



Medical Parasitology

MCQs

Introduction

Welcome to **Medical Parasitology MCQ**, a comprehensive question bank designed to enhance your understanding of Biochemistry. This ebook contains over 500 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering a wide array of topics within the field of Medical Parasitology and its significance.

Whether you're a medical student preparing for exams, a postgraduate aspirant aiming for success in competitive entrance tests, or a healthcare professional looking to refine your expertise, this book will serve as an invaluable resource in your learning journey. The questions in this ebook are structured to reflect the patterns seen in major medical entrance exams such as NEET PG, USMLE, AIIMS, and others, making it a perfect tool for self-assessment and revision.

Purpose

The primary goal of this ebook is to provide a reliable and extensive resource that students and professionals can use to test their knowledge, improve their diagnostic skills, and solidify key microbiological concepts. With the included detailed answers and explanations, this book goes beyond just helping you answer questions — it enables you to understand the reasoning behind each answer, facilitating deeper learning.

How This Ebook Can Help You

- **For Students:** The MCQs in this book are designed to match the rigor and format of real exam questions. By practicing regularly, you'll not only enhance your knowledge but also gain confidence in approaching exam challenges.
- **For Professionals:** This ebook helps professionals stay updated with the latest developments in carbohydrates in medical science and refresh critical concepts required in day-to-day practice.
- **For Educators:** Teachers and educators can use this collection to formulate quizzes, exams, or as supplementary teaching material for their students.

Compilation and Sources

This ebook is a compilation of publicly available online content. Each question has been carefully selected and curated to ensure relevance and accuracy. While this material is sourced from multiple platforms, it has been reorganized and edited to provide a streamlined learning experience.

We hope this book becomes an essential part of your academic and professional toolkit, helping you achieve your goals in Microbiology.

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Questions

1-: The following infection resembles malignancy -

- 1: Echinococcus granulosus
- 2: E. multilocularis
- 3: E.vogeli
- 4: E. oligarthus

2-: Babesiosis is transmitted by -

- 1: Tick
- 2: Mites
- 3: Flea
- 4: Mosquito

3-: Schistosomiasis is an example of -

- 1: Meta-zoonoses
- 2: Cyclo-zoonoses
- 3: Direct-zoonoses
- 4: Sporo-zoonoses

4-: Malaria causing nephrotic syndrome -

- 1: P. vivax
- 2: P. Falciparum
- 3: P. malariae
- 4: P. Ovale

5-: Romana's sign is seen in -

- 1: Toxoplasma
- 2: Trypanosoma cruzi
- 3: Loa loa
- 4: Wuchereria

6-: A 35 years old man presented with dry cough and rusty coloured sputum; He has history of eating in chinese restraunt very often with consumption of crabs often; What is the probable causative agent in this condition?

- 1: Diphyllbothrium latum
- 2: Pneumocystis jirovecii
- 3: Paragonimus westermani
- 4: Strongyloides stercoralis

7-: Loeffler's syndrome occurs in all except

- 1: Toxocara
- 2: Strongyloides
- 3: Ascaris
- 4: Giardia

8-: River blindness is caused by:

- 1: Onchocerca
- 2: Loa Loa
- 3: Ascaris
- 4: B. malayi

9-: Man is intermediate host for -

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Tuberculosis
- 3: Filariasis
- 4: Relapsing fever

10-: Causes of biliary tract carcinoma after ingesting infected fish -

- 1: Grathostoma
- 2: Angiostrongylus cantonens
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: H. Dimunata

11-: The largest trematode infecting masn is -

- 1: F. Hepatica
- 2: F. Buski
- 3: E. Granulosus
- 4: Clonorchis sinensis

12-: Habitat of hookworm is -

- 1: Jejunum
- 2: ileum
- 3: Colon
- 4: Duodenum

13-: A 40yr old patient developed high fever of sudden onset .Peripheral blood film showed malaria parasite pigment was yellowish brown and schizonts were 9-10microns and contained 20 merozoites each

- 1: Pl vivax

2: *Pl falciparum*

3: *Pl malariae*

4: *Pl ovale*

14-: Parasites not transmitted through soil:

1: Pin worm

2: Hookworm

3: Tapeworm

4: Roundworm

15-: The diagnostic characteristics of *Plasmodium falciparum* are best described by which one of the following statements?

1: An important diagnostic feature is the irregular appearance of the edges of the infected RBC.

2: A period of 72 hours is required for the development of the mature schizont, which resembles a rosette with only 8 to 10 oval merozoites.

3: Except in infections with very high parasitemia, only ring forms of early trophozoites and the gametocytes are seen in the peripheral blood.

4: Schuffner stippling is routinely seen in RBC's that harbor parasites.

16-: 25 years old male presented with diarrhea for 6 months. On examination the causative agent was found to be acid fast with 12 micro meter diameter. The most likely agent is -

1: *Cryptosporidium*

2: *Isospora*

3: *Cyclospora*

4: *Giardia*

17-: Mark the false statement among given options regarding malaria species :

- 1: *P. vivax* infects RBC's < 14 days
- 2: *P. falciparum* infects young RBC's only
- 3: *P. ovale* selectively infect reticulocytes
- 4: *P. malariae* infects old RBC's.

18:- Granulomatous reactions caused by ova or products of schistosomes at places of oviposition would result in clinical manifestations which includes all except:-

- 1: Bladder wall hyperplasia
- 2: Poal hypeension
- 3: Cardiac abnormalities
- 4: Splenomegaly

19:- Ziemann's dots in RBC are seen in infection with

- 1: *Pl vivax*
- 2: *Pl falciparum*
- 3: *Pl malaria*
- 4: *Pl ovale*

20:- Urine sample examinations is a useful investigation in infestation of

- 1: *S. haematobium*
- 2: *S. japonicum*
- 3: *S. mansoni*
- 4: *E.vermicularis*

21:- Hydatid disease of liver is caused by -

- 1: *Strongyloides*

2: Echinococcus granulosus

3: Taenia solium

4: Trichinella spiralis

22:- Stain with parasite having Charcot-Layden crystals but no pus cells:

1: Giardia

2: Taenia

3: E. histolytica

4: Trichomonas

23:- Fried Egg Colonies are produced by?

1: Chlamydia

2: Mycoplasma

3: Niesseria

4: Diphtheria

24:- Causative agent of malaria -

1: Protozoa

2: Mosquito

3: Bacteria

4: Virus

25:- Parasites causing lung infestation are -

1: H. Nana

2: Paragonimus westermanii

3: Taenia saginata

4: E. granulosus

26-: All causes brain lesions except

1: Giardiasis

2: Tuberculosis

3: Cysticercosis

4: Bacteriodes

27-: Schistosoma japonicum resides in -

1: Vesical Plexus

2: Splenic Vein

3: Systemic Circulation

4: Gall bladder

28-: Adult worm of Echinococcus granulosus is commonly seen in which of the given animals?

1: Dog

2: Cat

3: Sheep

4: Pig

29-: Vector for T.cruzi is -

1: Reduvid bug

2: Tsetse fly

3: Sand fly

4: Hard tick

30:- Which of the following organism is biggest -

- 1: Balantidium coli
- 2: Entamoeba coli
- 3: Escherichia coli
- 4: Entamoeba histolytica

31:- Apart from plasmodium, which of the following can infect RBCs in "ring forms"?

- 1: Babesia microti
- 2: Trypanosomas
- 3: Schistosomia
- 4: Microfilaria

32:- Which of the following is true about P. Falciparum -

- 1: James dots are seen
- 2: Acrole forms are seen
- 3: Relapses are frequent
- 4: Longest incubation period

33:- Cyst form is found in -

- 1: Entamoeba fragilis
- 2: B.Coli
- 3: T. Vaginalis
- 4: T. Intestinalis

34:- How many pairs of flagella does Giardia lamblia possess -

- 1: One
- 2: Two
- 3: Three
- 4: Four

35:- Stage of falciparum not seen in PBS is -

- 1: Schizont
- 2: Gametocyte
- 3: Ring form
- 4: Double ring

36:- Patient diagnosed to have malaria, smear shows all stage of schizonts 14-20 merozoites, yellowish -brown pigment. The type of malaria is -

- 1: Pl. Falciparum
- 2: Pi. Malariae
- 3: Pl. Vivax
- 4: Pl. Ovale

37:- Uncooked Fish eating causing Megaloblastic Anemia is due to ?

- 1: H. nana
- 2: Taenia saginata
- 3: Echinococcus
- 4: Diphyllbothrium Latum

38:- Man is intermediate host of?

- 1: Malaria

2: Filaria

3: Dengue

4: Plague

39:- Natural habitat of Schistosoma (blood flukes) -

1: Veins of the urinary bladder

2: Poal & pelvic veins

3: Vesical plexuses

4: All of the above

40:- Charcot leyden crystals in stool are seen in:

1: Bacillary dysentery

2: Amoebic dysentery

3: Giardiasis

4: Cholera

41:- Amoebic liver abscess can be diagnosed by demonstrating -

1: Cysts in the sterile pus

2: Trophozoites in the pus

3: Cysts in the intestine

4: Trophozoites in the feces

42:- Giardiasis is associated with -

1: Common variable immunodeficiency

2: C1 esterase deficiency

3: C8 deficiency

4: Anaemia

43-: Leishmania is cultured in which media?

1: Chocolate agar

2: NNN

3: Tellurite

4: Sabourauds

44-: Parasite causing pulmonary eosinophilia syndrome -

1: Strongyloides

2: Enterobiasis

3: Hookworm

4: Trichinella

45-: All are intracellular parasites, except -

1: Leishmania

2: Plasmodium

3: Toxoplasma

4: None of these

46-: A man on return from a country complains of pain in abdomen, jaundice, with increased alkaline phosphatase and conjugated hyperbilirubinemia. USG shows blockage in the biliary tree. What could be the cause?

1: Fasciola buski

2: Clonorchis sinensis

3: Strongyloides

4: Ancylostoma

47-: Senescent RBC&s are mainly attcked in -

- 1: Vivax malaria
- 2: Ovale malaria
- 3: Falciparum malaria
- 4: Quaan

48-: Whipworm among the following is

- 1: Enterobius vermicularis
- 2: Trichuris trichiura
- 3: Necator americanus
- 4: Strongyloides stercoralis

49-: Oocyst of toxoplasma is found in :

- 1: Cat
- 2: Dog
- 3: Mosquito
- 4: Cow

50-: The following are true of PKDL except -

- 1: Persistent hypergammaglobulinemia
- 2: Seen in 2-10 year after succesfull treatment of VL
- 3: Cancrum oris can occur
- 4: Full treatment prevents PKDL

51-: Cavitory lesion in the right lower lung with dyspnea with following histopathological appearance. Most likely diagnosis:-

- 1: Echinococcus with 2 layers
- 2: Strongyloides with 2 layers
- 3: Paragonimus with 2 layers
- 4: Cysticercosis with 3 layers

52-: Simple life cycle requires -

- 1: One host
- 2: Two host
- 3: Three host
- 4: Four host

53-: Which of the following Schistosoma is seen in the veins of the bladder and Pelvic Organs?

- 1: Schistosoma japonicum
- 2: Schistosoma mansoni
- 3: Schistosoma haematobium
- 4: Schistosoma intercalatum

54-: Leishmania is cultures in.....media-

- 1: Chocolate agar
- 2: NNN
- 3: Tellurite
- 4: Sabourauds

55-: Leishmania is cultured in media:

1: Chocolate agar

2: NNN

3: Tellurite

4: Sabourauds

56:- Black water fever is a special manifestation of malaria caused by;

1: *P. falciparum*

2: *P. malariae*

3: *P. ovale*

4: *P. vivax*

57:- Tape worm is found in -

1: Stomach

2: Liver

3: Ileum and jejunum

4: Caecum

58:- Parasites transmitted by ingestion are the following EXCEPT

1: *Trichuris trichura*

2: *Ankylostoma duodenale*

3: *Trichinella spiralis*

4: *Dracunculus medinensis*

59:- Donovan bodies are seen in

1: *Leishmania donovani*

2: *Klebsiella granulomatis*

3: Legionella pneumophila

4: Morexella catarrhalis

60-: Saturated salt solution concentrates eggs of all, except-

1: Unfeilized egg of ascaris

2: Trichuris

3: Hymenolepsis nana

4: Enterobius vermicularis

61-: Double rise of temperature in 24 hrs is seen in case of -

1: Kala azar

2: Malaria

3: TB

4: Hodgkin's lymphoma

62-: A 20yr old patient with a recent history of swimming in fresh water developed headache, fever, vomiting, seizures. CSF examination revealed motile amoeba which is the probable causative agent?

1: Naegleria

2: Acanthamoeba

3: Balamuthia

4: Entamoeba histolytica

63-: All are true regarding trematodes except:

1: They are hermaphrodites

2: Usually there are two intermediate hosts

3: Schistosoma hematobium infection is acquired through metacercaria ingestion

4: In *Paragonimus westermani* the second intermediate host is the crab

64-: *Trichomonas* is seen under microscope in?

- 1: Normal saline
- 2: Distilled water
- 3: KOH
- 4: Dextrose

65-: Amoebiasis is transmitted by all except-

- 1: Cockroach
- 2: Faeco oral
- 3: Veical transmission
- 4: Oro-rectal

66-: Calabar swelling is produced by -

- 1: *Onchocerca volvulus*
- 2: *Loa loa*
- 3: *Burgia malayi*
- 4: *Wuchereria bancrofti*

67-: Man is the definitive host for -

- 1: *E. Granulosus*
- 2: *T. Solium*
- 3: *T. Saginata*
- 4: *T. Cannis*

68-: Toxoplasmosis in the fetus can be best confirmed by -

- 1: IgM Abs against toxoplasmosis in the mother
- 2: IgM Abs against toxoplasmosis in the fetus
- 3: IgG Abs against toxoplasmosis in the mother
- 4: IgG Abs against toxoplasmosis in the fetus

69-: A man on return from a country complains of pain in abdomen, jaundice, with increased alkaline phosphatase and conjugated hyperbilirubinemia. U.S.G. shows blockage in the biliary tree. What could be the cause -

- 1: Fasciola buski
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Strongyliodes
- 4: Ancylostoma

70-: Which is true of malaria -

- 1: Rods forms are seen in *P. malariae*
- 2: RBC size is more in *P. vivax*
- 3: Relapse seen in *P. falciparum*
- 4: Male and female mosquito transmit disease

71-: *Ascaris lumbricoides* does not cause

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Pneumonia
- 3: Bile duct obstruction
- 4: Cysticercosis

72-: This ahropod transmits

- 1: T. brucei
- 2: T. cruzi
- 3: Leishmania donovani
- 4: Plasmodium vivax

73-: Meyers Kouwenaar syndrome is a synonym for -

- 1: Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia
- 2: Larva migrans
- 3: Occult filariasis
- 4: Cutaneous allergic reactions to Ascariasis

74-: Romana's sign is seen in infection due to:

- 1: Trypanosoma cruzi
- 2: Trypanosoma brucei
- 3: Leishmania donovani
- 4: Onchocerciasis

75-: Man is definitive host for -

- 1: Echinococcus
- 2: Malaria
- 3: Filariasis
- 4: Rabies

76-: A 42yr old female with HIV is frequently suffering from diarrhoea despite treatment with HAA. Which of the following organisms can cause diarrhoea in HIV patients?

- 1: Cryptosporidium

2: Microsporidia

3: Isospora

4: All the above

77-: Organism lacking cell wall:

1: Bacillus

2: Actinomycetes

3: Chlamydiae

4: Mycoplasma

78-: DOC for Trichomonas vaginalis ?

1: Metronidazole

2: Ampicillin

3: Cotrimoxazole

4: None of the above

79-: The scientist who discovered the transmission of malaria by anopheline mosquito -

1: Laveran

2: Paul muller

3: Ronal Ross

4: Pampana

80-: A 5 years old child presented to the OPD with complaints of rectal prolapse; On examination stunting and growth retardation was documented; What is the parasitological cause for this clinical feature

1: Trichuris trichura

2: Enterobius vermicularis

3: Giardia lamblia

4: Trichinella spiralis

81:- Reduviid bug is a vector for the transmission of -

1: Relapsing fever

2: Lyme's disease

3: Scrub typhus

4: Chaga's disease

82:- Nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis is caused due to?

1: Leishmania braziliensis

2: Leishmania tropica

3: Leishmania chagasi

4: Leishmania donovani

83:- Which of the following can be found in ocular muscles -

1: Trichinella

2: Ascaris

3: Enterobius

4: None

84:- A 45 years male presented with chief complaints of abdominal pain with associated nausea, diarrhea, fatigue, abdominal discomfort, anorexia, weight loss, diarrhea, and jaundice. On imaging of the liver with ultrasound, it shows intra- and extra- hepatic dilatation and strictures with intraductal pigmented stones, What can be the causative agent?

1: Clonorchis sinensis

2: Enterobius (Pin worm)

3: Strongyloides stercoralis

4: Ancylostoma duodenale

85-: Cercariae are infective form of -

1: S.hematobium

2: P.westermanii

3: F. hepatica

4: T.solium

86-: Live part of hydatid cyst?

1: Pericyst

2: Ectocyst

3: Endocyst

4: None of the above

87-: The Duffy antigen is associated with

1: Pl. falciparum

2: Pl. ovale

3: Pl. vivax

4: Pl. malariae

88-: In transmission of malaria, mosquito bite transfers:

1: Sporozoite

2: Merozoite

3: Hypnozoite

4: Gametocyte

89-: A 7 year old presented with intermittent abdominal cramps, loose stool and on stool examination eggs of size 100 m are seen, which is not the cause -

- 1: Fasciola gigantica
- 2: Echinostoma iliocanum
- 3: Gastrodiscoides hominis
- 4: Opisthorcis viverni

90-: Giardiasis is associated with which immuno disorder

- 1: Common variable immunodeficiency
- 2: C1 esterase deficiency
- 3: C8 deficiency
- 4: MAC deficiency

91-: Malarial relapse is seen with which species of Plasmodium?

