



قائمة الاسئلة

الطفيليات الطبية طب التخصص طب بشري - الثالث - درجة هذا الاختبار (60)

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- 1) The intermediate host is that:
 - 1) (A) harboring the larval stage of parasite.
 - 2) (B) harboring the adult stage of parasite.
 - 3) (C) harboring the sexual stage of parasite.
 - 4) (D) harboring the asexual and sexual stage(s) of parasite.
- 2) In the liver of a patient infected with fasciola, abscesses may occur as a result of the following:
 - 1) (A) migration of immature flukes in liver tissue.
 - 2) (B) existence of adult flukes in bile ducts.
 - 3) (C) fasciola eggs trapped in liver parenchyma.
 - 4) (D) effect of proline secreted by adult flukes.
- 3) Spurious fascioliasis is due to:
 - 1) (A) ingestion of adult worm in infected cooked liver.
 - 2) (B) ingestion of adult worm in infected raw liver.
 - 3) (C) ingestion of encysted metacercaria in infected cooked liver.
 - 4) (D) ingestion of encysted metacercaria in contaminated salad.
- 4) Complete penetration of human's intestinal mucosa doesn't occur by the following helminth:
 - 1) (A) Strongyloides.
 - 2) (B) Trichuris.
 - 3) (C) Trichinella.
 - 4) (D) Capillaria.
- 5) The following statements concerning Fascioliasis are correct; EXCEPT:
 - 1) (A) Accompanied by high fever as a major manifestation of acute phase.
 - 2) (B) Accompanied by periductal hypertrophy on adjacent liver tissues and lithiasis of gallbladder in the chronic phase.
 - 3) (C) Accompanied by cholangitis, cholecystitis and obstructive jaundice in the chronic phase.
 - 4) (D) Accompanied by enlarged tender liver and pain in the right costal margin.
- 6) Swimmer's itch relates to the following:
 - 1) (A) Schistosoma haematobium.
 - 2) (B) Schistosoma mansoni.
 - 3) (C) Schistosoma japonicum.
 - 4) (D) Non human schistosomes.
- 7) All family members must be treated at the same time for the following disease:
 - 1) (A) Taeniasis solium.
 - 2) (B) Taeniasis saginata.
 - 3) (C) Enterobiasis vermicularis.
 - 4) (D) Diphyllbothriasis latum.
- 8) Regarding Ascaris lumbricoides, the following statements are true; EXCEPT for:
 - 1) (A) Deposit(s) infective eggs in the stool.
 - 2) (B) Inhabit(s) the lumen of small intestine.
 - 3) (C) May go up or down along the gut.
 - 4) (D) May cause appendicitis.
- 9) Hydatid cysts are more commonly found in the following organs:
 - 1) (A) brain & bones.
 - 2) (B) liver & lungs.
 - 3) (C) liver & kidneys.
 - 4) (D) lungs & kidneys.





