

HLS-Microbiology

Archive

Lecture 5

Trypanosomiasis and visceral leishmaniasis

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HLS- Microbiology

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1. Indian patient have Lymph node enlargement, splenohepatomegaly, intermittent fever, pancytopenia: The causative organisms:

- A- Leishmania donovani
- B- trypanosoma Rhodesian
- C- trypanosoma gambiense

Answer A

2. In visceral Leishmaniasis which one is not a manifestation of the disease?

- a. Promastigote is the infective stage.
- b. Inside the macrophages the parasites are multiply as amastigotes.
- c. Bite reaction is clearly seen.
- d. Sand fly transmit the disease.
- e. Pentostam is the drug of choice.

Answer C

3. Vector-transmitted Leishmania diseases?

- a. Cyclop.
- b. Chrysops.
- c. Lice.
- d. Sand fly.
- e. Ticks.

Answer D

4. Wrong statement about trypanosoma?

-vector is sandfly

5. Tse-Tse fly transmits which disease?

-T. Brucei

6. Tse Tse fly ?

-African Trypanosomes.

7. Culture on NNN medium, you can detect:

-Epimastigotes

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8. Trypanosoma brucei gambiense is transmitted by:

- A. Glossina palpalis
- B. Glossina morsitans

Answer A

9. Concerning sleeping sickness, all the following are correct EXCEPT?

- a. insect is the vector of transmission.
- b. Trypomastigotes multiply in the human blood.
- c. In late stage of infection, there is invasion of CNS and CSF.
- d. Winterbottom sign is characteristic.
- e. Epimastigote (crithidial form) are found in the insect and human.

Answer E

10. Case describe a patient suffering from neck rigidity, sleep disturbance, diagnosis is :-

trypanosomiasis