- 1: P. Falciparum
- 2: P. Malariae
- 3: P. Knowlesi
- 4: P. Ovale

92-: Cysticercus cellulosae is seen in infection with:-

- 1: T. solium
- 2: T. saginata
- 3: Echinococcus granulosus
- 4: H.nana

93-: Adult form of Echinococcus is found in:

- 1: Dog
- 2: Humans
- 3: Sheep
- 4: Felines

94-: Peripheral smear of malaria shows:

- 1: Single ring form-Vivax
- 2: Multiple ring-Falciparum
- 3: Bar and band forms-Malariae
- 4: Oval form-Ovale

95-: A woman who impos food from Mexico and spends several months per year in rural Mexico had to have a compound leg fracture pinned and set in Mexico and has returned 3 days later. She now has signs of acute appendicitis and is taken to surgery in Houston. When her appendix is removed, it is found to contain a light-colored, 20.5-cm long roundworm and bile-stained knobby eggs consistent with Ascaris. How did she acquire this infection?

- 1: Ingestion of water containing filariform larvae
- 2: Skin penetration by filariform larvae
- 3: Skin penetration by rhabditiform larvae
- 4: Ingestion of food contaminated with the eggs

96-: Sabin Feldman exclusion test is used for diagnosis of:

- 1: Syphilis
- 2: Leptospirosis
- 3: Toxoplasmosis
- 4: Multiple myeloma

97-: Parasitic disease affecting intestine is -

- 1: Chagas disease
- 2: Malaria
- 3: Kala azar
- 4: Oriental sore

98-: Terminal spined eggs are seen in -

- 1: Schistosoma haematobium
- 2: Schistosoma mansoni
- 3: Schistosoma japonicum
- 4: Chlonorchis sinensis

99-: In Toxoplasmosis the oocyst seen in and pseudocyst is seen in respectively.

- 1: Tissue, faeces
- 2: Human, cats
- 3: Cats, human
- 4: Feces, tissue

100-: The egg which of the following parasites consist of polar filaments arising from either end of the ambrophore -

- 1: Taenia saginata
- 2: Taenia solium
- 3: Echinococcus granulosus
- 4: Hymenolepis nana

101-: Hanging drop method is used for -

- 1: T. Trichomonas
- 2: Plasmodium
- 3: Toxoplasma
- 4: Cryptosporidium

102:- Frenkel's skin test is positive in -

- 1: Spinal cord compression
- 2: Toxoplasmosis
- 3: Pemphigus
- 4: Pemphigoid

103:- Tse-tse fly transmits-

- 1: Trypanosoma brucei
- 2: T.cruzi
- 3: Kala-azar
- 4: Oriental sore

104:- Larvae of Ascaris lumbricoidis most commonly causes-

- 1: Cardiac symptoms
- 2: Respiratory symptoms
- 3: Genitourinary symptoms
- 4: Cerebral symptoms

105:- All are true about Balantidium coli except:

- 1: It is a protozoa
- 2: Cyst is the infective stage

3: Usually invades liver

4: It is the largest protozoan parasite inhabiting large intestine in man

106-: Malignant hydatid cyst is caused by -

1: Echinococcus granulosus

2: E. multilocularis

3: E. vogeli

4: E. oligarthus

107-: Least common site of calcified hydatid cyst is -

1: Lung

2: Mediastinum

3: Extraperitoneal site

4: Liver

108-: True of malaria diagnosis -

1: Thick smear is gold standard to identify species

2: Thin smear is better to identify species

3: All have same incubation

4: Antibody detection is used for rapid diagnosis

109-: A survey of 100 healthy adults reveals that 80% have IgG antibodies to Toxoplasma. Which one of the following statements would help to explain this finding?

1: The potential for Toxoplasma infection is widespread and the disease is mild and self-limiting

2: Toxoplasmosis is caused by eating meat; therefore, all meat eaters have had toxoplasmosis

3: A variety of parasitic infections induce the formation of Toxoplasma antibody

4: The test for Toxoplasma antibodies is highly nonspecific

110:- Infective form of Ascaris is

1: Cyst

2: Egg

3: Trophozoite

4: Merozoite

111:- Dwarf tapeworm is the common name of which of the following

1: Echinococcus multilocularis

2: Hymenolepis nana

3: Taenia saginata

4: Taenia solium

112:- Romana sign is seen in?

1: Chaga's disease

2: Kala Azar

3: Sleeping sickness

4: Fasciola

113:- Splenic rupture is most common in infection with -

1: Plasmodium vivax

2: Plasmodium ovale

3: Plasmodium malariae

4: Plasmodium falciparum

114-: Schistosoma Japonicum resides in:

- 1: Vesical Plexus
- 2: Ileocecal plexus
- 3: Systemic Circulation
- 4: Gallbladder

115-: Malabsorption caused by A/E -

- 1: Giardia
- 2: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 3: Strongyloides
- 4: Capillaria philipensis

116-: Ovoviviparous parasite which is associated with autoinfection -

- 1: Ancylostoma duodenal e
- 2: Strongyloides stercoralis
- 3: Enterobius vermicularis
- 4: Ascaris

117-: Simple life cycle is seen in -

- 1: Ascaris
- 2: T. solium
- 3: Toxoplasma
- 4: Giardia

118-: Skin test useful in hydatid disease is

- 1: Casoni's test
- 2: Schick test
- 3: Patch test
- 4: Dick's test

119:- Ascariasis causes:

- 1: Appendicitis
- 2: Intestinal obstruction
- 3: Bile duct obstruction
- 4: All of the above

120:- Stages seen in peripheral smear of falciparum malaria -

- 1: Schizonts
- 2: Gametocytes
- 3: Accole
- 4: Ring form

121:- Which of the following is most severely affected in Kala azar -

- 1: Spleen
- 2: Liver
- 3: Adrenal gland
- 4: Bone marrow

122:- Microscopic examination of a thin blood smear from a patient suspected of having malaria reveals numerous normal size erythrocytes without stippling but with ring stages, many with multiple ring stages and applique forms. Several erythrocytes show developing trophozoites that are spread across the erythrocytes in a band fashion. Which of the following is the most likely cause of infection?

- 1: Plasmodium vivax
- 2: Plasmodium malariae
- 3: Plasmodium falciparum
- 4: A mixed infection with two plasmodium species

123-: Amastigote form is seen in-

- 1: Leishmania
- 2: Plasmodium
- 3: Babesia
- 4: Ascaris

124-: Chagas disease is caused by?

- 1: Trypanosoma cruzi
- 2: Trypanosoma gamb
- 3: Trypanosoma brucei
- 4: Leishmania donova

125-: Pathogenic mycoplasma is -

- 1: M.penetrans
- 2: M.hominis
- 3: N.faucium
- 4: M.primatum

126-: Black water fever is caused by

- 1: Kalaazar
- 2: P.falciparum

3: P.Vivax

4: Leishmaniasis

127:- Most common lesion in fetal toxoplasmosis is:

1: GI involvement

2: Chorioretinitis

3: Pulmonary involvement

4: Encephalitis

128:- Sputum examination is not useful in diagnosis of -

1: Trichuris trichura

2: Ank. Duodenale

3: Paragonimiasis

4: Strongyloides

129:- Arc-C-5 in Countercurrent electrophoresis of Serum is diagnostic of -

1: Cysticercosis

2: Cryptococcosis

3: Hydatidosis

4: Brucellosis

130:- Acute Primary Amoebic Meningoencephalitis true is ?

1: Meningitis caused by acanthamoeba species is acute in nature

2: Diagnosis is by demonstration of trophozoite in CSF

3: Caused by feco oral transmission

4: More common in tropical climate

131:- The most commonly affected tissues in cysticercosis is -

- 1: Brain
- 2: Eye
- 3: Muscle
- 4: Liver

132:- In malaria definitive host is

- 1: Male anopheles mosquito
- 2: Sand fly
- 3: TSE TSE fly
- 4: Female anopheles mosquito

133:- Infectious stage of plasmodium is -

- 1: Trophozoite
- 2: Cryptozoite
- 3: Sporozoite
- 4: Merozoite

134:- Fully embryonated egg of trichuris trichiura contains -

- 1: Eight blastomeres
- 2: Unsegmented ova
- 3: Rhabditiform larva
- 4: Ciliated embryo

135:- Compound used for fixation of protozoa found in stool is ?

- 1: Phenol
- 2: Hypochlorite
- 3: Formalin
- 4: Alcohol

136:- Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis is caused by -

- 1: L-braziliensis
- 2: L. tropica
- 3: L.donovani
- 4: L-orientais

137:- Natural habitat of Schistosoma (blood flukes):

- 1: Veins of the urinary bladder
- 2: Portal and pelvic veins
- 3: Vesical plexuses
- 4: All of the above

138:- ARC-5 in countercurrent electrophoresis of serum is diagnostic of:

- 1: Cysticercosis
- 2: Cryptococcosis
- 3: Hydatidosis
- 4: Brucellosis

139:- Cyclops are intermediate hosts for:(1995)

- 1: Kala - azar
- 2: Schistosomiasis

3: Dracunculus medinensis

4: Teniasis

140:- Which of the following is true with microsporidia -

1: It is fungus

2: It is a protozoa

3: It is a bacteria

4: It is associated with diarrhoea in HIV

141:- A patient diagnosed with malaria had fever periodicity of 72 hours. Organism implicated is

1: P. falciparum

2: P. vivax

3: P. ovale

4: P. malariae

142:- The hookworm thrives on -

1: Whole blood

2: Plasma

3: Serum

4: RBC

143:- Which of the following is viviparous -

1: Strongyloidis stercoralis

2: Trichinella spiralis

3: Enterobius

4: Ascaris

144-: True about Cryptosporidium are all EXCEPT:

- 1: Spores chlorine resistant
- 2: Add fast spores
- 3: Spores > 100 micro meters
- 4: Enzyme immune assay done

145-: All are true about Toxoplasma infection except:

- 1: May occur due to ingestion of oocyst from cat's faeces
- 2: May spread by organ transplantation
- 3: Toxoplasmosis is usually symptomatic in immunocompetent person
- 4: Infection is severe & progressive in immunocompromised host

146-: Nocturnal pruritis ani is characteristic of

- 1: Ascaris
- 2: Trichuris
- 3: Ancylostoma
- 4: Enterobius

147-: A child is brought to you because of perianal itching, which has been disturbing the child's sleep. Examination reveals scaly skin in the perianal region. You instruct the parents to place transparent tape on the perianal region the next morning, and then return to you. Next day the tape is transferred to a microscope slide, and low-power examination of the tape reveals oval eggs that are flattened along one side. Most likely cause?

- 1: Ancylostoma duodenale
- 2: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 3: Enterobius vermicularis

4: *Necator americanus*

148-: In Toxoplasmosis, man is:

- 1: Paratenic host
- 2: Intermediate host
- 3: Definitive host
- 4: Temporary host

149-: In transmission of malaria, mosquito bite transfers-

- 1: Sporozoite
- 2: Merozoite
- 3: Hypnozoite
- 4: Gametocyte

150-: Larva found in muscle is -

- 1: *Trichinella spiralis*
- 2: *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- 3: *Trichuris trichura*
- 4: *Enterobius vermicularis*

151-: Lung fluke is -

- 1: *Echinococcus*
- 2: *Paragonimus*
- 3: *Trichinella*
- 4: *Fasciola*

152-: Malarial parasite - which statement is false regarding communicability -

- 1: The gametocytes appear in blood 4-6 days after a sexual phase in *P. vivax*
- 2: The gametocytes appear in blood 10-12 days after a sexual phase in *P. falciparum*
- 3: The number of gametocytes increases in blood with time
- 4: The number of gametocytes increases by 1000 times

153-: A 4 year old child presents with acute watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Stool microscopy reveals trophozoites with falling leaf motility. The etiological agent is ?

- 1: *Entamoeba histolytica*
- 2: *Giardia lamblia*
- 3: *Trichomonas tenax*
- 4: *Balantidium coli*

154-: 23 years old with painless penile ulcer and painless lymphadenopathy. What is the diagnosis?

- 1: Chancroid
- 2: Donovanosis
- 3: Syphilis
- 4: Herpes

155-: Protozoa associated with megaesophagus -

- 1: Trypanosome
- 2: Ameba
- 3: Giardia
- 4: Gnathostoma

156-: A definitive diagnosis of ascariasis can be made by observing which of the following

- 1: An adult worm passed during a bowel movement
- 2: Larvae in x-ray of lungs
- 3: Motile larvae in a stool sample
- 4: An eosinophilia in a differential white blood cell count

157:- All of the following are true regarding transfusion malaria except:

- 1: Sporozoites transmit it
- 2: Incubation period is shorter
- 3: Transmitted by merozoites and erythrocytic stages
- 4: there is no pre-erythrocytic stage

158:- Lymphatic filariasis caused by -

- 1: W. Bancrofti
- 2: Brugia malayi
- 3: Schistosoma
- 4: B. Timori

159:- Auto infection is seen with:

- 1: Trichuris trichura
- 2: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 3: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 4: Emerobius vermicularis

160:- Sabin fieldman dye test is used for -

- 1: Filaria
- 2: Toxoplasma

3: Histoplasma

4: Ascaris

161:- Which is non lymphatic filarisis -

1: Loa loa

2: Wucheria bancrofti

3: Brugia malaiq

4: Brugia timori

162:- Kallu, a 30 years old man, presented with subcutaneous itchy nodules over the left iliac crest. On examination they are firm, non-tender and mobile. Skin scrapping contains microfilaria and adult worms of:

1: Loa Loa

2: Onchocerca volvulus

3: Brugia malayi

4: Mansonella persutans

163:- Larvae which infects humans by penetration through skin:

1: Ancylostoma duodenale

2: Ascaris

3: Trichinella

4: Enterobius

164:- Which one of the following does not pass through the lungs -

1: Hookworm

2: Ascaris

3: Strongyloides

4: Enterobius vermicularis

165-: Charcot Leyden crystal in stool is seen in?

1: Amoebic dysentery

2: Bacillary dysentery

3: Shigella

4: Bacillus cereus

166-: Which organism is associated with causation of urinary bladder cancer -

1: E. coli

2: Paragonimus

3: Schistosoma

4: Clonorchis

167-: Which among the following is acid fast?

1: Entamoeba histolytica

2: Giardia lamblia

3: Cryptosporidium oocyst

4: Microsporidia

168-: Which among the following is associated with malignancy?

1: Echinococcus granulosus

2: Schistosoma hematobium

3: Paragonimus westermani

4: Giardia lamblia

169-: Plasmodium falciparum in fection of man is characterized by -

- 1: The erythrocytes are increased in sized
- 2: All stages of erythrocytic schizogony are seen in peripheral blood
- 3: Multiple infection of erythrocytes are seen
- 4: Each erythrocytic cycle lasts 72 hours

170-: A 30-year-old female stored her contact lenses in tap water. She noticed deterioration of vision and visited an ophthalmologist who diagnosed her with severe retinitis. Culture of the water as well as vitreous fluid would most likely reveal

- 1: Naegleria
- 2: Pneumocystis
- 3: Acanthamoeba
- 4: Babesia

171-: True about cryptosporidium parum -

- 1: Affect only in immunocompromised patient
- 2: It is one of the common oppounistic infection in AIDS
- 3: Cyst size 12-15 mm
- 4: AFB (+)ve cyst

172-: Flask shaped ulcers seen in a dysentry patient is diagnostic of

- 1: Typhoid
- 2: Amoebiasis
- 3: Giardiasis
- 4: Shigellosis

173-: False regarding filariasis is -

- 1: Morbidity increase with age in endemic areas
- 2: Humoral immunity plays dominant role
- 3: Usually unilateral
- 4: Man is the only host for filariasis

174:- Acid fast oocysts are seen in -

- 1: Cryptosporidium
- 2: Isospora
- 3: Cytospora
- 4: All of the above

175:- In which stage of filariasis are microfilaria seen in peripheral blood -

- 1: Tropical eosinophilia
- 2: Early adenolymphagitis stage
- 3: Late adenolymphangitis stage
- 4: Elephantiasis

176:- The pathogenicity of Entamoeba histolytica is indicated by -

- 1: Zymodeme pattern
- 2: Size
- 3: Nuclear pattern
- 4: ELISA test

177:- Infective form of mosquito in plasmodium falciparum is -

- 1: Merozoites
- 2: Sporozoites

3: Gametocytes

4: Trophozoites

178:- Cysticercus cellulosae are pathogenic forms of which parasite?

1: Paragonimus westermani

2: Enterobius

3: Taenia solium

4: Taenia saginata

179:- In malaria, sexual cycle -

1: Sporozoite to gametocytes

2: Gametocytes to sporozoite

3: Occurs in human

4: Responsible for relapse

180:- Which of the following parasite passes through three hosts -

1: Fasciola hepatica

2: Fasciola buski

3: Schistosoma haematobium

4: Clonorchis sinensis

181:- Second intermediate host of Diphyllbothrium latum is -

1: Cylops

2: Man

3: Snail

4: Fresh water fish

182:- Treatment given to entamoeba cyst carriers is?

- 1: Metronidazole
- 2: Diloxanide furoate
- 3: Paromomycin
- 4: Nitsoxzanide

183:- Which of the following eggs is seen in stool microscope examination?

- 1: Ascaris
- 2: Trichuris trichiura
- 3: Enterobius
- 4: H. Nana

184:- Erythrocytic schizogony of Plasmodium liberates:

- 1: Sporozoites
- 2: Trophozoites
- 3: Merozoites
- 4: Phanerozoites

185:- Cutaneous larva migrans caused by which organism?

- 1: Anisakiasis simplex
- 2: Toxocara species
- 3: Ancylostoma braziliense
- 4: Necator americanus

186-: A 32 year old man presented with various signs and symptoms after consuming crab from a local restaurant. Which can be transmitted through crab?

- 1: Diphyllbothrium
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Paragonimus westermanii
- 4: Enterobius

187-: Flask shaped ulcers seen in a dysentery patient is diagnostic of:

- 1: Shigellosis
- 2: Amoebiasis
- 3: Giardiasis
- 4: Typhoid

188-: Intermediate host of Taenia saginata?

- 1: Cattle
- 2: Man
- 3: Swine
- 4: Bat

189-: Which of the following does not cause neurodegeneration?

