

: 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

A

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

C .a-liver

a  
e  
e .b-kidney

a  
C .C-lung

d  
a  
d .d-brain

E

c

c

e

c

k

A

L

c

c

i

i

: 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

:which is used for diagnosis of *D. philippinensis* to noezzini larva-bone-d.

.D-all of the previous

.A- *S. stercoralis*

eggs mucus-skin to noezzini-D.

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

.a-*Taenia solium*

E1- encysted larva in muscle tissue (cysticercus)

.b-*H. nana*

mostly live in colons lining

.C-*Strongyloides stercoralis*

d-*H.diminuta*

D2B adult nematodes

:all of the following affect the liver except -11

.a- *D. mansoni*

adults live in blood vessels of liver to noezzini larva in muscle tissue (metacercariae)

.b- *F. hepatica*

adults live in liver to noezzini larva in muscle tissue (metacercariae)

.C-*Schistosoma*

adults live in blood vessels of liver to noezzini larva in muscle tissue (metacercariae)

.D-*Taenia saginata*

adults live in muscle tissue to noezzini larva in muscle tissue (metacercariae)

:cysticercosis happens usually in case of .12

a-ingestion of *taenia saginata* eggs

.b-accidental ingestion of infected eggs

A

.C-ingestion of taenia solium eggs

C

a(

e(

e(

a(

C(

d(

a(

d(

E

c

c

e

c

.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

Casoni test is used for diagnosis of (15)

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

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 norrnochromic
- 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

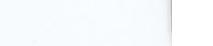
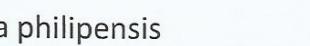
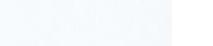
.a-embryonated egg

.b-rhabditidiform 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 philipinensis*
- 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 diphyllobothrium 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-taeiniasis solium

internal autoinfection increases the intestinal worm burden of the following -34 :parasites except

- .a-taenia solium
- .b-H. nana
- .C-strongyloides stercoralis
- .d-enterobius 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

a. schistosomiasis

b. hydatidosis

c. fascioliasis

d. spargnossis

Ques 37: Ascaris lumbricoides live in .37

a. Large intestine

b. Liver

c. Small intestine

d. The reticuloendothelial system

A

C(1)

a(2)

e(3)

e(4)

a(5)

C(6)

d(7)

a(8)

d(9)

E

c

c

e

c

b

A

b

a

c

d

d

B

d

b

a

c

27.

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

a. Ascaris lumbricoides

b. Diphyllobothrium latum

c. Strongyloides stercoralis

d. Trichuris trichura

Ques 39: Hypochromic iron deficiency anemia occur by infection with-39

a. Ascaris lumbricoides

b. Ancylostoma duodenale

c. Enterobius vermicularis

d. Giardia lamblia

Ques 40: One of these parasites cause autoinfection-40

A. Enterobius vermicularis

b. Tricho strongylus colubriformis

c. Taenia solium

- d. *Teania saginata*  
:Parasite causes dysentery-41  
a. *Ascaris lumbricoides*  
b. *Ancylostoma duodenale*  
c. *Giardia lamblia*  
d. *Trichuris trichura*

# A

## Answers

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

- D (36) Gas is produced by the following process of  
C (37) **Vagal tone**  
B (38) **Chemical** & **Mechanical** initiation of contraction  
B (39)  
A (40) **Contraction of S.C.E.**
- D (41) Following conditions is most dependent on sympathetic tone  
A **Contraction of gall bladder**  
B **Contraction of small intestine**  
C **Contraction of large intestine**  
D **Contraction of heart muscle**

Contraction controlling bile salt secretion from the liver is (A) **Chemical** & **Mechanical** initiation of contraction  
(B) Small intestine  
(C) Large intestine  
(D) Contraction of S.C.E.

Contraction following will inhibit stomach contractions (A) **Stomach**  
(B) **Small intestine**  
(C) **Large intestine**  
(D) **Gall bladder**

Contraction in intestine is increased by (A) **Contraction of stomach**  
(B) **Contraction of gall bladder**  
(C) **Contraction of large intestine**  
(D) **Contraction of small intestine**

Producing Peptone (A) **Contraction of stomach**  
(B) **Contraction of small intestine**  
(C) **Contraction of large intestine**  
(D) **Contraction of gall bladder**