- 10) Cysticercosis is caused by one of the following:
- 1) - (A) swallowing eggs of *Taenia saginata*.
 - 2) + (B) swallowing eggs of *Taenia solium*.
 - 3) - (C) eating meat infected with *cysticercus cellulosae*.
 - 4) - (D) eating meat infected with *cysticercus bovis*.
- 11) In schistosomiasis, egg emoli may cause:
- 1) - (A) verminous pneumonitis.
 - 2) - (B) intestinal polyposis.
 - 3) + (C) cor-pulmonale.
 - 4) - (D) thrombosis.
- 12) *Clonorchis sinensis* inhabits the following:
- 1) - (A) Liver parenchyma. .
 - 2) - (B) Blood vessels of liver.
 - 3) + (C) Bile ducts.
 - 4) - (D) GIT.
- 13) The mode of human infection with *Clonorchis* is:
- 1) + (A) eating infected undercooked fish.
 - 2) - (B) eating infected liver.
 - 3) - (C) eating "ingesting" the parasite's eggs.
 - 4) - (D) eating aquatic plants contaminated with encysted metacercaria.
- 14) Intestinal obstruction may occur in patients infected with the following:
- 1) - (A) *Taenia saginata*.
 - 2) - (B) *Diphyllobothrium latum*.
 - 3) - (C) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - 4) + (D) All above.
- 15) The following statement refers to the schistosomulum:
- 1) + (A) cercaria without tail.
 - 2) - (B) cercaria with tail.
 - 3) - (C) a small cercaria.
 - 4) - (D) cercaria in the snail.
- 16) In a patient infected with *Schistosoma haematobium*, terminal hematuria occurs in:
- 1) - (A) invasion stage.
 - 2) + (B) stage of egg extrusion.
 - 3) - (C) stage of migration.
 - 4) - (D) chronic stage.
- 17) In fascioliasis, jaundice may occur as a result of the following:
- 1) - (A) existence of excysted metacercaria in intestine.
 - 2) + (B) existence of flukes in bile ducts of liver.
 - 3) - (C) toxic byproducts of immature flukes.
 - 4) - (D) migrating of immature flukes in peritoneum.
- 18) In schistosomiasis *mansoni*, chronic intestinal phase is characterized by the following:
- 1) + (A) Ascitis.
 - 2) - (B) Abdominal pain.
 - 3) - (C) Dysentery.
 - 4) - (D) Fever.
- 19) Which of the following helminths does not have a migratory phase in the human lung?
- 1) - (A) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - 2) + (B) *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*.
 - 3) - (C) *Strongyloides stercoralis*.





- 4) - (D) *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
- 20) Katayama syndrome occurs most frequently in:
- 1) - (A) *Schistosomiasis haematobium*.
 - 2) - (B) *Schistosomiasis mansoni*.
 - 3) + (C) *Schistosomiasis japonicum*.
 - 4) - (D) *Schistosomiasis mekongi*.
- 21) It is the helminth that reproduces without male, in a parthenogenetic manner:
- 1) - (A) *Trichuris trichiura*.
 - 2) + (B) *Strongyloides stercoralis*.
 - 3) - (C) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - 4) - (D) Hookworm.
- 22) Rectal prolapse relates to the following worm:
- 1) - (A) *Ancylostoma*.
 - 2) - (B) *Strongyloides*.
 - 3) - (C) *Ascaris*.
 - 4) + (D) *Trichuris*.
- 23) It is the intermediate host of *Schistosoma mansoni*:
- 1) - (A) *Pirenella*.
 - 2) + (B) *Biomphalaria*.
 - 3) - (C) *Oncomelania*.
 - 4) - (D) *Bulinus*.
- 24) In the liver, rupture of hydatid cyst leads to the following, EXCEPT:
- 1) - (A) Secondary new cysts with hydatid sand and fluid are seeded in the peritoneum.
 - 2) - (B) Intermittent jaundice.
 - 3) - (C) Allergic manifestations up to anaphylactic shock in entering of hydatid material to circulation.
 - 4) + (D) Allergic manifestations up to anaphylactic shock in entering of hydatid material to peritoneum.
- 25) One of the following helminths have two infective stages:
- 1) - (A) *Taenia saginata*.
 - 2) - (B) *Dipylidium caninum*.
 - 3) + (C) *Hymenolepis nana*.
 - 4) - (D) *Hymenolepis diminuta*.
- 26) Anaemia that caused by '*Diphyllobothriasis latum*' is the result of:
- 1) - (A) Blood loss.
 - 2) - (B) Folate deficiency.
 - 3) + (C) Vitamin B12 deficiency.
 - 4) - (D) Iron deficiency.
- 27) This method is one of the laboratory methods used to diagnose cysticercosis:
- 1) - (A) Stool examination for *T. solium* eggs.
 - 2) - (B) Stool examination for anti- *T. saginata* eggs.
 - 3) - (B) Blood examination for Anti- *T. saginata* Abs.
 - 4) + (D) CSF examination for Anti- *T. solium* Abs.
- 28) The following worm does not have the larval stage in tissues and viscera of human:
- 1) - (A) *Taenia multiceps*.
 - 2) + (B) *Diphyllobothrium latum*.
 - 3) - (C) *Spirometra mansoni*.
 - 4) - (D) *Echinococcus granulosus*.
- 29) Associative fever, hepatomegaly and eosinophilia are features that suggestive of:





- 1) - (A) Diphyllbothriasis latum.
 - 2) (B) Fascioliasis hepatica.
 - 3) - (C) Hymenolepiasis nana.
 - 4) - (D) Taeniasis solium.
- 30) Which of the following describes the best concerning the mode of infection with Fasciola?
- 1) (A) ingestion of encysted metacercaria in contaminated salad.
 - 2) - (B) ingestion of encysted metacercaria in infected cooked liver.
 - 3) - (C) ingestion of infected raw liver.
 - 4) - (D) ingestion of infected cooked liver.
- 31) About schistosomiasis, which of the following statements is CORRECT:
- 1) - (A) Schistosomulae penetrate the skin or mucous membrane.
 - 2) - (B) The stage of egg deposition occurs in the pulmonary capillaries.
 - 3) (C) Praziquantel is effective against all Schistosoma species.
 - 4) - (D) Eggs trapped in the tissues stimulate auto-immune reaction.
- 32) Electrolyte imbalance may complicate infection with:
- 1) (A) Capillaria philippinensis.
 - 2) - (B) Hymenolepis nana.
 - 3) - (C) Taenia saginata.
 - 4) - (D) Strongyloides stercoralis.
- 33) In case of infection with the following worm, human(s) can serve as both D.H. and I.H. :
- 1) - (A) T. saginata.
 - 2) (B) T. solium.
 - 3) - (C) D. latum.
 - 4) - (D) M. multiceps.
- 34) The eggs of Paragonimus westermani could be detected in:
- 1) - (A) Sputum.
 - 2) - (B) Stool.
 - 3) - (C) Urine.
 - 4) (D) A & B.
- 35) A 19-year-old Yemeni patient, living in Sana'a, was admitted to the outpatient internal medicine clinic, complaining of sudden abdominal cramps/pain and constipation. He gave a history of passing 1-2 slice-like structures in his stool. This patient is probably infected with the following parasite:
- 1) - (A) Hymenolepis nana.
 - 2) - (B) Diphyllbothrium latum.
 - 3) (C) Taenia saginata.
 - 4) - (D) Taenia solium.
- 36) In eggs extrusion of schistosoma, eggs escape from veins to perivascular tissue, this as a result of:
- 1) - (A) Pressure within venule.
 - 2) - (B) Effect of spine.
 - 3) - (C) Oozing lyric secretion of miracidium.
 - 4) (D) All.
- 37) A 27-year-old Yemeni patient, who returned from Egypt, presented to the internal clinic at Al-Thawra Teaching Hospital, Sana'a. He had been suffering from severe abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and vague abdominal discomfort for approximately two months prior to this acute episode. Routine stool examination revealed the presence of trematode eggs. He said that, he ate salted fish. The above condition is likely caused by:
- 1) - (A) Paragonimus westermani.
 - 2) (B) Heterophyes heterophyes.
 - 3) - (C) Fasciola gigantica.