- 1: Balamuthia
- 2: Iodamoeba
- 3: Naegleria
- 4: Entamoeba

190-: All float in a saturated salt solution except -

- 1: Clonorchis sinensis
- 2: Feilised eggs of ascarsis
- 3: Larva of strongyloids
- 4: Trichuris trichura

191:- The larval form of Taenia is referred as -

- 1: Cysticercus
- 2: Cysticercoid
- 3: Echinococcus
- 4: Conerus

192:- Which of the following organism cause multiple alveolar- like mass in liver?

- 1: Echinococcus multilocularis
- 2: E. granulosus
- 3: Amoebic liver abscess
- 4: Cysticercus cellulose

193:- Sleeping sickness is transmitted by -

- 1: Tsetse fly
- 2: House fly
- 3: Sand fly
- 4: Simulium fly

194:- Urinary bladder cancer is caused by which species of schistosome -

- 1: S. hematobium
- 2: S. mansoni

3: *S. japonicum*

4: All of the above

195-: Which of the following parasite is/are ovoviviparous?

1: *Strongyloides stercoralis*

2: *Enterobius vermicularis*

3: *Trichuris trichura*

4: *Dracunculus medinensis*

196-: Which cancer is caused by *Schistosoma hematobium*-

1: Colorectal cancer

2: Bile duct carcinoma

3: Pancreatic cancer

4: Urinary bladder cancer

197-: All are true about listeria except-

1: Gram positive

2: PALC AM agar is used for isolation

3: Characteristic tumbling motility at 37degC

4: Umbrella shaped growth

198-: Malaria parasites -

1: Has man as its intermediate host

2: Has a life cycle that alternates between man and tse-tse fly

3: Has 4 important species in man

4: Can be easily cultured in the laboratory

199:- Parasite causing biliary tract obstruction -

- 1: Ascaris
- 2: Trichinella
- 3: Taenia solium
- 4: All of the above

200:- If parasites are grown as a culture with unknown bacterial associate, it is called

- 1: Axenic culture
- 2: Monoxenic culture
- 3: Polyxenic
- 4: Xenic culture

201:- Chandler's Index is used for

- 1: Filariasis
- 2: Ascariasis
- 3: Guinea worm
- 4: Ancylostoma

202:- Lymphatic obstruction occurs with which of the following?

- 1: Filarial worm
- 2: Hook worm
- 3: Guinea worm
- 4: Pin worm

203:- The larval form of Taenia is referred to as -

- 1: Cysticercus
- 2: Cysticercoid
- 3: Echinococcus
- 4: Conerus

204-: Parasites penetrating through skin for entry into the body are -

- 1: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 2: Strongyloides
- 3: Round worm
- 4: Trichuris trichura

205-: The following slide shows presence of?

- 1: Pseudopolyps
- 2: Flask shaped ulcer
- 3: Blunting of microvilli
- 4: Whipple's disease

206-: Which of the following is not a neuroparasite -

- 1: Taenia solium
- 2: Acanthamoeba
- 3: Naegleria
- 4: Trichinella spiralis

207-: Primary amoebic meningitis caused by:

- 1: Naegleria fowleri
- 2: E. histolytic

3: E. coli

4: B. coli

208:- Which of the following is a protista-

1: Algae

2: Fungi

3: Protozoa

4: Bacteria

209:- Cutaneous larvae Migrans is most frequently caused by:

1: Ancylostoma braziliense

2: Anisakiasis

3: Gnathostoma

4: Toxocara canis

210:- In malaria, sexual cycle is -

1: Sporozoites to gametocytes

2: Gametocytes to sporozoites

3: Occurs in human

4: Responsible for relapse

211:- Peripheral smear of malaria shows all except

1: Single ring form - Vivax

2: Multiple ring - Falciparum

3: Bar and band forms - Malariae

4: Banana shaped gametocyte - Ovale

212:- Chronic dysentery, abdominal pain, and rectal prolapse in children is caused by -

- 1: Enterobius vermicularis
- 2: Ascariasis
- 3: Trichuris trichura
- 4: Trichinella spiralis

213:- Operculated eggs are seen in:

- 1: Nematodes
- 2: Cestodes
- 3: Trematodes
- 4: Protozoa

214:- Which of the following helminth produces bile stained eggs?

- 1: Ancylostoma duodenale
- 2: Taenia solium
- 3: Enterobius vermicularis
- 4: Necator americanus

215:- A 20-year old female for complaints of vaginal itching, discharge, pain with intercourse and discomfo with urination. She has had 3 different sexual paners over the past 2 years. As pa of your workup, you do a wet mount of vaginal secretions and see a flagellated organism about the size of a white blood cell with "twitching motility" that makes you think of Trichomonas vaginalis. Which statement is false regarding Trichomonas?

- 1: Men are most likely asymptomatic but efficient transmitters of this organism
- 2: The cyst form of the life cycle is the most common method of transmission

3: Simultaneous treatment of the patient and her sexual contacts will decrease the chance of recurrences

4: In severe cases the regional mucosa may be red with petechial lesions and the cervix has been described as a "strawberry cervix"

216-: Chagas disease is caused by

- 1: Trypanosoma cruzi
- 2: Leishmania Donovanii
- 3: Giardia Lamblia
- 4: Toxoplasma gondii

217-: Schizonts are not seen in peripheral blood of which malarial parasites -

- 1: P. vivax
- 2: P. falciparum
- 3: P. ovale
- 4: P. malariae

218-: Duffy antigen is associated with

- 1: Plasmodium falciparum
- 2: Plasmodium ovale
- 3: Plasmodium vivax
- 4: Plasmodium malariae

219-: The characteristic tetrads in RBC occur in

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Babesiosis
- 3: Lyme disease

4: Plague

220:- Which form of the malarial parasite is present in saliva of an infective mosquito -

- 1: Ring form
- 2: Schizont
- 3: Gametocyte
- 4: Sporozoite

221:- All of the following statements about toxoplasmosis are true except -

- 1: Oocyst in freshly passed cat's faeces is infective
- 2: May spread by organ transplantation
- 3: Maternal infection acquired after 6 months has high risk of transmission
- 4: Ahalgia, sore throat and abdominal pain are the most common manifestations

222:- A 50 year old chronic alcoholic male agricultural worker presented with high grade fever of one week duration with spells of chills and rigor. Examination of the respiratory system revealed bilateral crepitations with scattered rhonchi. Multiple subcutaneous nodules were found on the extensor surface of the left forearm, arm and left leg. Direct microscopy of the pus aspirated from the skin nodule revealed plenty of Gram negative bacilli with bipolar staining. Culture revealed distinct rough corrugated grey-white colonies on Blood agar. The organisms were motile and oxidase positive. The most likely diagnosis is:

- 1: Plague
- 2: Melioidosis
- 3: Bartonellosis
- 4: Actinomycosis

223:- River blindness is caused by-

- 1: Onchocerca

2: Loaloa

3: Ascaris

4: B.malayi

224-: All are true about Entamoeba Histolytica except -

1: Cyst are 8 nucleated

2: Cyst are 4 nucleated

3: Trophozoites colonise in the colon

4: The chromatid bodies are stained by Iodides

225-: Which of the following is true transmission of Toxoplasma?

1: Veical

2: Ingestion of uncooked cyst

3: Organ transplantation

4: All of the above

226-: Which of the following infestation leads to malabsorption-

1: Giardia lamblia

2: Ascaris lumbricoides

3: Necater Americana

4: Ancylostoma duodenale

227-: Calabar swellings seen in:

1: Ascaris

2: Hymenolepis

3: Loa Loa

4: Strongyloides

228:- The slender rhabditiform larvae of which of the following helminths move about in water and are ingested by species of cyclops-

1: D. Latum

2: D. Medinensis

3: W. Bancrofti

4: S. Mansoni

229:- Child having perianal pruritus with following eggs is due to:

1: E. vermicularis

2: Ascaris

3: Ankylostoma duodenale

4: S. stercoralis

230:- A patient presents with lower gastrointestinal bleed. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcer in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment -

1: Intravenous ceftriaxone

2: Intravenous metronidazole

3: Intravenous steroids and sulphasalazine

4: Hydrocortisone enemas

231:- Selective media for Naegleria fowleri is

1: Nutrient agar rich with E. coli

2: NNN media

3: Non-nutrient agar with E. coli

4: Diamond media

232:- In malaria, pre-erythrocytic schizogony occurs in -

1: Lung

2: Liver

3: Spleen

4: Kidney

233:- Which of the drug is not required in the treatment of cysticercosis?

1: Albendazole

2: Praziquantel

3: Levetiracetam

4: Ketoconazole

234:- Drug of choice to treat Toxoplasmosis in first-trimester of pregnancy is

1: Spiramycin

2: Pyrimethamine-Sulphonamide

3: Atovaquone

4: Ivermectin

235:- All are seen in Plasmodium falciparum infection except:

1: Hemoglobinuria

2: Cerebral malaria

3: Relapses

4: Malignant malaria

236:- Band shaped trophozoites are seen in -

- 1: P. ovale
- 2: P. vivax
- 3: P. falciparum
- 4: P. malariae

237:- A patient presents with diarrhoea, analysis of stool on wet mount shows mobile protozoa without RBCs and pus cells. The diagnosis is -

- 1: Balantidium coli
- 2: plasmodium
- 3: Trichomonas hominis
- 4: Entamoeba histolytica

238:- Which of the following show regressive metamorphosis?

- 1: Hydatid cyst
- 2: Cysticercoid
- 3: Cysticercus bovis
- 4: Cysticercus cellulosae

239:- Which of the following is toxic to parasite -

- 1: Peroxidase
- 2: Interferon
- 3: IL-2
- 4: IL-6

240:- On microscopic examination eggs are seen, but on saturation with salt solution. No eggs are seen, the eggs are likely to be of -

- 1: Trichuris trichura
- 2: Tenia solium
- 3: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 4: Ancylostoma duodenale

241-: Hook worm is related with

- 1: Chandler's index
- 2: Metaform index
- 3: MELD score
- 4: Burrows in skin

242-: Cutaneous larva migrans is due to -

- 1: Ankylostoma braziliensis
- 2: W.bancrofti
- 3: B. Malayi
- 4: D. medinensis

243-: Which is false about malaria ?

- 1: P.falciparum infects all forms of RBC
- 2: RBC size is more in P. Vivax
- 3: Relapse seen in P. Falciparum
- 4: Female mosquito transmit disease

244-: Definitive host is one -

- 1: In which sexual multiplication takes place
- 2: In which asexual multiplication takes place

3: Which harbors adult form

4: Which harbors larval form

245:- Feco-oral route of transmission is seen in all except

1: Strongyloides stercoralis

2: Tenia solium

3: Ascaris

4: Dracunculosis

246:- Child having perianal pruritus with following eggs is due to -

1: E.vermicularis

2: Ascaris

3: Ancylostoma duodenale

4: S stercoral is

247:- Selective medium for Naegleria fowleri -

1: Nutrient agar rich with E. coli

2: NNN media

3: Non Nutrient agar with E. coli

4: Diamond media

248:- The normal habitat of giardia is-

1: Duodenum and jejunum

2: Stomach

3: Caecum

4: Ileum

249:- Chronic complication of malaria -

- 1: Splenomegally
- 2: Nephrotic syndrome
- 3: Pneumonia
- 4: Hodgkin's disease

250:- Most common presenting symptom of thread worm infection amongst the following is

-

- 1: Abdominal pain
- 2: Irritation and pruritus of perianal area
- 3: Uicaria
- 4: Vaginitis

251:- Which of the following infection resembles malignancy -

- 1: Echinococcus granulosus
- 2: E. Multilocularis
- 3: E. Vogeli
- 4: E. Oligahus

252:- Larva found in muscle is :

- 1: Trichinella spiralis
- 2: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 3: Trichuris trichura
- 4: Enterobius vermicularis

253:- True about toxoplasmosis -

- 1: Due to ingestion of sporocyst with meat
- 2: Due to ingestion of oocyst from cat's faeces
- 3: Spiramycin given in pregnancy
- 4: Due to bite of anopheles mosquito

254:- The main reservoir for Entamoeba histolytica is -

- 1: Man
- 2: Diy water
- 3: Soil
- 4: Ponds

255:- A butcher develops a questionable habit of eating various kinds of raw, ground meat over several years. He eventually starts suffering from fatigue and lymphadenopathy. In his extensive physical examination, intensely white focal retinal lesions with vitritis are observed. Chorioretinitis is diagnosed, even though an older laboratory test, the Sabin-Feldman dye test, is found positive. This patient is found to be infected with which of the following?

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Schistosomiasis
- 3: Toxoplasmosis
- 4: Trichinosis

256:- Dogs are responsible for transmission of all the following except -

- 1: Hydatid disease
- 2: Toxoplasmosis
- 3: Kala-azar
- 4: Toxocara canis

257:- Incubation period for *Nector americanus* -

- 1: 1 week
- 2: 2 weeks
- 3: 3 weeks
- 4: 5-6 weeks

258:- The tapeworm that can be transmitted directly from human to human is

- 1: Fish Tapeworm
- 2: Beef Tapeworm
- 3: Dog Tapeworm
- 4: Dwarf Tapeworm

259:- Trichomoniasis is transmitted through which stage:

- 1: Cyst
- 2: Oocyst
- 3: Sporozoite
- 4: Trophozoite

260:- An AIDS patient presented to OPD with dyspnoea and respiratory illness; Which of the following is suitable to diagnose the opportunistic infection commonly seen in AIDS patient

- 1: Chest Xray
- 2: CT scan
- 3: Sputum microscopy
- 4: Bronchoalveolar lavage

261-: Parasite entering through skin penetration -

- 1: Tsolium
- 2: Ascaris
- 3: Entrobilus
- 4: Nector americans

262-: A child from Bihar comes with fever. Blood examination shows sheathed microfilaria with nuclei up to tail tip. The diagnosis is -

- 1: B. Malayi
- 2: W. Bancrofti
- 3: Loa loa
- 4: Oncocerca volvulus

263-: Acute primary meningoencephalitis true is -

- 1: Meningitis caused by Acanthamoeba species is acute in nature
- 2: Diagnosis is done by demonstration of trophozoites in CSF
- 3: Caused by feco-oral transmission
- 4: More common in tropical climate

264-: Flask-like ulcers extending to submucosa are characteristic of

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Amoebiasis
- 3: Ascariasis
- 4: Trichuriasis

265-: Protozoa associated with Megaesophagus, Megacolon, Romanas sign, chagoma:

1: Trypanosome

2: Amoeba

3: Giardia

4: Gnathostoma

266:- JSB stain is used for which parasite -

1: Malaria

2: Filaria

3: Kala azar

4: Sleeping sickness

267:- Which is non lymphatic filarisis-

1: Loa loa

2: Wucheria bancrofti

3: Brugia malai

4: Brugia timori

268:- Malignant hydatid is caused by

1: E granulosus

2: E multilocularis

3: E vogeli

4: Hymenolepis nana

269:- Thick PBS is made for:

1: Speciation

2: Prevalance of parasite

3: Both speciation and prevalence

4: None

270:- A company executive, who travels worldwide, present with upper abdominal mass and +ve Casoni's test. The organism is:

1: Echinococcus

2: E. histolytica

3: Hepatitis

4: Ascariasis

271:- Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm) causes less serious infection than taenia solium (pork tapeworm), because -

1: Acute intestinal blockage is less common in beef tapeworm infection

2: Unlike T. saginata, T. solium produces neurocysticercosis, which results in serious lesions in humans because of toxic byproducts formed

3: Larval invasion does not occur in beef tapeworm infection.

4: The adult beef tapeworms are smaller

272:- Acute Primary Amoebic meningoencephalitis true is -

1: Meningitis caused by acanthamoeba species is acute in nature

2: Diagnosis is by demonstration of trophozoite in CSF

3: Caused by feco-oral transmission

4: More common in tropical climate

273:- Three hosts in life cycle are required in-

1: Taenia solium

2: Entamoeba histolytica

3: Trichuris trichiura

4: Diphylobothrium latum

274-: Most common cause of dysentery in adults is?

1: Crypto parvum

2: Giardia

3: Strongoloides

4: Entamoeba histolytica

275-: The average blood loss in ankylostomiasis per worm is -

1: 0.2 -0.3ml/day

2: 2 -4ml/day

3: 0.33 -1ml/day

4: 0.15-0.25 ml/day

276-: An examination of sputum for a suspected case of fungal infection may reveal hyphae in which of the following

1: Aspergillosis

2: Sporotrichosis

3: Histoplasmosis

4: Cryptococcosis

277-: An HIV+ patient with CD4 count of 47 cells/mL presents with diarrhea. Acid fast oocysts are found in the stool. From this finding, what is the proper care and prognosis with that care?

1: Infection is sho lasting and self-resolving and requires no treatment

2: If treated with antibiotics, the infection should resolve in 3-6 days

- 3: Infection will only resolve with antituberculous drugs and then it may take weeks
- 4: Even with the best treatment, the infection may be unrelenting

278:- The organism most commonly causing genital filariasis in most part of Bihar and eastern U.P. is:

- 1: Wuchereria bancrofti
- 2: Brugia malayi
- 3: Onchocerca volvulus
- 4: Dirofilaria

279:- Which of the following is the most common portal of entry in Blastomyces dermatitidis infection

- 1: Skin
- 2: Respiratory tract
- 3: Lymphatic system
- 4: Genitourinary tract

280:- Housefly, which lands on cow dung, contaminating its appendages with bacteria from the faeces, and then lands on food prior to consumption is an example for which type of vector

- 1: Cyclo developmental
- 2: Cyclo propagative
- 3: Mechanical
- 4: Propagative

281:- Sabin Feldman Dye test is used to demonstrate infection with -

- 1: Filaria
- 2: Toxoplasma

3: Histoplasma

4: Ascaris

282:- Toxoplasmosis in the foetus can be best confirmed by -

1: IgM antibodies againsts Toxoplasma in the mother

2: IgM antibodies againsts Toxoplasma in the foetus

3: IgG antibodies againsts Toxoplasma in the mother

4: IgG antibodies againsts Toxoplasma in the foetus

283:- Malarial pigment is formed by:

1: Parasite

2: Bilirubin

3: Hemoglobin

4: Any of the above

284:- A pregnant woman is able to transfer oxygen to her fetus because fetal hemoglobin has a greater affinity for oxygen than does adult hemoglobin. Why is the affinity of fetal hemoglobin for oxygen higher

1: The oxygen-binding curve of fetal hemoglobin is shifted to the right.

