi.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Pulex irritans.

211- Blepharitis is caused by:

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Trombicula akamuchi.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Pulex irritans.



**212- The infective stage of Trombicula akamuchi is:**

- a- Adult male.
- b- Adult female.
- c- Larva (chigger)
- d- Nymph.

**213- Tsutsugamuchi fever is transmitted by:**

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Trombicula akamuchi.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Pulex irritans.

**214- Chigger dermatitis (scrub itch) is caused by:**

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Trombicula akamuchi.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Pulex irritans.

**215- Summer penile syndrome is caused by:**

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Pulex irritans.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Trombicula akamuchi.

**216- Tsutsugamuchi fever is caused by:**

- a- Coxiella burnetii.
- b- Rickettsia orientalis.
- c- Rickettsia rickettsii.
- d- Bacillus burgdorferi.

**217- Norwegian scabies:**

- a- Chronic parasitic infestation with lice.
- b- Sometimes called tick paralysis.
- c- Caused by mites.
- d- A complication of Cimex infestation.

**218- Tetmosol soap made of sulphur is used in treatment of:**

- a- Pediculosis.
- b- Scabies.
- c- Tungiasis.
- d- Myiasis.

**219- Protonymph is found in life cycle of:**

- a- Sarcoptes scabiei.
- b- Pulex irritans.
- c- Demodex folliculorum.
- d- Trombicula akamuchi.

**220- Trans-stadial transmission occurs in:**

- a- Scrub typhus (Tsutsugamuchi fever).
- b- Scabies.
- c- Tungiasis.
- d- Myiasis.

**221- Norwegian scabies is characterized by:**

- a- Occurs in Norwegian people.
- b- Extensive itching.
- c- Presence of few parasites.
- d- Occurs in immunosuppressed patients.
- e- Not infective to contacts.

**222- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Pediculus / Bed bug
- b- Cimex / Crab louse.
- c- Tunga / Sand flea.
- d- Phthirus / Chigger mite.
- e- Sarcoptes / Follicle mite.

**223- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Leishmania aethiopica / Dry cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- b- Leishmania braziliensis / Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- c- Leishmania tropica / River blindness.
- d- Leishmania major / Moist cutaneous leishmaniasis.
- e- Leishmania mexicana / Espundia.

**224- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Xenopsylla / Genal comb.
- b- Pulex / Pronotal comb.
- c- Ctenocephalus / Mesopleural suture.
- d- Glossina / Short maxillary palps.
- e- Sand fly / Claspers.

**225- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Jigger / Sand fly.
- b- Simulium / Tse Tse fly.
- c- Cimex / Bed bug.
- d- Phlebotomus / Deer fly.
- e- Demodex / Itch mite.

**226- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Cimex / Scutum.
- b- Pediculus / Claw.
- c- Dermacentor / Claspers.
- d- Phlebotomus / Capitulum.
- e- Wohlfahrtia / Chess board pattern

**227- Choose the correct blend:**

- a- Rift valley fever / Cyclodevelopmental / Culex.
- b- Loa loa / Propagative / Chrysops.
- c- Loa loa / Transovarian / Anopheles.
- d- Leishmania / Cyclopropagative / Sand fly.
- e- Onchocerca / Mechanical / Simulium.

## Answers

1-c	2-d	3-b	4-d	5-a	6-c	7-c
8-a	9-c	10-b	11-d	12-a	13-c	14-b
15-b	16-d	17-d	18-a	19-c	20-d	21-b
22-a	23-a	24-b	25-d	26-b	27-d	28-b
29-a	30-c	31-b	32-d	33-b	34-b	35-a
36-d	37-b	38-a	39-c	40-e	41-d	42-a
43-b	44-c	45-d	46-d	47-c	48-b	49-a
50-c	51-d	52-d	53-b	54-a	55-c	56-a
57-b	58-c	59-d	60-c	61-d	62-c	63-a
64-d	65-a	66-a	67-c	68-b	69-d	70-a
71-a	72-c	73-d	74-b	75-c	76-b	77-d
78-b	79-c	80-a	81-a	82-a	83-b	84-c
85-a	86-c	87-a	88-a	89-b	90-b	91-a
92-a	93-a	94-b	95-c	96-d	97-b	98-b
99-d	100-d	101-b	102-c	103-b	104-a	105-d
106-d	107-b	108-a	109-c	110-c	111-a	112-c
113-a	114-c	115-b	116-b	117-a	118-d	119-d
120-c	121-d	122-d	123-c	124-d	125-c	126-b
127-a	128-b	129-c	130-d	131-a	132-d	133-d
134-c	135-b	136-a	137-c	138-d	139-a	140-b
141-a	142-a	143-d	144-e	145-b	146-a	147-b
148-c	149-a	150-d	151-c	152-b	153-c	154-a
155-b	156-d	157-a	158-c	159-d	160-a	161-b
162-d	163-c	164-c	165-d	166-a	167-c	168-a
169-b	170-d	171-c	172-a	173-b	174-d	175-b
176-d	177-d	178-d	179-c	180-a	181-c	182-b
183-a	184-d	185-c	186-a	187-c	188-d	189-b
190-a	191-a	192-b	193-a	194-b	195-c	196-b
197-a	198-d	199-c	200-a	201-b	202-c	203-b
204-a	205-c	206-d	207-d	208-a	209-d	210-c
211-c	212-c	213-b	214-b	215-d	216-b	217-c
218-b	219-c	220-a	221-d	222-c	223-d	224-e
225-c	226-b	227-d				