2: Fetal hemoglobin binds 2,3-BPG with fewer ionic bonds than the adult form.

3: There is less 2,3-BPG in the fetal circulation as compared to maternal circulation

4: The tense form of hemoglobin is more prevalent in the circulation of the fetus

285:- Prevalence of post kala azar dermal leishmaniasis among patients with visceral leishmaniasis

1: 10%

2: 100%

3: 50%

4: 20%

286:- Stool examination in a patient reveals the following finding. What is the likely route of infection of this parasite?

1: Ingestion of food contaminated with the egg of larva

2: Insect bite

3: Improperly cooked beef

4: Swimming in dirty water pool

287:- Chromidial bars are absent in which stage of cysts in Entamoeba?

1: Uninucleate

2: Binucleate

3: Quadra nucleate

4: Octa nucleate

288:- Trypanosoma cruzi grows in which of the following medium

1: NNN medium

2: Weinman's medium

3: Boeack diphasic medium

4: Diamonds medium

289:- Malarial parasite was discovered by -

1: Ronald Ross

2: Paul muller

3: Laveran

4: Pampania

290:- Double rise of temperature in 24 hours is seen in case of -

- 1: Kala Azar
- 2: Malaria
- 3: TB
- 4: Hodgkin's lymphoma

291:- Sabin Feldman dye test is used for diagnosis of which of the following condition:

- 1: Botulism
- 2: Toxoplasmosis
- 3: Sarcoidosis
- 4: Yellow fever

292:- Child having perianal pruritus is the clinical feature of ...

- 1: E. Vermicularis
- 2: Ascaris
- 3: Ancylostoma duodenale
- 4: S stercoralis

293:- Aedes aegypticus transmits -

- 1: JE
- 2: KFD
- 3: Yellow fever
- 4: Filaria

294-: Pernicious malaria is a complication seen in infection with -

- 1: Plasmodium vivax
- 2: Plasmodium falciparum
- 3: Plasmodium malariae
- 4: Plasmodium ovale

295-: All cause malabsorption except -

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 3: Strongyloides
- 4: Capillaria philippinensis

296-: In a case of Kala-azar aldehyde test becomes positive after

- 1: 2 weeks
- 2: 4 weeks
- 3: 8 weeks
- 4: 12 weeks

297-: Which is true of trophozoites of E. Histolytica -

- 1: Has eccentric Karyosome
- 2: Nuclear membrane with chromatin
- 3: Shows erythrophagocytosis
- 4: Presence of bacteria inside cell

298-: Infection with colitis is caused by:

- 1: Enterobius vermicularis

2: Trichuris trichiura

3: Strongyloides

4: Clonorchis

299:- Amastigote form is seen in -

1: Macrophages

2: RES (reticulo-endothelial cells)

3: Lymphocytes

4: RBC

300:- Parasite causing periportal fibrosis of the liver is -

1: Schistosoma japonicum

2: Schistosoma mansoni

3: Schistosoma haematobium

4: Schistosoma mekongi

301:- Hydatid disease is caused by -

1: Echinococcus

2: Tapeworm

3: Ascaris

4: Hookworm

302:- In malaria, infective stage injected into human subjects by the mosquito is:

1: Sporozoite

2: Merozoite

3: Cryptozoite

4: Gametocyte

303:- Spinal cord compression may be caused by -

1: Cysticercus

2: Ankylostomiasis

3: E. granulosus

4: Visceral larva migrans

304:- Non-pathogenic amoebae is/are-

1: E. Histolyca

2: E. Coli

3: Acanthamoeba

4: E. Hamanni

305:- Which organism can be isolated from stool & sputum -

1: Paragonimus

2: Fasciola

3: Clonorchis

4: P. Carini

306:- Chronic dysentery, abdominal pain, and rectal prolapse in children is caused by:

1: Enterobius vermicularis

2: Ascariasis

3: Trichuris trichiura

4: Trichinella spiralis

307-: Cerebral malaria is caused by?

- 1: Plasmodium falciparum
- 2: Plasmodium ovale
- 3: Plasmodium vivax
- 4: Plasmodium malariae

308-: In malaria reservoir, parasite remains as -

- 1: Merozoite
- 2: Sporozoite
- 3: Trophozoite
- 4: None

309-: Drug of choice in CHAGAS disease is -

- 1: Suramin
- 2: Benznidazole
- 3: Pentamidine
- 4: Nifurtimox

310-: Maurer's dots are seen in infection with?

- 1: Pl. malariae
- 2: Pl. vivax
- 3: Pl. ovale
- 4: Pl. falciparum

311-: Maltese cross is characteristic feature of -

- 1: Cryptococcus neoformans

2: Babesia microti

3: Blastomycosis

4: Penicillium marfeni

312:- Kala azar is -

1: Mucocutaneous leishmaniaris

2: Cutaneous leishmaniasis

3: Oriental sore

4: Visceral leishmaniasis

313:- Which of the following is ovoviviparous?

1: Strongyloides

2: Trichinella

3: Enterobius

4: Ascaris

314:- Multiple infection of RBC is seen with -

1: Plasmodium ovale

2: Plasmodium vivax

3: Plasmodium falciparum

4: Plasmodium malariae

315:- Katayama fever is caused by -

1: F. hepatica

2: C. sinensis

3: S. mansoni

4: *A. lumbricoides*

316-: Rhabditiform larvae in freshly passed stools are seen with -

1: *Toxoplasma*

2: *Trichuris*

3: *Ankylostom*

4: *Strongyloides*

317-: Cyst phase does not exist in -

1: *Gardenella vaginalis*

2: *Trichomonas vaginalis*

3: *Entamoeba histolytica*

4: *Entamoeba coli*

318-: Not transmitted by fish -

1: *Paragonimus westermanii*

2: *Clonorchis sinensis*

3: *Diphyllobothrium latum*

4: *Schistosoma japonicum*

319-: Operculated eggs are seen in -

1: Nematodes

2: Cestodes

3: Tremalodes

4: Protozoa

320-: A 50yr old male presented with various subcutaneous nodules over right iliac crest which is around 1cm in diameter. Inside the excised nodules adult worms and microfilariae were detected. Which of the following organism is likely the causative agent?

- 1: Onchocerca volvulus
- 2: Loa Loa
- 3: Mansonella
- 4: Brugia malayi

321-: Donovanosis is caused by ?

- 1: Calymmatobacterium granulomatosis
- 2: Legionella
- 3: Chlymadia
- 4: Rickettsia

322-: Largest protozoan is?

- 1: E. Histolytica
- 2: Balantidium coli
- 3: E.coli
- 4: Plasmodium

323-: Man is secondary host for -

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Tuberculosis
- 3: Filariasis
- 4: Relapsing fever

324-: Swollen belly syndrome is caused by:

- 1: *Ascaris lumricoides*
- 2: *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- 3: *Strongyloides fuelleborni*
- 4: *Wucheraria bancrofti*

325-: A patient with AIDS had an acute episodes of diarrhea. The stool examination revealed an oval structure (8 to 9u in diameter) that was acid-fast and fluorescent blue under ultraviolet light. The most likely identification of this organism is?

- 1: *Cryptosporidium*
- 2: *Cyclospora*
- 3: *Enterocytozoon*
- 4: *Giardia*

326-: The cycle of malaria parasite is in sequence of:(1) Exoerythrocytic stage(2) Gametocytic stage(3) Erythrocytic stage(4) Sporogony

- 1: 1,2,3,4
- 2: 1,3,2,4
- 3: 1,4,2,3
- 4: 1,4,3,2

327-: In which type of malarial parasite is the exoerythrocytic stage absent -

- 1: *P ovale*
- 2: *P vivax*
- 3: *P falciparum*
- 4: *P malariae*

328-: Strawberry cervix is seen in

- 1: Gardenella vaginalis
- 2: Trichomonas vaginalis
- 3: Candida
- 4: Mycoplasma pneumoniae

329:- The cycle of malaria parasite is in sequence of -

- 1: 1,2,3,4
- 2: 1,3,2,4
- 3: 1,4,2,3
- 4: 1,4,3,2

330:- Kallu, a 30-year-old man, presented with subcutaneous itchy nodules over the left iliac crest. On examination they are firm, non tender and mobile. Skin scraping contains microfilaria and adult worms of:

- 1: Loa Loa
- 2: Onchocerca volvulus
- 3: Brugia malayi
- 4: Mansonella perstans

331:- Most common cause of cutaneous larva migrans -

- 1: Ankylostoma caninum
- 2: Toxocora canis
- 3: Toxocaracati
- 4: Ghathostoma

332:- Dwarf tapeworm refers to -

- 1: Echinococcus

2: Loa Loa

3: Hymenolepis nana

4: Schistosoma mansoni

333:- Which type of malaria is associated with renal failure -

1: Falciparum

2: Vivax

3: Malariae

4: Ovale

334:- Schistosomiasis is a disease characterized by granulomatous reactions to the ova or to products of the parasite at the place of oviposition. Clinical manifestations include which one of the following?

1: Bladder wall hyperplasia

2: Pulmonary embolism

3: Splenomegaly

4: Cardiac abnormalities

335:- An AIDS patient complains of headaches and disorientation. A clinical diagnosis of Toxoplasma encephalitis is made, and Toxoplasma cysts are observed in a brain section. Which of the following antibody results would be most likely in this patient?

1: IgM nonreactive, IgG nonreactive

2: IgM nonreactive, IgG reactive (low titer)

3: IgM reactive (low titer), IgG reactive (high titer)

4: IgM reactive (high titer), IgG reactive (high titer)

336:- Intermediate host of Toxoplasma are all except -

1: Human

2: Sheep

3: Cat

4: Pig

337:- Common host of Balantidium coli is

1: Cattle

2: Dog

3: Goat

4: Pig

338:- Vector for Kala-azar-

1: Flea

2: Tsetse fly

3: Sand fly

4: Tick

339:- Dragon or serpent worm is -

1: Enterobius

2: Trichuris

3: Dracunculus

4: T. Solium

340:- Which is not a liver fluke -

1: Paragoniomus

2: Whipworm

3: Clonorchis sinensis

4: Gnathostoma spinigerum

341-: Cholangiocarcinoma is caused by -

- 1: Giardia lamblia
- 2: Clonorchis infestation
- 3: Paragonimus infestation
- 4: Ascaris infestation

342-: true about Giardiasis -

- 1: Only cyst is infective
- 2: Reside in ceacum
- 3: Only man to man transmission
- 4: Exist in one phases

343-: All are seen in cyst of E. histolytica except -

- 1: Glycogen mass
- 2: Chromatid bars
- 3: Eccentric nucleus
- 4: Ingested RBC

344-: A patient presents with lower gastrointestinal bleed. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcer in the sigmoid. Biopsy from this area shows flask-shaped ulcers. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

- 1: Intravenous ceftriaxone
- 2: Intravenous metronidazole
- 3: Intravenous steroids and sulphasalazine
- 4: Hydrocortisone enemas

345:- Dwarf tapeworm refers to

- 1: Echinococcus
- 2: Loa loa
- 3: Hymenolepis nana
- 4: Schistosoma hematobium

346:- All are true regarding Toxoplasmosis, except -

- 1: Subclinical in most cases among adults
- 2: Intracerebral calcification in children
- 3: IgM Ab in new born suggests congenital infection
- 4: More severe in 3rd trimester in pregnancy

347:- Regarding cysticercosis all are true except,

- 1: Commonest sites are meninges and cerebral ventricle
- 2: Calcification is common
- 3: Caused by larval stage of Taenia solium
- 4: Causes focal neurological complication

348:- Specific diagnosis of ascaris is made by -

- 1: Adult worm in stool
- 2: Egg detection
- 3: Antigen detection
- 4: Antibody detection

349:- All of the following disease may be acquired by ingestion except-

- 1: Taeniasis
- 2: Guinea worm
- 3: Toxoplasmosis
- 4: Leishmaniasis

350:- Which one of the following statements is false -

- 1: The presence of ingested erythrocytes is seen only in *Entamoeba histolytica*
- 2: Young adult male of low socioeconomic status are most commonly affected by invasive amoebiasis
- 3: A low iron content in the diet predisposes to invasive amoebiasis
- 4: The pathogenic and non-pathogenic strains of *E. Histolytica* can be differentiated by the electrophoretic study of zymodemes

351:- Cat acts as reservoir in which of the following?

- 1: *Toxoplasma gondii*
- 2: Rabies
- 3: *Streptocerca* infection
- 4: Plague

352:- Chronic amoebic keratitis is seen in -

- 1: *E. histolytica*
- 2: *Acanthamoeba*
- 3: *Naegleria*
- 4: Haemoflagellates

353:- The chief source of most parasitic diseases of man is

- 1: Mosquito

2: Birds

3: Fish

4: Man

354:- Primary atypical pneumonia is caused by

1: Legionella

2: Streptococcus

3: Mycoplasma

4: Listeria

355:- Which one of the following test is used for the diagnosis of Giardia lamblia infection?

1: Enterotest

2: Casoni's test

3: Parasite F test

4: Napier's test

356:- The pathogenicity of Entamoeba histolytica is indicated by -

1: Isoenzyme pattern

2: Size

3: Nuclear pattern

4: ELISA test

357:- Respiratory symptoms are associated with -

1: Rocky mountain spotted fever

2: Strongyloides

3: T. Solium

4: Onchocerca

358:- Nematodes are differentiated from other worms by -

- 1: Segmentation absent
- 2: Separate celomic cavity
- 3: Sexes separate
- 4: They are cylindrical

359:- All of the following statements about Sabin-Feldman Dye test are true, except:

- 1: Serological test for Toxoplasma
- 2: Uses of Methylene blue dye
- 3: May remain positive for years
- 4: Bluish staining of trophozoites indicates a positive test

360:- Sleeping sickness is transmitted by:

- 1: Tsetse fly
- 2: House fly
- 3: Sand fly
- 4: Simulium fly

361:- What is the treatment of choice for being teian malaria?

- 1: Sulfamethaxazole - pyrimethamine
- 2: Quinine
- 3: Mefloquine
- 4: Chloroquine

362:- RBCs are enlarged in infection with -

- 1: P. Vivax
- 2: P. Malariae
- 3: P. Ovale
- 4: P. Falciparum

363:- Drug not used in visceral leishmaniasis -

- 1: Stibogluconate
- 2: Paromycin
- 3: Miltefosine
- 4: Hydroxychloroquine

364:- Sabin Feldman dye test is used for diagnosis of which of the following condition

- 1: Trypanosomiasis
- 2: Kalazar
- 3: Yellow fever
- 4: Toxoplasmosis

365:- Filariform larva is infective in -

- 1: Enterobius vermicularis
- 2: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 3: Necator americanus
- 4: Trichuris trichura

366:- Which of the following is the most common central nervous system parasitic infection?

- 1: Echinococcosis.
- 2: Sparganosis.
- 3: Paragonimiasis.
- 4: Neurocysticercosis.

367:- Ancylostoma enters the human body by-

- 1: Ingestion
- 2: Inhalation
- 3: Penetration of skin
- 4: Inoculation

368:- A man on return from a country complains of pain in abdomen, jaundice, with increased alkaline phosphatase and conjugated hyperbilirubinemia. USG shows blockage in the biliary tree. What could be the cause -

- 1: Fasciola buski
- 2: Clonorchis sinensis
- 3: Strongyliodes
- 4: Ancylostoma

369:- Following is an ovum of the helminth. What is true about the helminth?

- 1: Transmission is through ingestion of infected pork
- 2: Produces Non bile stained egg
- 3: The helminth causes a transient self-resolving infection in humans
- 4: Drug of choice for this condition is albendazole

370:- Eosinophilic meningoencephalitis is caused by -

- 1: Gnathostoma spinigerum

2: Naegleria

3: Toxocara canis

4: Angiostrongylus cantonesis

371:- Amastigote forms" are seen in -

1: Leishmania donovani

2: Toxoplasma gondi

3: Leishmania major

4: Entamoeba

372:- Which egg does not float in a saturated solution of saline ?

1: Ankylostoma eggs

2: Trichuris eggs

3: Unfeilized egg of Ascaris

4: Feilized egg of Ascaris

373:- 40 year old male from Bihar complains of pain abdomen, having hepatosplenomegaly, peripheral smear on stain shows -

1: Plasmodium vivax

2: Leishmania

3: Microfilaria

4: cryptosporidium parvum

374:- The infective form of toxoplasma gondii is -

1: Oocyst

2: Bradycyst

3: Tachyzoite

4: All of the above

375:- Pancreatic Ca is caused by -

1: Fasciola

2: Clonorchis

3: Paragonimus

4: None

376:- Napier's Aldehyde test is done for:

1: Kala-azar

2: Malaria

3: Acanthamoeba

4: Entamoeba

377:- Unsegmented eggs are seen in which of the following

1: Trichuris trichura

2: Necator americanus

3: Ankylostoma

4: Dracunculus

378:- "Accole forms" are seen in

1: P. falciparum

2: P. Vivax

3: P. Ovale

4: P. malariae

379:- Stage of falciparum not seen in Peripheral blood smear is

- 1: Schizont
- 2: Gametocyte
- 3: Ring form
- 4: Double ring

380:- Culex mosquito is associated with the transmission of -

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Filariasis
- 3: Dengue
- 4: Japanese encephalitis

381:- Intermediate host for hydatid disease-

- 1: Man
- 2: Dog
- 3: Cat
- 4: Foxes

382:- Which of the following infestation leads to malabsorption?

- 1: Giardia lamblia
- 2: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 3: Necater Americana
- 4: Ancylostoma duodenale

383:- HIV pt with malabsorption, fever, chronic diarrhoea, with acid fast positive organism. What is the causative agent?

- 1: Giardia
- 2: Microsporidia
- 3: Isospora
- 4: E. Histolytica

384:- Visceral leishmaniasis is caused by -

- 1: L-braziliensis
- 2: L. tropica
- 3: L. donovani
- 4: L-orientalis

385:- Cysticercosis is caused by -

- 1: Taenia Solium
- 2: Taenia Saginata
- 3: Hymenolepis nana
- 4: Echinococcus Granulosus

386:- Definitive host for Echinococcus granulosus is:

- 1: Man
- 2: Dog
- 3: Cattle
- 4: Pig

387:- Meyer's-Kouwenaar syndrome is a synonym for

- 1: Tropical pulmonary eosinophilia
- 2: Occult filariasis
- 3: Cutaneous larva migrans
- 4: Visceral larva migrans

388:- True about cryptosporidium are all except -

- 1: Spores chlorine resistant
- 2: Acid fast spores
- 3: Spores >100 micrometers
- 4: Enzyme immune assay done

389:- Sheathed microfilaria is/are -

- 1: W. Bancrofti
- 2: Loa-loa
- 3: M. Perstans
- 4: B. Malayi

390:- Selective medium for Naegleria fowleri is -

- 1: Nutrient agar rich with E. Coli
- 2: NNN media
- 3: Non-nutrient agar with E. Coli
- 4: Diamond media

391:- T. trichuria maintains its position in the intestinal tract by

- 1: Penetration into tissues
- 2: Anchorage with its anterior portion

3: Retention in the folds of the mucosa

4: Attachment with its cutting plate

392-: Infectious stage of plasmodium is:

1: Trophozoite

2: Cryptozoite

3: Sporozoite

4: Merozoite

393-: The following is true about malaria -

1: *P. falciparum* can cause relapse

2: *P. vivax* can be detected by HRP-2 Dipstick

3: *P. vivax* causes enlargement of affected RBC

4: LDH card test quantitates the *falciparum* parasitemia

394-: The mature cyst of *Entamoeba histolytica* differs from *Entamoeba coli*, in the following except-

1: Size 6 to 15 microns

2: Nuclei are 1 to 4 in number

3: Karyosome is central in position

4: Chromatid bars seen

395-: Kallu a 30 year old man,, presented with subcutaneous itchy nodules over the left iliac crest. On examination they are firm, non tender and mobile. Skin scrapping contains microfilaria and adults worm of -

1: Loa Loa

2: *Onchocerca volvulus*

3: Brugia malayi

4: Mansonella persutans

396:- Regarding cutaneous amoebiasis which is not true -

1: It is a spreading necrotizing inflammation of the skin and cutaneous tissue

2: Rapid improvement with anti-amoebic treatment occurs

3: Can occur in the perianal region

4: The infection reaches the skin through the blood stream

397:- Maltese cross is characteristic feature of:

1: Cryptococcus neoformans

2: Babesia microti

3: Blastomycosis

4: Penicillium marfeni

398:- Most common parasite causing myocarditis is -

1: Trichinella

2: Trypanosome

3: Ascaris

4: Plasmodium

399:- All are seen in cyst of E.Histolytica except -

1: Glycogen mass

2: Chromatid bars

3: Eccentric nucleus

4: Refractile nucleus

400:- Which of the following diseases is transmitted by egg ingestion -

- 1: Taeniasis
- 2: Trichinosis
- 3: Hydatoidosis
- 4: Strongyloidosis

401:- Parasitemia is highest in -

- 1: Vivax malaria
- 2: Ovale malaria
- 3: Falciparum malaria
- 4: Quaan malaria

402:- Which of the following is viviparous?

- 1: Strongyloidis stercoralis
- 2: Trichinella spiralis
- 3: Enterobius
- 4: Ascaris

403:- The smallest intestinal adult nematode is

- 1: Enterobius vermicularis
- 2: Necator americanus
- 3: Strongyloides stercoralis
- 4: Trichuris trichiura

404:- Giardia lamblia:

- 1: Is the only flagellate parasite without a cystic stage
- 2: Infection happens by ingestion of trophozoites in food and water
- 3: Is the only protozoan parasite found in the lumen of small intestine
- 4: May sometimes invade the blood stream and cause ectopic lesions

405-: Listeria resists phagocytosis in phagosomes (phagolysosomes) due to -

- 1: b-hemolysin
- 2: Caspases
- 3: Cell membrane adhesion molecules
- 4: Opacity associated protein (OAP)

406-: In formal ether concentration technique, which layer contain the parasites?

- 1: Ether
- 2: Fecal debris
- 3: Formal water
- 4: Sediment

407-: Which of the following is not a coccidian parasite?

- 1: Isospora
- 2: Toxoplasma
- 3: Blastomyces
- 4: Cyclospora

408-: Ankylostoma enters human body by:(1994)

- 1: Ingestion
- 2: Inhalation

3: Penetration of skin

4: Inoculation

409:- Which of the following is a sexually transmitted protozoan?

1: Entamoeba histolytica

2: Toxoplasma gondii

3: Trypanosoma cruzi

4: Trichomonas vaginalis

410:- The cause of larva currens -

1: Strongyloides stercoralis

2: Necator americanus

3: Ankylostoma duodenale

4: H. Nana

411:- DEC provocation test is done in:

1: Filariasis

2: Strongyloidiasis

3: Taeniasis

4: Trichuriasis

412:- Skin snip is used in the diagnosis of -

1: Trichinosis

2: Strongyloidosis

3: Schistosomiasis

4: Onchocerciasis

413:- Pulmonary eosinophilia is seen in the following parasitic infections except -

- 1: Babesiosis
- 2: Hookworm infection
- 3: Strongyloidiasis
- 4: Visceral larva migrans

414:- Which of the following is true about *P. falciparum*?

- 1: James dots are seen
- 2: Acrole forms are seen
- 3: Relapses are frequent
- 4: Longest incubation period

415:- Intermediate host for guinea worm -

- 1: Fish
- 2: Man
- 3: Cyclops
- 4: Crab

416:- Multiple infection of red blood cell is seen with -

- 1: *Plasmodium ovale*
- 2: *Plasmodium vivax*
- 3: *Plasmodium falciparum*
- 4: *Plasmodium malariae*

417:- Which of the following statements best describes the intestinal amebae?

- 1: They are usually nonpathogenic
- 2: They are usually transmitted as trophozoites
- 3: They can cause peritonitis and liver abscesses
- 4: They occur most abundantly in the duodenum

418:- The most virulent plasmodium species causing malaria is -

- 1: Plasmodium vivax
- 2: Plasmodium falciparum
- 3: Plasmodium ovale
- 4: Plasmodium malariae

419:- Malaria carriers contain -

- 1: Trophozoite
- 2: Gametocytes
- 3: Merozoites
- 4: Trophozoites

420:- In plasmodium falciparum following are seen in blood except -

- 1: Schizonts
- 2: Mature trophozoite
- 3: Mature gametocytes
- 4: None

421:- Which worm is longest -

- 1: T. solium
- 2: T. Saginata

3: Hookworm

4: A. Lumbricoides

422-: The cystic form of all are seen in man except -

1: E. histolytica

2: Giardia

3: Trichomonas

4: Toxoplasma

423-: A patient with AIDS had an acute episodes of diarrhea. The stool examination revealed an oval structure (8 to 9u in diameter) that was acid-fast and fluorescent blue under ultraviolet light. What is the drug of choice in this patient?

1: TMP-SMX

2: Nitazoxanide

3: Primaquine

4: Niclosamide

424-: Most common cause of disseminated cutaneous leishmaniasis is:

1: L. donovani

2: L. tropica

3: L. mexicana

4: L. brasiliensis

425-: All the following organisms can cause arthritis except

1: Wuchereria bancrofti

2: Echinococcus granulosus

3: Dracunculus medinensis

4: Trichuris trichiura

426-: Investigation of choice for amoebiasis is?

1: ELISA

2: Colonoscopy

3: Microscopy

4: Microscopy + ELISA

427-: Which one of the following statements is false?

1: The presence of ingested RBC is seen only in *E. histolytica*

2: Young adult male of low socioeconomic status are most commonly affected by invasive amoebiasis

3: A low iron content in the diet predispose to invasive amoebiasis

4: The pathogenic and non-pathogenic strains of *E. histolytica* can be differentiated by the electrophoretic study of zymodemes

428-: Rapid antigen test for Leishmania uses which antigen -

1: HRP-1

2: HRP-2

3: rk-39

4: p-24

429-: Eosinophilic pneumonia caused by *ascaris lumbricoides* is known as?

1: Mafucci syndrome

2: Loeffers syndrome

3: Primary pulmonary eosinophilia

4: Sweet syndrome

430:- Malarial pigment is formed by -

- 1: Parasite
- 2: Bilirubin
- 3: Hemoglobin
- 4: Any of the above

431:- The definitive host for echinococcus granulosus is -

- 1: Man
- 2: Sheep
- 3: Fox
- 4: Dog

432:- A 33-year-old woman has chronic diarrhea. A fecal sample is obtained. Microscopic identification of which of the following stages of the organism would provide the strongest evidence for cryptosporidiosis

- 1: Egg
- 2: Cyst
- 3: Oocyst
- 4: Merozoites

433:- True about Babesiosis -

- 1: Caused by Babesia microtia
- 2: Resides in RBC
- 3: Resides in WBC
- 4: Chloroquine is the treatment of choice

434-: A company executive, who travels worldwide, present with upper abdominal mass and +ve Casoni's test. This could be due to which of the following organism -

- 1: Echinococcus
- 2: E. histolytica
- 3: Hepatitis
- 4: Ascariasis

435-: Class coccidia doesn't include which of the following parasite

- 1: Cryptosporidium
- 2: Naegleria
- 3: Isospora
- 4: Cyclospora

436-: The cause of larva currens:

- 1: Strongyloides stercoralis
- 2: Necator americanus
- 3: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 4: H. nana

437-: Xenodiagnosis is used in the diagnosis of a disease that is transmitted by the bite of a

- 1: Body louse
- 2: Deer tick
- 3: Reduviid bug
- 4: Mosquito

438-: Organism with sterols in their cell wall is:

- 1: Mycoplasma
- 2: Bacillus
- 3: Streptococcus
- 4: Spirillum

439-: Protozoan cysts are stored in -

- 1: Saline
- 2: Phenol
- 3: Nahypochloride
- 4: Formalin

440-: Zoonotic diseases are all except:

- 1: Leptospirosis
- 2: Guniea worm
- 3: Rabies
- 4: Plague

441-: A 4-year-old child presents with acute watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Stool microscopy reveals trophozoites with falling leaf motility without RBCs and pus cells. The etiological agent is:

- 1: Entamoeba histolytica
- 2: Giardia lamblia
- 3: Trichomonas tenax
- 4: Balantidium coli

442-: 24-year-old AIDS patient develops chronic abdominal pain, low grade fever, diarrhoea, malabsorption. Oocysts demonstrated in stool. Likely cause of his diarrhoea is:

- 1: E. histolytica
- 2: G. lamblia
- 3: Microsporidia
- 4: Isospora belli

443:- Digestion in intestinal mucosa is inhibited by -

- 1: V cholera
- 2: G lamblia
- 3: Enterokinase
- 4: S haematobium

444:- Seat worm is -

- 1: Enterobius
- 2: Dracunculus
- 3: Ankylostoma
- 4: Necator

445:- Babesiosis is transmitted by bite of:

- 1: Mosquito
- 2: Sandfly
- 3: Reduviid bug
- 4: Tick

446:- Larval form in stool is found in -

- 1: Strongyloides
- 2: Ancylostoma duodenale

3: *Ascaris lumbricoides*

4: *Necator americanus*

447-: A patient following use of contact lens, developed corneal ulcers and symptoms of conjunctivitis. Saline mount preparation of corneal scrapping shows polygonal cyst. What should be the probable diagnosis?

1: *Acanthamoeba*

2: *Naegleria*

3: *Entamoeba*

4: *Giardia*

448-: Man - snail - crab man cycle is seen in

1: *Paragonimus westermanii*

2: *Fasciola hepatica*

3: *Schistosoma mansoni*

4: *Echinococcus granulosus*

449-: A patient presents with a headache, high fever and meningismus. Within 3 days he becomes unconscious. Most probable causative agent-

1: *Naegleria fowleri*

2: *Acanthamoeba castellanii*

3: *Entamoeba histolytica*

4: *Trypanosoma cruzi*

450-: Stool sample from a patient shows the following. How do humans get this infection?

1: Ingestion with food

2: Work in dirty water

3: Improper cooked beef

4: Direct contact

451-: Romana's sign occur in -

1: Babesiosis

2: Leishmaniasis

3: Trypanosomiasis

4: Schistosomiasis

452-: Culture medium used for entamoeba histolytica -

1: Blood agar

2: Philip's medium

3: CLED medium

4: Trypticase serum

453-: Which of the following parasites abundant in muscles

1: Trichuris trichiura

2: Trichinella spiralis

3: Schistosomiasis

4: Ancylostoma necator

454-: Consumption of uncooked pork is likely to cause which of the following helminthic disease -

1: Tineasaginata

2: Tineasolium

3: Hydatid cyst

4: Trichuris trichura

455:- Which of the following is true about mature cyst of E. Hystolica-

- 1: Endoplasm and ectoplasm are clearly define
- 2: Eight chromatid bodies
- 3: Shows chromatid bodies and glycogen mass
- 4: Nuclear structure retains characteristics of trophozite

456:- True about toxoplasmosis is all except -

- 1: In adults toxoplasmosis is usually asymptomatic
- 2: IgG Abs are diagnostic in congenital toxoplasmosis
- 3: Definitive host is cat
- 4: Encephalitis is rare in immunocompetent individuals

457:- Tachyzoites are seen in -

- 1: Toxoplasma
- 2: Toxocara
- 3: Pulmonary eosinopjilia
- 4: Ascaris

458:- Which of the following is true about malaria -

- 1: Size of RBC is enlarged in Vivax infection
- 2: Size of RBC is enlarged in Falciparum infection
- 3: Schuffner's dots are seen in Malariae
- 4: Relapse is seen in Falciparum infection

459-: Schizonts are not seen In peripheral smear in which type of malaria?

- 1: P, Vivax
- 2: P Falciparum
- 3: P. Ovale
- 4: P Malariae

460-: Parasitic intestinal infestation seen in immuno-suppressed patient is -

- 1: Giardiasis
- 2: Ascariasis
- 3: Liver fluke
- 4: Strongloides

461-: 30 yrs old farmer treated initially with chloroquine for uncomplicated malaria now has an episode of relapse, what could be the reason for relapse?

- 1: P. vivax has a significant level of chloroquine resistance.
- 2: P. vivax has a persistent exoerythrocytic stage (hypnozoite).
- 3: P. vivax has a persistent erythrocytic stage.
- 4: Chloroquine is not one of the drugs of choice.

462-: Which species of plasmodium contains multiple rings in the infected RBCs?

- 1: Plasmodium malarie
- 2: Plasmodium vivax
- 3: Plasmodium ovale
- 4: Plasmodium falciparum

463-: The normal habitat of giardia is -

- 1: Duodenum and Jejunum
- 2: Stomach
- 3: Caecum
- 4: Ileum

464-: A biology graduate student who recently visited a tropical region of Africa presents with new visual impairment and the sensation that something is moving in her eye. She tells you that she is concerned because she had been warned about eye disease transmitted by black flies. When in Africa, she was in a river area, and despite her best efforts she received a lot of black fly bites. She also has some subcutaneous nodules. If her infection was acquired by black fly bite, what is the most likely causative agent?

- 1: *Ancylostoma braziliense*
- 2: *Trichinella spiralis*
- 3: *Dracunculus medinensis*
- 4: *Onchocerca volvulus*

465-: The number of pairs of flagella in the below organism is

- 1: 1
- 2: 2
- 3: 3
- 4: 4

466-: 24 yrs old AIDS patient develops chronic abdominal pain, low grade fever, diarrhea, and malabsorption. Oocyst demonstrated in stool. Likely cause of his diarrhea is -

- 1: *E. histolytica*
- 2: *Giardia*
- 3: *Trichomonas*
- 4: *Isospora belli*

467:- A 32-year-old female is suffering from scabies due to sarcoptic. Physician prescribed her the following drug

- 1: DEC 6 mg/kg BW for 12 days
- 2: DEC 9 mg/kg BW for 12 days
- 3: Ivermectin 200mcg/kg BW
- 4: Ivermectin 100mg/kg BW

468:- Fulminant Amoebic meningoencephalitis caused by -

- 1: Acanthamoeba
- 2: N.fowleri
- 3: E. Histolytic
- 4: E.coli

469:- All of the following are true about Brugia malayi except -

- 1: The intermediate hosts in India are Mansonia
- 2: The tail tip is free from nuclei
- 3: Nuclei are blurred, so counting is difficult
- 4: Adult worm is found in the lymphatic system

470:- Which of the following is detected in peripheral blood smear -

- 1: Malaria
- 2: Toxoplasma
- 3: Babesia
- 4: Brucella

471:- The following is true of Giadiosis except -

- 1: Complement fixation test is diagnostic
- 2: Stool contain only cysts
- 3: Habitat is colon
- 4: Trophozoites and cysts are found in duodenum

472:- Invasive amoebiasis can be best diagnosed by -

- 1: ELISA
- 2: Countercurrent immunoelectrophoresis
- 3: Haemagglutination test
- 4: Complement fixation test

473:- Stage of *P. falciparum* not seen in peripheral blood-

- 1: Schizont
- 2: Gametocyte
- 3: Ring form
- 4: Double ring

474:- Chagas disease is the parasitic disease affecting intestine, tell the Vector for the same:

- 1: Reduvid bug
- 2: Tse tse fly
- 3: Sand fly
- 4: Hard tick

475:- Hydatid cyst is caused by

- 1: *Clonorchis sinensis*

2: Wuchereria bancrofti

3: Echinococcus granulosus

4: Ascaris lumbricoides

476:- What is malignant hydatid disease -

1: Malignant changes into hydatid cyst

2: Infection with E. multilocularis

3: Hydatid disease in immunocompromised host

4: Caused by Echino.granulosus

477:- Steatorrhea associated with Giardia infection is seen in which immunoglobulin deficiency ?

1: IgE

2: IgA

3: IgG

4: IgM

478:- Man is both intermediate and definitive host for -

1: T. solium

2: T. saginata

3: D. latum

4: Dicroftis hominis

479:- Triad of congenital toxoplasmosis is all except

1: Intracranial calcification

2: Chorioretinitis

3: Coagulation

4: Hydrocephalus

480:- Autoinfection is a mode of transmission in -

1: Trichinella

2: Cyticercosis

3: Ancylostoma

4: Ascaris

481:- Fish acts as intermediate host in -

1: D. latum

2: Clonorchis sinensis

3: H. Diminuta

4: H. Nana

482:- Oocyst of toxoplasma is found in -

1: Cat

2: Dog

3: Mosquito

4: Cow

483:- Most common extrahepatic complication of amoebic hepatitis is -

1: Meningitis

2: Lung abscess

3: Nephritis

4: Encephalitis

484:- Which of the following is NOT responsible for pulmonary eosinophilia -

- 1: *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- 2: *Paragonimus westermanii*
- 3: *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- 4: *Babesia microti*

485:- In humans, cryptosporidiosis presents as -

- 1: Meningitis
- 2: Diarrhea
- 3: Pneumonia
- 4: Hepatitis

486:- Water host required for schistosomiasis -

- 1: Fish
- 2: Cyclops
- 3: Snails
- 4: Crabs

487:- *Echinococcus granulosus* are commonly seen in which of the given animals:

- 1: Dog
- 2: Cat
- 3: Fox
- 4: Pig

488:- Which of the following is true with *Giardia lamblia*-

- 1: Malabsorption commonly seen
- 2: Trophozoite forms is binucleate
- 3: Diarrhea is seen
- 4: Jejunal wash fluid is diagnostic

489-: The following are true of kala azar except.

- 1: Persistent hypergammaglobulinemia
- 2: Pancytopenia
- 3: Cancrum oris can occur
- 4: Full treatment prevents PKDL

490-: Calabar swelling is due to -

- 1: Hypersensitivity to adult worm of Loa-Loa
- 2: Hypersensitivity to larva of Loa-Loa
- 3: Hypersensitivity to adult worm of oncocerca
- 4: Hypersensitivity to larva of oncerca

491-: A 30-year-old female stores her contact lenses in tap water. She notices deterioration of vision and visits an ophthalmologist, who diagnoses her with severe retinitis. Culture of the water as well as vitreous fluid would most likely reveal which of the following?

- 1: Acanthamoeba
- 2: Babesia
- 3: Entamoeba coli
- 4: Naegleria

492-: Pigs are reservoir for -

- 1: T. solium

2: T. Saginata

3: Trichinella spiralis

4: Ancylostoma

493-: Chronic amoebic keratitis is seen in:

1: E. histolytica

2: Acanthamoeba

3: Naegleria

4: Haemoflagellates

494-: Hemoflagellate -

1: Requires intermediate host

2: Grows living tissue

3: Does not grow in culture media

4: Has undulating membrane

495-: True about amoebic colitis is -

1: Caused by E histolytica

2: Cyst contains eight nuclei

3: Flask-shaped ulcers are present

4: Cecum is not commonly affected Is premalignant

496-: Visceral leishmaniasis -

1: Caused by L.tropica

2: Post-leishmaniasis dermatitis is common

3: Antimonials are useful drugs

4: Diagnosed by blood smear

497-: Man is intermediate host for:

- 1: Brugia malayi
- 2: W. Bancrofti
- 3: Plasmodium
- 4: T. saginata

498-: Which is not a feature of tropical eosinophilia -

- 1: Eosinophilia more than 3000/mm³
- 2: Microfilaria in tissue
- 3: Microfilaria in blood
- 4: Lymphadenopathy

499-: Casoni's test is used in the diagnosis of:

- 1: Sarcoidosis
- 2: Hydatid disease
- 3: Kala-azar
- 4: Cutaneous microfilaria

500-: Terminal spined eggs are seen in:

- 1: Schistosoma haematobium
- 2: Sch. mansoni
- 3: Sch. Japonicum
- 4: Chlonorchis sinensis

501-: Dwarf tapeworm refers to:

- 1: Echinococcus
- 2: Loa Loa
- 3: Hymenolepis nana
- 4: Schistosoma mansoni

502-: Schistosoma is transmitted by -

- 1: Cyclops
- 2: Fish
- 3: Snail
- 4: Cattle

503-: Which of the following show regressive metamorphosis -

- 1: Hydatid cyst
- 2: Cysticercoid
- 3: Cysticercus bovis
- 4: Cysticercus cellulosae

504-: Plasmodium falciparum vaccine strain:

- 1: RTS, S/AS01
- 2: RTS, RS
- 3: Spfl6
- 4: NYVAC-PF01

505-: Painless terminal hematuria is seen as one of the manifestations in the infection caused by:

- 1: Schistosoma Japonicum
- 2: Schistosoma mansoni
- 3: Schistosoma haematobium
- 4: Plasmodium falciparum

506:- The following tests help in lab diagnosis of Kala azar except -

- 1: Bone marrow examination
- 2: Immobilization test
- 3: Blood smear examination
- 4: Aldehyde test

507:- Ova in the stool is not of diagnostic significance in

- 1: Stronyloides
- 2: Entrobilus
- 3: Trichuris
- 4: Ankylostoma

508:- The egg of which helminth can be concentrated in saturated solution -

- 1: Taenia saginata
- 2: Taenia solium
- 3: Unfeilized egg of Ascaris
- 4: Ancylostoma duodenale

509:- HTV pt with malabsotion, fever, chronic diarrhoea, with acid fast positive organism.
What is the causative agent ?

- 1: Giardia

2: Microsporidia

3: Isospora

4: E. histolytica

510:- All are true regarding Toxoplasmosis, except-

1: Subclinical in most cases among adults

2: Intracerebral calcification in children

3: IgM antibody in new born suggests congenital infection

4: NOT infective in 3rd trimester in pregnancy

511:- Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis is caused by:

1: L. braziliensis

2: L. tropica

3: L. donovani

4: L. orientalis

512:- Cysticercus cellulosae seen in

1: T saginata

2: T solium

3: D latum

4: S haematobium

513:- Maurer's dots are seen in infection with

1: Plasmodium ovale

2: Plasmodium falciparum

3: Plasmodium malariae

4: Plasmodium vivax

514-: A case of giardiasis presents with -

- 1: Nausea and vomiting
- 2: Abdominal pain
- 3: Steatorrhea and flatulence
- 4: All of the above

515-: Intermediate host for hydatid disease -

- 1: Man
- 2: Dog
- 3: Sheep
- 4: Foxes

516-: Autoinfection is seen with -

- 1: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 2: Strongyloides
- 3: Giardia
- 4: Gnathostoma

517-: In which parasitic infestation sputum examination is not of much value -

- 1: Trichuris trichura
- 2: Strongyloides
- 3: Ancylostoma duodenale
- 4: Paragonimus Westermanii

518:- Ascaris lumbricoides causes deficiency of?

- 1: Iron
- 2: Vit B 12
- 3: Folic acid
- 4: Vitamin A

519:- Which of the following is not a cestode?

- 1: Diphylobothrium latum
- 2: Taenia saginata
- 3: Schistosoma mansonia
- 4: Echinococcus granulosus

520:- Vitamin B12 deficiency is seen in which tapeworm disease

- 1: Diphylobothrium latum
- 2: Taenia saginata
- 3: Echinococcus granulosus
- 4: Hymenolepis nana

521:- Which of the following parasite can enters through intact skin?

- 1: Giardia
- 2: Whipworm
- 3: Strongyloids
- 4: Trichinella

522:- A patient presents with diarrhea and GI disturbance, analysis of stool on wet mount shows motile protozoa without RBCs and pus cells. The diagnosis is -

- 1: B. coli
- 2: Giardiasis
- 3: Trichomonas hominis
- 4: E. histolytica

523:- The most distinctive feature of pathogenic Entamoeba histolytica on fresh stool examination is -

- 1: Presence of active pseudopodia
- 2: Erythrophagocytosis
- 3: Presence of intracytoplasmic vacuole
- 4: Presence of two nucleoli

524:- The slender rhabditiform larvae of which of the following helminths move about in water and are ingested by species of cyclops?

- 1: D. Latum
- 2: D. Medinensis
- 3: W. Bancrofti
- 4: S. Mansoni

525:- A case of giardiasis presents with -

- 1: Nausea and vomiting
- 2: Abdominal pain
- 3: Steatorrhea and flatulence
- 4: All of the above

526:- Tumbling motility is seen in:

- 1: Yersinia

- 2: Listeria
- 3: Proteus
- 4: Pseudomonas aeruginosa

527:- In which of the following parasitic infection, urine sample examination can be of diagnostic help?

- 1: Schistosomia hematobium
- 2: Schistosomia japonicum
- 3: Strongyloides
- 4: Enterobius

528:- Neuropathogenic amoeba are -

- 1: Acanthamoeba
- 2: Ent. Coli
- 3: Nagelaria
- 4: Ent. Histolytica

529:- A child from Bihar comes with fever. Blood examination shows sheathed microfilaria with 2 nuclei in tail tip. The diagnosis is

- 1: B. malayi
- 2: W. bancrofti
- 3: Loa loa
- 4: Oncocerca volvulus

530:- Flame cells are found in?

- 1: Excretory poion of trematodes
- 2: Excretory poion of nematodes

3: Excretory poion of amoeba

4: Excretory poion of protozoa

531:- Tachyzoites are seen in:

1: Toxoplasma

2: Toxocara

3: Pulmonary eosinophilia

4: Ascaris

532:- HIV patient presented with diarrhea. On stool examination, following acid fast organisms was seen. What is the drug of choice in this patient

1: Nitazoxanide

2: Primaquine

3: Niclosamide

4: TMP-SMX

533:- In malaria the Shuffner&s dots are due to-

1: The integrated pas of the parasite

2: The intracellular space not occupied by parasite

3: The pigment released from breakdown of hemoglobin

4: The gametocyte

534:- A 8 years old child is precenting with perianal itching. Perianal scrabbing/swab is showing following bile non-stained eggs. The causative parasite is-

1: Ascaris

2: Strongyloides

3: Enterobius

4: Trichoris

535:- All of the following amoebae live in the large intestine except -

1: E. Coli

2: E. Nana

3: E. Gingivalis

4: I.butshii

536:- Intermediate host of Toxoplasma gondi is?

1: Cat

2: Human

3: Sheep

4: Fish

537:- Cerebral malaria is caused by plasmodium -

1: Falciparum

2: Ovale

3: Malariae

4: Vivax

538:- Cysticercosis is caused by:

1: T. Solium

2: T. Saginata

3: A. duodenale

4: E. granulosus

539:- The most distinctive feature of pathogenic *E. histolytica* on fresh stool examination is:

- 1: Presence of active pseudopodia
- 2: Erythrophagocytosis
- 3: Presence of intracytoplasmic vacuole
- 4: Presence of two nucleoli

540:- Skin penetration not seen in -

- 1: *Taenia saginata*
- 2: *Nectator americanus*
- 3: *Ankylostoma duodenale*
- 4: *Strongyloides stercoralis*

541:- Crab is the intermediate host for -

- 1: *Clonorchis sinensis*
- 2: *Paragonimus westermani*
- 3: *Fasciola hepatica*
- 4: *Schistosoma hematobium*

542:- Which of the following produces bile stained eggs?

- 1: *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- 2: *Ascaris*
- 3: *Enterobius vermicularis*
- 4: *Necator americanus*

543:- Significant titres of IHA is seen in all types of amoebiasis except-

- 1: Acute amoebic dysentery

2: Brain abscess

3: Liver abscess

4: Cyst passers

544:- 24 Year old AIDS patient develops chronic abdominal pain, low grade fever, diarrhoea, malabsorption. Oocysts demonstrated in stool. Likely cause of his diarrhoea is -

1: *E. histolytica*

2: *G. Lamblia*

3: Microsporidia

4: *Isospora belli*

545:- The *Entamoeba* species that is morphologically identical to *E. histolytica* is:

1: *E. coli*

2: *E. dispar*

3: *E. hartmanni*

4: *E. gingivaiis*

546:- Senescent RBC's are mainly attacked in:

1: Vivax malaria

2: Ovale malaria

3: Falciparum malaria

4: Quartan malaria

547:- Anchovy sauce-like material is associated with:

1: Amoebic colitis

2: Amoebiasis cutis

3: Amoebic liver abscess

4: Pulmonary amoebiasis

548:- Amebic abscess is caused by -

1: Staph. Aureus

2: Entamoeba histolytica

3: Influenza

4: Echinococcus granulosus

549:- True about Toxoplasma gondii is, it is carried by -

1: Cats

2: Dogs

3: Rats

4: Cow

550:- Commonest site of extraintestinal amoebiasis is -

1: Brain

2: Liver

3: Spleen

4: Lungs

551:- Visceral larva migrans is associated with -

1: Strongyloids stercoralis

2: Ankylostoma braziliense

3: Toxocara canis

4: Visceral leishmaniasis

552:- Liver is the target organ for -

- 1: Fasciola buski
- 2: Paragonimus westermani
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: Schistosoma Haematobium

553:- Two hosts are required in -

- 1: T. solium
- 2: E. Histolytica
- 3: T. saginata
- 4: Giardia

554:- In formal ether concentration technique, which layer contain parasites -

- 1: Ether
- 2: Fecal debris
- 3: Formal water
- 4: Sediment

555:- Vector for transmission of Kala-azar is

- 1: Sandfly
- 2: Reduvid bug
- 3: Tsetse fly
- 4: Louse

556:- Primary amoebic encephalitis is caused by:

- 1: Nageliera fowleri
- 2: Acanthameba spp.
- 3: Entamoeba hartmanni
- 4: Balmuthia mandrillaris

557:- A 35 years old man presented with dry cough and rusty coloured sputum; He has history of eating in chinese restaurant very often with consumption of crabs often; What is the probable causative agent in this condition

- 1: Diphylobothrium latum
- 2: Pneumocystis jirovecii
- 3: Paragonimus westermani
- 4: Strongyloides stercoralis

558:- A female patient with signs of meningitis and CSF showing gram positive cocobacilli, which is showing characteristic tumbling motility. Diagnosis is -

- 1: Listeria
- 2: Meningococcus
- 3: H.influenzae
- 4: Pneumococcus

559:- Winter bottom sign in sleeping sickness caused by T. brucei Gambiense refers to:

- 1: Unilateral conjunctivitis
- 2: Posterior cervical lymphadenopathy
- 3: Narcolepsy
- 4: Transient erythema

560:- Which of the following acts as intermediate host of malaria parasite?

- 1: Culex
- 2: Female anopheles
- 3: Thromboculid mite
- 4: Human

561:- Pear-shaped trophozoite with undulating membrane is characteristic features of

- 1: Trichomonas Vaginalis
- 2: Giardia - Iambiia
- 3: African trypanosomiasis
- 4: Enteromonas hominis

562:- All of the following infections due to nematodes result from ingestion of infective eggs except-

- 1: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 2: Enterobius vermicularis
- 3: Strongyliodes stercoralis
- 4: Trichuris trichura

563:- The following are true of kala-azar except-

- 1: Persistent hypergammaglobulinemia
- 2: Pancytopenia
- 3: Cancrum oris can occur
- 4: Full treatment prevents post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis

564:- Amoebiasis is transmitted by all except -

- 1: Cockroach

2: Faeco-oral

3: Veical transmission

4: Oro-rectal

565:- Congenital toxoplasmosis - False is -

1: Diagnosed by detection of IgM in cord blood

2: IgA is more sensitive than IgM for dtection

3: Dye test is gold standard for IgG

4: Avidity testing must be done to differentiate between IgA & IgM

566:- Chandlers Index is used in epidemiological studies of

1: Round worms

2: Hookworms

3: Guinea worms

4: Sand fly

567:- A patient who presents to the hospital with severe headaches develops convulsions and dies. At autopsy the brain grossly has a "Swiss cheese" appearance due to the presence of numerous small cysts containing milky fluid. Microscopically, a scolex with hooklets is found within one of these cysts. What is the causative agent for this disease?

1: Taenia saginata

2: Taenia solium

3: Diphyllbothrium latum

4: Echinococcus granulosa

568:- Digestion in intestinal mucosa is inhibited by:

1: V. cholerae

2: G. lamblia

3: Enterokinase

4: S. haematobium

569:- Microfilariae of the following parasites are found in blood except -

1: Brugia malayi

2: Loa Loa

3: Onchocerca volvulus

4: Wuchereria bancrofti

570:- The following tests help in laboratory diagnosis of Kala-azar except-

1: Bone marrow examination

2: Immobilisation test

3: Blood smear examination

4: Aldehyde test

571:- A company executive , who travels world wide, presents with upper abdominal mass and +ve casoni's test. The organism is -

1: Echinococcus

2: Entamoeba histolytica

3: Hepatitis

4: Ascariasis

572:- Definitive host for Guinea worm is -

1: Man

2: Cyclops

3: Snail

4: Cyclops and man

573:- All of the following have operculated eggs except

1: Clonorchis sinensis

2: Diphyllbothrium latum

3: Hymenolepis dimunita

4: Fasciola hepatica

574:- Man is a definitive host of which parasite -

1: Malaria

2: Filaria

3: Measles

4: Tapeworm

575:- Cyclops are intermediate hosts for -

1: Kala azar

2: Schistosomiasis

3: Dracunculus medinensis

4: Teniasis

576:- Human infection with the beef tapeworm, Taenia saginata, usually is less serious than infection with the pork tapeworm, T. solium, because

1: Acute intestinal stoppage is less common in beef tapeworm infection

2: Larval invasion does not occur in beef tapeworm infection

3: Toxic by-products are not given off by the adult beef tapeworm

4: The adult beef tapeworms are smaller

577-: A 4 year old child presents with acute watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Stool microscopy reveals trophozoites with falling leaf motility. The etiological agent is?

- 1: Entamoeba histolytica
- 2: Giardia lamblia
- 3: Trichomonas tenax
- 4: Balantidium coli

578-: A male patient in a tropical environment has eosinophilia during acute inflammatory episodes of his illness, but this is not considered to be the definitive diagnostic feature to determine what is causing his disease. Transmission of human parasites may occur via ingestion of contaminated food, water, snails, a variety of insects, and possibly even through pets or rat ectoparasites. Which of the following requires a mosquito for transmission?

- 1: Babesiosis
- 2: Bancroftian filariasis
- 3: Dog tapeworm
- 4: Guinea worm

579-: Painless terminal hematuria is seen as one of the manifestations in the infection caused by -

- 1: Schistosoma japonicum
- 2: Schistosoma mansoni
- 3: Schistosoma haematobium
- 4: Plasmodium falciparum

580-: Genital filariasis is caused by

- 1: Wuchereria bancrofti

2: Onchocerca volvulus

3: Brugia malayi

4: Loa loa

581:- Eggs seen in sputum and stools-

1: Paragonimus

2: Fasciola

3: Clonorchis

4: P. carini

582:- Infection with colitis is caused by -

1: Enterobius vermicularis

2: Trichuris trichura

3: Strongyloides

4: Clonorchis

583:- Multilocular hydatid cysts are caused by:

1: E. granulosus

2: E. multilocularis

3: Clonorchis sinensis

4: Paragonimus westermani

584:- Which of the following infection predispose to cancer?

1: Schistosomiasis

2: Taenia solium

3: Taenia saginata

4: Strongyloides

585:- Larval form of Taenia solium is seen in:

1: Pig

2: Cattle

3: Dog

4: Cat

586:- Trusell and Johnson's medium is used for the cultivation of

1: Giardia

2: Leishmania

3: Trichomonas

4: Chilomastix

587:- A 4-year-old child presents with acute watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Stool microscopy reveals trophozoites with falling leaf motility. The etiological agent is -

1: Entamoeba histolytica

2: Giardia lamblia

3: Trichomonas tenax

4: Balantidium coli

588:- A patient is diagnosed with malaria had fever periodicity of 72 hours. Organism implicated is

1: P.falciparum

2: P.vivax

3: P.ovale

4: P.malariae

589:- Which of the following is true regarding transmission of Toxoplasma?

- 1: Vertical
- 2: Ingestion of uncooked cyst
- 3: Organ transplantation
- 4: All of the above

590:- Parasitic Encephalitis is caused by -

- 1: Naegleria
- 2: Acanthamoeba
- 3: Balamuthia
- 4: Gnathostoma

591:- Which of the following is true about giardia -

- 1: CFT is diagnostic
- 2: Trophozoites and cysts are seen in man
- 3: Lives in lower intestine
- 4: Invades normal mucosa

592:- The organism most commonly causing genital filariasis in most part of Bihar and eastern U.P is -

- 1: Wuchereria bancrofti
- 2: Brugia malayi
- 3: Onchocerca volvulus
- 4: Dirofilaria

593:- Stain with parasite having charcot-laden crystals but no pus cells -

- 1: Giardia
- 2: Tenia
- 3: E. Histolytica
- 4: Trichomonas

594:- A child from Bihar was brought to OPD with fever. On blood examination, sheathed microfilaria with two nuclei in tail tip is seen . The diagnosis is:

- 1: B.malayi
- 2: W.bancrofti
- 3: Loa loa
- 4: Oncoerca volvulus

595:- True about Giardia is -

- 1: May cause traveller's diarrhea
- 2: Giardia inhabits mainly ileum
- 3: Trophozoites are infective to man
- 4: None of the above

596:- The pathogenicity of E. histolytica is indicated by -

- 1: Zymodeme pattern
- 2: Size
- 3: Nuclear pattern
- 4: ELISA test

597:- A person having diarrhea of six month duration. Acid fast organism of size 10 micron are found in stool. Most likely cause is:

1: Cryptosporidium

2: Isospora

3: Cyclospora

4: Giardia

598:- Megaloblastic anaemia is caused by -

1: Diphylobothrium latum

2: Schistosoma hematobium

3: Echinococcus granulosus

4: Taenia solium

599:- P.F causes -

1: Thrombocytopenia

2: DIC

3: Hemolysis

4: Haematemesis

600:- Which of the following worm is shown in the specimen?

1: Ascariasis lumbricoides

2: Trichinella

3: Wuchereria bancrofti

4: Trichuriasis

601:- Strawberry vagina and PH > 4.5 of vagina is seen in:

1: E. histolytica

2: Giardia

3: Trichomonas

4: Toxoplasma

602:- Dracunculosis infection occurs through -

1: Ingestion of water containing cyclops

2: Ingestion of water containing the parasite

3: Ingestion of fish

4: Penetration of skin

603:- All can cause pulmonary eosinophilia except-

1: Necator americanus

2: Trichinella spiralis

3: Ankylostoma duodenale

4: Ascaris lumbricoides

604:- Winter bottoms sign in sleeping sickness refers to -

1: Unilateral conjunctivitis

2: Posterior cervical lymphadenopathy

3: Narcolepsy

4: Transient erythema

605:- Casoni's test is positive in

1: Echinococcus

2: Enterobius

3: Taenia solium

4: Taenia saginata

606:- Which of the following does not cause biliary tract obstruction ?

- 1: Ascaris lumbricoides
- 2: Ankylostoma duodenale
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: Fasciola hepatica

607:- Which of the following is acid fast:

- 1: Oocyst of Cryptosporidium
- 2: Cyst of entamoeba
- 3: Hydatid disease cyst
- 4: Cysticercus cyst

608:- Microcytic hypochromic anemia found in infestation of -

- 1: Ancylostoma
- 2: Ascaris
- 3: Necator
- 4: Diphyllbothrium

609:- Dragon or serpent worm is:

- 1: Enterobius
- 2: Trichuris
- 3: Dracunculus
- 4: T. Solium

610:- Relapse is seen in which malaria?1. P. vivax2. P. falciparum3. P. malariae4. P. ovale

1: 1 and 2

2: 2 and 3

3: 3 and 4

4: 1 and 4

611:- All are routes of transmission of Toxoplasma except

1: Blood transfusion

2: Feces

3: Urine

4: Transplacental

612:- Which is non-lymphatic filariasis?

1: Loa loa

2: Wuchereria bancrofti

3: Brugia malayi

4: Brugia timori

613:- Abdominal pain, fat malabsorption and frothy stools suggests of

1: Amoebiasis

2: Bacillary dysentery

3: Giardiasis

4: Pancreatic enzyme deficiency

614:- The rk39 antigen is used in the diagnosis of:

1: Tuberculosis

2: Trypanosomiasis

3: Toxoplasmosis

4: Kala azar

615:- Which of the following is seen encysted in skeletal muscle of human

1: T spiralis

2: E histolytica

3: leishmania

4: T gondii

616:- Which of the following best describes lice?

1: They have wings

2: They cause tissue edema

3: They transmit epidemic typhus, relapsing fever, and trench fever

4: Pediculus humanus is the only species of louse

617:- River blindness is caused by?

1: Onchocerca volvulus

2: Loa loa

3: Wuchereria bancrofti

4: All of the above

618:- Leaf like helminths are also called:

1: Flukes

2: Roundworms

3: Tapeworms

4: Cestodes

619:- Intermediate hosts for toxoplasma are all except-

- 1: Human
- 2: Sheep
- 3: Cat
- 4: Pig

620:- A patient with 8 cm x 8 cm abscess in right lobe of liver was treated with aspiration multiple times (3 times) and with systemic amebicide. Now cavity is remaining in right lobe of liver but there is nothing in the cavity. Seven days course of luminal amebicides is given. How will you follow up?

- 1: Stool examination only
- 2: USG weekly for 1 month followed by monthly USG till 1 year
- 3: USG weekly for 3 months followed by CT scan at 3 months.
- 4: USG or CT scan monthly and stool examination weekly

621:- A 20 years female has hepatosplenomegaly, fever, pallor and generalized lymphadenopathy. Lab test useful for diagnosis is/are -

- 1: ESR
- 2: Electrophoresis
- 3: ELISA
- 4: Routine haemogram

622:- Lung cysts are caused by which parasite -

- 1: Ascaris
- 2: Toxocara
- 3: Trypanosoma
- 4: Echinococcus

623:- Which is false about Wuchereria bancrofti -

- 1: Causes filariasis
- 2: Body is long and slender
- 3: Terminal nuclei absent
- 4: Man and anopheles are host

624:- True about trematodes -

- 1: Two host required
- 2: Segmented
- 3: Anus present
- 4: Body cavity present

625:- 114.The following Peripheral Smear shows presence of?

- 1: Gametocyte
- 2: Sporozoite
- 3: Merozoite
- 4: Schistocyte

626:- A 30yr old patient presented with features of acute meningoencephalitis in the casualty. His CSF on wet mount microscopy revealed motile unicellular microorganism. The most likely organism is -

- 1: Naegleria fowleri
- 2: Acanthamoeba castellani
- 3: E. histolytica
- 4: Ent. Coli

627:- Ancylostoma enters the human body by -

- 1: Ingestion
- 2: Inhalation
- 3: Penetration of skin
- 4: Inoculation

628:- Banana shaped gametocytes in peripheral smear are seen in infection with:

- 1: Plasmodium vivax
- 2: Plasmodium malaria
- 3: Plasmodium falciparum
- 4: Plasmodium ovale

629:- Rice grains appearance with passage of proglottids in stool is seen in

- 1: Taenia solium
- 2: Taenia saginata
- 3: D. latum
- 4: H. nana

630:- Most fatal amoebic encephalitis is caused by -

- 1: E.histolytica
- 2: Naeglaria
- 3: E.dispar
- 4: Acanthamoeba

631:- Which of the following parasite does not enter into the body by skin penetration -

- 1: Dracunculus

2: Necator americanus

3: Ancylostoma duodenale

4: Strongyloides

632:- Primary amoebic meningitis caused by -

1: Naegleri fowleri

2: E.histolytica

3: E.coli

4: B.coli

633:- Regarding cutaneous amoebiasis, which is not true?

1: It is a spreading necrotizing inflammation of the skin and cutaneous tissue

2: Rapid improvement with anti-amoebic treatment occurs

3: Can occur in the perianal region

4: The infection reaches the skin through the blood stream

634:- Shortest incubation period in malaria -

1: P. vivax

2: P. falciparum

3: P. malariae

4: P. ovale

635:- Not seen in the peripheral smear in Plasmodium falciparum infection -

1: Acrocolp

2: Maurer's dots

3: Shuffner's dots

4: Schizonts

636:- Which of the following is detected by the antigen detection test used for the diagnosis of *P. Falciparum* malaria

- 1: Circum-sporozoite protein
- 2: Merozoite surface antigen
- 3: Histidine-Rich-Protein I (HRP-I)
- 4: Histidine-Rich-Protein II (HRP-II)

637:- *Wucheria bancrofti*, true is -

- 1: Unsheathed
- 2: Tail tip free from nuclei
- 3: Non-periodic
- 4: All

638:- The pathogenicity of *E. histolytica* is indicated by:

- 1: Zymodeme pattern
- 2: Size
- 3: Nuclear pattern
- 4: ELISA test

639:- Hydrocele & edema in foot occur in:

- 1: *W. Bancrofti*
- 2: *B. Malayl*
- 3: *B. Timori*
- 4: *Oncocerca volulus*

640:- The protozoan causing dysenteric symptoms:

- 1: Balantidium coli
- 2: Entamoeba coli
- 3: Giardia
- 4: Trichomonas

641:- A butcher, who is fond of eating raw hamburger, develops chorioretinitis; a Sabin-Feldman dye test is positive. This patient is most likely infected with

- 1: Trichinosis
- 2: Schistosomiasis
- 3: Toxoplasmosis
- 4: Visceral larva migrans

642:- A 35 year old captain in the army has been plagued by a painful, erosive lesion near his ear lobe since his return from operation dese storm several years ago. Punch biopsy of the leading edge of the erosion reveals macrophages distended with oval amastigotes. How was this infection acquired?

- 1: Contact with contaminated drinking water
- 2: Bite of infected anopheles mosquito
- 3: Bite of infected reduviid bug
- 4: Bite of sandfly

643:- Larva of which of the following is seen in feces

- 1: Strongyloides stercoralis
- 2: Taenia solium
- 3: Taenia saginatum
- 4: Hymenolepis nana

644:- A 30-year old patient presented with features of acute meningoencephalitis in the casualty. His CSF on wet mount microscopy revealed motile unicellular microorganisms. The most likely organism is -

- 1: Naegleria fowleri
- 2: Acanthamoeba castellani
- 3: Entamoeba histolytica
- 4: Trypanosoma cruzi

645:- All are inhabitants of Liver except -

- 1: F. Hepatica
- 2: F. Buski
- 3: Clonorchis sinensis
- 4: Opisthorchis felinus

646:- Highest incidence of anemia in the tropics is due to -

- 1: Hookworm
- 2: Thread worm
- 3: Ascaris
- 4: Guinea worm

647:- The most commonly affected tissues in neurocysticercosis is -

- 1: Brain
- 2: Eye
- 3: Muscles
- 4: Liver

648:- What is the intermediate host of the organism shown here?

- 1: Snail
- 2: Cyclops
- 3: Pig
- 4: Mosquito

649:- River blindness is caused by -

- 1: Onchocerca
- 2: Loa loa
- 3: Ascaris
- 4: B. Malayi

650:- Cat is an agent for transmission of the following disease of man -

- 1: Isospora hominis
- 2: Fasciola hepatica
- 3: Toxoplasma gondii
- 4: Chilomastix mensili

651:- Obligate intracellular parasite among the following is

- 1: Naegleria fowleri
- 2: Acanthamoeba
- 3: Toxoplasma
- 4: Balamuthia

652:- Larval form of which parasite resides in muscle -

- 1: Taenia saginata

- 2: Echinococcus
- 3: Trichuris
- 4: All of the above

653-: Cerebral malaria most commonly attends infection with which of the following

- 1: Plasmodium malariae
- 2: Plasmodium vivax
- 3: Plasmodium falciparum
- 4: Plasmodium ovale

654-: Which of the following may cause biliary obstruction -

- 1: Ancylostoma
- 2: Entrobium
- 3: Strongyloides
- 4: Clonorchis

655-: Scabies is caused by a small mite that burrows into the skin. The disease is best described by which one of the following statements?

- 1: It is caused by a species of Sarcoptes
- 2: Secondary bacterial infection is rare
- 3: It is synonymous with Kawasaki's syndrome
- 4: It is best diagnosed by biopsy of the inflammatory region around the mite bite

656-: Clonorchis sinensis is-

- 1: Tapeworm
- 2: Roundworm

3: Threadworm

4: Fluke

Answers

Question No	Answer Option	Answer
1	2	E. multilocularis
2	1	Tick
3	1	Meta-zoonoses
4	3	P. malariae
5	2	Trypanosoma cruzi
6	3	Paragonimus westermani
7	4	Giardia
8	1	Onchocerca
9	1	Malaria
10	3	Clonorchis sinensis
11	2	F. Buski
12	1	Jejunum
13	1	Pl vivax
14	3	Tapeworm
15	3	Except in infections with very high parasitemia, only ring forms of early trophozoites and the gametocytes are seen in the peripheral blood.
16	3	Cyclospora
17	2	P. falciparum infects young RBC's only
18	3	Cardiac abnormalities
19	3	Pl malaria
20	1	S. haematobium
21	2	Echinococcus granulosus

22	3	E. histolytica
23	2	Mycoplasma
24	1	Protozoa
25	2	Paragonimus westermanii
26	1	Giardiasis
27	2	Splenic Vein
28	1	Dog
29	1	Reduvid bug
30	1	Balantidium coli
31	1	Babesia microti
32	2	Accole forms are seen
33	2	B.Coli
34	4	Four
35	1	Schizont
36	3	Pl. Vivax
37	4	Diphyllobothrium Latum
38	1	Malaria
39	4	All of the above
40	2	Amoebic dysentery
41	2	Trophozoites in the pus
42	1	Common variable immunodeficiency
43	2	NNN
44	1	Stongyloides
45	4	None of these
46	2	Clonorchis sinensis

47	4	Quaan
48	2	Trichuris trichiura
49	1	Cat
50	4	Full treatment prevents PKDL
51	3	Paragonimus with 2 layers
52	1	One host
53	3	Schistosoma haematobium
54	2	NNN
55	2	NNN
56	1	P. falciparum
57	3	Ileum and jejunum
58	2	Ankylostoma duodenale
59	1	Leishmania donovani
60	1	Unfeilized egg of ascaris
61	1	Kala azar
62	1	Naegleria
63	3	Schistosoma hematobium infection is acquired through metacercaria ingestion
64	1	Normal saline
65	3	Veical transmission
66	2	Loa loa
67	2	T. Solium
68	2	IgM Abs against toxoplasmosis in the fetus
69	2	Clonorchis sinensis
70	2	RBC size is more in P. vivax

71	4	Cysticercosis
72	3	Leishmania donovani
73	3	Occult filariasis
74	1	Trypanosoma cruzi
75	3	Filariasis
76	4	All the above
77	4	Mycoplasma
78	1	Metronidazole
79	3	Ronal Ross
80	1	Trichuris trichura
81	4	Chaga's disease
82	1	Leishmania braziliensis
83	1	Trichinella
84	1	Clonorchis sinensis
85	1	S.hematobium
86	3	Endocyst
87	3	Pl. vivax
88	1	Sporozoite
89	4	Opisthorcis viverni
90	1	Common variable immunodeficiency
91	4	P. Ovale
92	1	T. solium
93	1	Dog
94	2	Multiple ring-Falciparum
95	4	Ingestion of food contaminated with the eggs

96	3	Toxoplasmosis
97	1	Chagas disease
98	1	Schistosoma haematobium
99	3	Cats, human
100	4	Hymenolepis nana
101	1	T. Trichomonas
102	2	Toxoplasmosis
103	1	Trypanosoma brucei
104	2	Respiratory symptoms
105	3	Usually invades liver
106	2	E. multilocularis
107	1	Lung
108	2	Thin smear is better to identify species
109	1	The potential for Toxoplasma infection is widespread and the disease is mild and self-limiting
110	2	Egg
111	2	Hymenolepis nana
112	1	Chaga's disease
113	1	Plasmodium vivax
114	2	Ileocecal plexus
115	2	Ascaris lumbricoides
116	2	Strongyloides stercoralis
117	1	Ascaris
118	1	Casoni's test
119	4	All of the above

120	2	Gametocytes
121	1	Spleen
122	4	A mixed infection with two plasmodium species
123	1	Leishmania
124	1	Trypanosoma cruzi
125	2	M.hominis
126	2	P.falciparum
127	2	Chorioretinitis
128	1	Trichuris trichura
129	3	Hydatidosis
130	2	Diagnosis is by demonstration of trophozoite in CSF
131	3	Muscle
132	4	Female anopheles mosquito
133	3	Sporozoite
134	3	Rhabditiform larva
135	3	Formalin
136	1	L-braziliensis
137	4	All of the above
138	3	Hydatidosis
139	3	Dracunculus medinensis
140	2	It is a protozoa
141	4	P. malariae
142	2	Plasma
143	2	Trichinella spiralis
144	3	Spores > 100 micro meters

145	3	Toxoplasmosis is usually symptomatic in immunocompetent person
146	4	Enterobius
147	3	Enterobius vermicularis
148	2	Intermediate host
149	1	Sporozoite
150	1	Trichinella spiralis
151	2	Paragonimus
152	3	The number of gametocytes increases in blood with tyme
153	2	Giardialamblia
154	3	Syphilis
155	1	Trypanosome
156	1	An adult worm passed during a bowel movement
157	1	Sporozoites transmit it
158	1	W. Bancrofti
159	4	Emerobius vermicularis
160	2	Toxoplasma
161	1	Loa loa
162	2	Onchocerca volvulus
163	1	Ancylostoma duodenale
164	4	Enterobius vermicularis
165	1	Amoebic dysentery
166	3	Schistosoma
167	3	Cryptosporidium oocyst
168	2	Schisostoma hematobium

169	3	Multiple infection of erythrocytes are seen
170	3	Acanthamoeba
171	2	It is one of the common opportunistic infection in AIDS
172	2	Amoebiasis
173	2	Humoral immunity plays dominant role
174	4	All of the above
175	2	Early adenolymphagitis stage
176	1	Zygodeme pattern
177	3	Gametocytes
178	3	Taenia solium
179	2	Gametocytes to sporozoite
180	4	Clonorchis sinensis
181	4	Fresh water fish
182	3	Paromomycin
183	2	Trichuris trichiura
184	3	Merozoites
185	3	Ancylostoma braziliense
186	3	Paragonimus westermanii
187	2	Amoebiasis
188	1	Cattle
189	2	Iodamoeba
190	1	Clonorchis sinensis
191	1	Cysticercus
192	1	Echinococcus multilocularis
193	1	Tsetse fly

194	1	<i>S. hematobium</i>
195	1	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>
196	4	Urinary bladder cancer
197	3	Characteristic tumbling motility at 37degC
198	1	Has man as its intermediate host
199	1	<i>Ascaris</i>
200	4	Xenic culture
201	4	<i>Ancylostoma</i>
202	1	Filarial worm
203	1	<i>Cysticercus</i>
204	1	<i>Ankylostoma duodenale</i>
205	2	Flask shaped ulcer
206	4	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>
207	1	<i>Naegleri fowleri</i>
208	3	Protozoa
209	1	<i>Ancylostoma braziliense</i>
210	2	Gametocytes to sporozoites
211	4	Banana shaped gametocyte - <i>Ovale</i>
212	3	<i>Trichuris trichura</i>
213	3	Trematodes
214	2	<i>Taenia solium</i>
215	2	The cyst form of the life cycle is the most common method of transmission
216	1	<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>
217	2	<i>P falciparum</i>

218	3	Plasmodium vivax
219	2	Babesiosis
220	4	Sporozoite
221	1	Oocyst in freshly passed cat's faeces is infective
222	2	Melioidosis
223	1	Onchocerca
224	1	Cyst are 8 nucleated
225	4	All of the above
226	1	Giardia lamblia
227	3	Loa Loa
228	2	D. Medinensis
229	1	E. vermicularis
230	2	Intravenous metronidazole
231	3	Non-nutrient agar with E. coli
232	2	Liver
233	4	Ketoconazole
234	1	Spiramycin
235	3	Relapses
236	4	P. malariae
237	1	Balantidium coli
238	1	Hydatid cyst
239	1	Peroxidase
240	2	Tenia solium
241	1	Chandler's index
242	1	Ankylostoma braziliensis

243	3	Relapse seen in <i>P. Falciparum</i>
244	1	In which sexual multiplication takes place
245	1	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>
246	1	<i>E.vermicularis</i>
247	3	Non Nutrient agar with <i>E. coli</i>
248	1	Duodenum and jejunum
249	1	Splenomegally
250	2	Irritation and pruritus of perianal area
251	2	<i>E. Multilocularis</i>
252	1	<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>
253	2	Due to ingestion of oocyst from cat's faeces
254	1	Man
255	3	Toxoplasmosis
256	2	Toxoplasmosis
257	4	5-6 weeks
258	4	Dwarf Tapeworm
259	4	Trophozoite
260	4	Bronchoalveolar lavage
261	4	<i>Nector americans</i>
262	1	<i>B. Malayi</i>
263	2	Diagnosis is done by demonstration of trophozoites in CSF
264	2	Amoebiasis
265	1	Trypanosome
266	1	Malaria

267	1	Loa loa
268	2	E multilocularis
269	2	Prevalance of parasite
270	1	Echinococcus
271	2	Unlike T. saginata, T. solium produces neurocysticercosis, which results in serious lesions in humans because of toxic byproducts formed
272	2	Diagnosis is by demonstration of trophozoite in CSF
273	4	Diphyllobothrium latum
274	4	Entamoeba histolytica
275	4	0.15-0.25 ml/day
276	1	Aspergillosis
277	4	Even with the best treatment, the infection may be unrelenting
278	1	Wuchereria bancrofti
279	2	Respiratory tract
280	3	Mechanical
281	2	Toxoplasma
282	2	IgM antibodies againts Toxoplasma in the foetus
283	3	Hemoglobin
284	2	Fetal hemoglobin binds 2,3-BPG with fewer ionic bonds than the adult form.
285	4	20%
286	1	Ingestion of food contaminated with the egg of larva
287	3	Quadra nucleate
288	1	NNN medium
289	3	Laveran

290	1	Kala Azar
291	2	Toxoplasmosis
292	1	E. Vermicularis
293	3	Yellow fever
294	2	Plasmodium falciparum
295	2	Ascaris lumbricoides
296	4	12 weeks
297	2	Nuclear membrane with chromatin
298	2	Trichuris trichiura
299	2	RES (reticulo-endothelial cells)
300	2	Schistosoma mansoni
301	1	Echinococcus
302	1	Sporozoite
303	1	Cysticercus
304	2	E. Coli
305	1	Paragonimus
306	3	Trichuris trichiura
307	1	Plasmodium falciparum
308	4	None
309	2	Benznidazole
310	4	Pl. falciparum
311	2	Babesia microti
312	4	Visceral leishmaniasis
313	1	Strongyloides
314	3	Plasmodium falciparum

315	3	S. mansoni
316	4	Strongyloides
317	1	Gardenella vaginalis
318	4	Schistosoma japonicum
319	3	Tremalodes
320	2	Loa Loa
321	1	Calymmatobacterium granulomatosis
322	2	Balantidium coli
323	1	Malaria
324	3	Strongyloides fuelleborni
325	2	Cyclospora
326	2	1,3,2,4
327	3	P falciparum
328	2	Trichomonas vaginalis
329	2	1,3,2,4
330	2	Onchocerca volvulus
331	1	Ankylostoma caninum
332	3	Hymenolepsis nana
333	1	Falciparum
334	3	Splenomegaly
335	2	IgM nonreactive, IgG reactive (low titer)
336	3	Cat
337	4	Pig
338	3	Sand fly
339	3	Dracunculus

340	1	Paragoniomus
341	2	Clonorchis infestation
342	1	Only cyst is infective
343	4	Ingested RBC
344	2	Intravenous metronidazole
345	3	Hymenolepis nana
346	4	More severe in 3rd trimester in pregnancy
347	1	Commonest sites are meninges and cerebral ventricle
348	1	Adult worm in stool
349	4	Leishmaniasis
350	3	A low iron content in the diet predisposes to invasive amoebiasis
351	1	Toxoplasma gondii
352	2	Acanthamoeba
353	4	Man
354	3	Mycoplasma
355	1	Enterotest
356	1	Isoenzyme pattern
357	2	Strongyloides
358	1	Segmentation absent
359	4	Bluish staining of trophozoites indicates a positive test
360	1	Tsetse fly
361	4	Chloroquine
362	1	P. Vivax
363	4	Hydroxychloroquine

364	4	Toxoplasmosis
365	3	Necator americanus
366	4	Neurocysticercosis.
367	3	Penetration of skin
368	2	Clonorchis sinensis
369	2	Produces Non bile stained egg
370	1	Gnathostoma spinigerum
371	1	Leishmania donovani
372	3	Unfeilized egg of Ascaris
373	2	Leishmania
374	1	Oocyst
375	2	Clonorchis
376	1	Kala-azar
377	1	Trichuris trichura
378	1	P. falciparum
379	1	Schizont
380	2	Filariasis
381	1	Man
382	1	Giardia lamblia
383	3	Isospora
384	3	L. donovani
385	1	Taenia Solium
386	2	Dog
387	2	Occult filariasis
388	3	Spores >100 mico meters

389	1	W. Bancrofti
390	3	Non-nutrient agar with E. Coli
391	2	Anchorage with its anterior poion
392	3	Sporozoite
393	3	P. vivax causes enlargement of affected RBC
394	4	Chromatid bars seen
395	2	Onchocerca volvulus
396	4	The infection reaches the skin through the blood stream
397	2	Babesia microti
398	1	Trichinella
399	4	Refractile nucleus
400	3	Hydatoidosis
401	3	Falciparum malaria
402	2	Trichinella spiralis
403	3	Strongyloides stercoralis
404	3	Is the only protozoan parasite found in the lumen of small intestine
405	1	b-hemolysin
406	4	Sediment
407	3	Blastomyces
408	3	Penetration of skin
409	4	Trichomonas vaginalis
410	1	Strongyloides stercoralis
411	1	Filariasis
412	4	Onchocersiasis

413	1	Babesiosis
414	2	Accole forms are seen
415	3	Cyclops
416	3	Plasmodium falciparum
417	3	They can cause peritonitis and liver abscesses
418	2	Plasmodium falciparum
419	2	Gametocytes
420	1	Schizonts
421	1	T. solium
422	3	Trichomonas
423	1	TMP-SMX
424	3	L. mexicana
425	4	Trichuris trichiura
426	4	Microscopy + ELISA
427	3	A low iron content in the diet predispose to invasive amoebiasis
428	3	rk-39
429	2	Loeffers syndrome
430	3	Hemoglobin
431	4	Dog
432	3	Oocyst
433	1	Caused by Babesia microtia
434	1	Echinococcus
435	2	Naegleria
436	1	Strongyloides stercoralis

437	3	Reduviid bug
438	1	Mycoplasma
439	4	Formalin
440	2	Guniea worm
441	2	Giardia lamblia
442	4	Isospora belli
443	2	G lamblia
444	1	Enterobius
445	4	Tick
446	1	Strongyloides
447	1	Acanthamoeba
448	1	Paragonimus westermanii
449	1	Naegleria fowleri
450	1	Ingestion with food
451	3	Trypanosomiasis
452	2	Philip's medium
453	2	Trichinella spiralis
454	2	Tineasolium
455	4	Nuclear structure retains characteristics of trophozite
456	2	IgG Abs are diagnostic in congenital toxoplasmosis
457	1	Toxoplasma
458	1	Size of RBC is enlarged in Vivax infection
459	2	P Falciparum
460	4	Strongloides
461	2	P. vivax has a persistent exoerythrocytic stage

		(hypnozoite).
462	4	Plasmodium falciparum
463	1	Duodenum and Jejunum
464	4	Onchocerca volvulus
465	4	4
466	4	Isospora belli
467	3	Ivermectin 200mcg/kg BW
468	2	N.fowleri
469	2	The tail tip is free from nuclei
470	1	Malaria
471	1	Complement fixation test is diagnostic
472	1	ELISA
473	1	Schizont
474	1	Reduvid bug
475	3	Echinococcus granulosus
476	2	Infection with E. multilocularis
477	2	IgA
478	1	T. solium
479	3	Coagulation
480	2	Cyticercosis
481	1	D. latum
482	1	Cat
483	2	Lung abscess
484	4	Babesia microti
485	2	Diarrhea

486	3	Snails
487	1	Dog
488	2	Trophozoite forms is binucleate
489	4	Full treatment prevents PKDL
490	1	Hypersensitivity to adult worm of Loa-Loa
491	1	Acanthamoeba
492	1	T. solium
493	2	Acanthamoeba
494	1	Requires intermediate host
495	1	Caused by E histolytica
496	3	Antimonials are useful drugs
497	3	Plasmodium
498	3	Microfilaria in blood
499	2	Hydatid disease
500	1	Schistosoma haematobium
501	3	Hymenolepis nana
502	3	Snaile
503	1	Hydatid cyst
504	1	RTS, S/AS01
505	3	Schistosoma haematobium
506	2	Immobilization test
507	1	Stronyloides
508	4	Ancylostoma duodenale
509	3	Isospora
510	4	NOT infective in 3rd trimester in pregnancy

511	1	L. braziliensis
512	2	T solium
513	2	Plasmodium falciparum
514	4	All of the above
515	3	Sheep
516	2	Strongyloides
517	1	Trichuris trichura
518	4	Vitamin A
519	3	Schistosoma mansonia
520	1	Diphyllobothrium latum
521	3	Strongyloids
522	2	Giardiasis
523	2	Erythrophagocytosis
524	2	D. Medinensis
525	4	All of the above
526	2	Listeria
527	1	Schistosomia hematobium
528	1	Acanthamoeba
529	1	B. malayi
530	1	Excretory poion of trematodes
531	1	Toxoplasma
532	1	Nitazoxanide
533	3	The pigment released from breakdown of hemoglobin
534	3	Enterobius
535	3	E. Gingivalis

536	3	Sheep
537	1	Falciparum
538	1	T. Solium
539	2	Erythrophagocytosis
540	1	Taenia saginata
541	2	Paragonimus westermani
542	2	Ascaris
543	4	Cyst passers
544	4	Isospora belli
545	2	E. dispar
546	4	Quartan malaria
547	3	Amoebic liver abscess
548	2	Entamoeba histlytica
549	1	Cats
550	2	Liver
551	3	Toxocara canis
552	3	Clonorchis sinensis
553	1	T. solium
554	4	Sediment
555	1	Sandfly
556	1	Nageleria fowleri
557	3	Paragonimus westermani
558	1	Listeria
559	2	Posterior cervical lymphadenopathy
560	4	Human

561	1	Trichomonas Vaginalis
562	3	Strongyliodes stercoralis
563	4	Full treatment prevents post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis
564	3	Veical transmission
565	4	Avidity testing must be done to differentiate between IgA & IgM
566	2	Hookworms
567	2	Taenia solium
568	2	G. lamblia
569	3	Onchocerca volvulus
570	2	Immobilisation test
571	1	Echinococcus
572	1	Man
573	3	Hymenolepis dimunita
574	2	Filaria
575	3	Dracunculus medinensis
576	2	Larval invasion does not occur in beef tapeworm infection
577	2	Giardia lamblia
578	2	Bancroftian filariasis
579	3	Schistosoma haematobium
580	1	Wuchereria bancrofti
581	1	Paragonomus
582	3	Strongyliodes
583	2	E. multilocularis

584	1	Schistosomiasis
585	1	Pig
586	3	Trichomonas
587	2	Giardia lamblia
588	4	P.malariae
589	4	All of the above
590	1	Naegleria
591	2	Trophozoites and cysts are seen in man
592	1	Wuchereria bancrofti
593	3	E. Histolytica
594	1	B.malayi
595	1	May cause traveller's diarrhea
596	1	Zymodeme pattern
597	3	Cyclospora
598	1	Diphyllobothrium latum
599	1	Thrombocytopenia
600	1	Ascariasis lumbricoides
601	3	Trichomonas
602	1	Ingestion of water containing cyclops
603	2	Trichinella spiralis
604	2	Posterior cervical lymphadenopathy
605	1	Echinococcus
606	2	Ankylostoma duodenale
607	1	Oocyst of Cryptosporidium
608	1	Ancylostoma

609	3	Dracunculus
610	4	1 and 4
611	3	Urine
612	1	Loa loa
613	3	Giardiasis
614	4	Kala azar
615	1	T spiralis
616	3	They transmit epidemic typhus, relapsing fever, and trench fever
617	1	Onchocerca volvulus
618	1	Flukes
619	3	Cat
620	2	USG weekly for 1 month followed by monthly USG till 1 year
621	4	Routine haemogram
622	4	Echinococcus
623	4	Man and anopheles are host
624	1	Two host required
625	1	Gametocyte
626	1	Naegleria fowleri
627	3	Penetration of skin
628	3	Plasmodium falciparum
629	2	Taenia saginata
630	2	Naeglaria
631	1	Dracunculus
632	1	Naegleri fowleri

633	4	The infection reaches the skin through the blood stream
634	2	<i>P. falciparum</i>
635	3	Shuffners dots
636	4	Histidine-Rich-Protein II (HRP-II)
637	2	Tail tip free from nuclei
638	1	Zymodeme pattern
639	1	<i>W. Bancrofti</i>
640	1	<i>Balantidium coli</i>
641	3	Toxoplasmosis
642	4	Bite of sandfly
643	1	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>
644	1	<i>Naegleria fowleri</i>
645	2	<i>F. Buski</i>
646	1	Hookworm
647	1	Brain
648	2	Cyclops
649	1	<i>Onchocerca</i>
650	3	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>
651	3	<i>Toxoplasma</i>
652	4	All of the above
653	3	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>
654	4	<i>Clonorchis</i>
655	1	It is caused by a species of <i>Sarcoptes</i>
656	4	Fluke