- 4) - (D) *Clonorchis sinensis*.
- 38) Regarding cestodes, the region of growth is the:
- 1) - (A) Scolex.
 - 2) - (B) Proglottid.
 - 3) + (C) Neck.
 - 4) - (D) Strobila.
- 39) In Schistosomiasis, the morbidity is due to the following major cause:
- 1) - (A) migration of adult worms against blood stream.
 - 2) - (B) maturation of worms to adult stage in the liver.
 - 3) + (C) deposition of eggs in tissues.
 - 4) - (D) occurrence of embolic lesions.
- 40) Humans are infected with *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* by the following mode:
- 1) - (A) Penetration of skin by infective larvae.
 - 2) - (B) Penetration of skin by Ensheathed filariform larvae.
 - 3) + (C) Ingestion of Ensheathed filariform larvae with green vegetables and water.
 - 4) - (D) Ingestion of infective eggs with green vegetables.
- 41) Pulmonary cystic cavities with brownish purulent sputum and eosinophilia are due to infection with:
- 1) + (A) *Paragonimus westermani*.
 - 2) - (B) *Strongyloids stercoralis*.
 - 3) - (C) *Clonorchis sinensis*.
 - 4) - (D) *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
- 42) Human infection with *Taenia saginata* can be diagnosed by the following methods, EXCEPT:
- 1) - (A) Recovery of eggs or segments in stool.
 - 2) - (B) Compress of gravid segment (s) between 2 slides and counting lateral branches.
 - 3) + (C) Recovery of scolex with hooks.
 - 4) - (D) Staining: eggs are stained by modified Z-N. stain.
- 43) Diagnosis of parasitic diseases is generally conducted by the following:
- 1) - (A) Clinical.
 - 2) - (B) Laboratory.
 - 3) - (C) Radiological.
 - 4) + (D) All above.
- 44) The following stage inhabits the intestinal villus/villi:
- 1) - (A) *Cysticercus bovis*.
 - 2) - (B) *Cysticercus cellulosae*.
 - 3) + (C) Cercocystic cysticercoid.
 - 4) - (D) Plerocercoid larva.
- 45) Which of the following helminths causes GIT manifestations with malabsorption and steatorrhoea?
- 1) - (A) *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
 - 2) - (B) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - 3) + (C) *Strongyloides stercoralis*.
 - 4) - (D) *Trichuris trichiura*.
- 46) One of the following worms requires an intermediate host:
- 1) - (A) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - 2) + (B) *Dracunculus medinensis*.
 - 3) - (C) *Trichuris trichiura*.
 - 4) - (D) *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
- 47) The following infective larva can Not penetrate human skin:
- 1) + (A) filariform larva of *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*.
 - 2) - (B) filariform larva of *Ancylostoma braziliense*.





- 3) - (C) filariform larva of *Strongyloides stercoralis*.
4) - (D) filariform larva of *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
- 48) In mixed infection, it is better to treat initially the infection with:
1) - (A) *Trichuris trichiura*.
2) - (B) *Ancylostoma duodenale*.
3) + (C) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
4) - (D) *Enterobiasis vermicularis*.
- 49) A young Yemeni boy was playing a football match with his friends, suddenly he felt acute abdominal pain. His mother took him to the doctor. The condition was diagnosed as a case of acute appendicitis. The possible parasites that may cause this condition are as follows; EXCEPT:
1) + (A) *Taenia solium*.
2) - (B) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
3) - (C) *Enterobius vermicularis*.
4) - (D) *Trichuris trichiura*.
- 50) The infective stage is found in crabs, crayfishes or shrimps for infection with the following helminth:
1) - (A) *Fasciola*.
2) - (B) *Clonorchis*.
3) + (C) *Paragonimus*.
4) - (D) *Heterophyes*.
- 51) In diagnosing the following disease, Kato technique is used:
1) - (A) *Fascioliasis hepatica*.
2) - (B) *Schistosomiasis haematobium*.
3) + (C) *Schistosomiasis mansoni*.
4) - (D) *Clonorchiasis sinensis*.
- 52) Pica is most likely to be associated with:
1) - (A) *Taeniasis*.
2) - (B) *Schistosomiasis*.
3) - (C) *Strongyloidiasis*.
4) + (D) *Ancylostomiasis*.
- 53) Anaemia could be caused by the following helminths, EXCEPT:
1) - (A) *Trichuris*.
2) + (B) *Enterobius*.
3) - (C) *Schistosoma*.
4) - (D) *Ancylostoma*.
- 54) In human, internal autoinfection can be caused by the following parasites; EXCEPT:
1) - (A) *Taenia solium*.
2) + (B) *Echinococcus granulosus*.
3) - (C) *Capillaria philippinensis*.
4) - (D) *Strongyloides stercoralis*.
- 55) *T. solium* is more risky than *T. saginata*, this is because:
1) - (A) It has an arranged scolex.
2) + (B) Man can be infected as an intermediate host by eating the eggs of *T. solium*.
3) - (C) It has fewer uterine branches than *T. saginata*.
4) - (D) The cyst or larva form ingested from pork is more potent than the cyst from beef.
- 56) Concerning radiological diagnosis of hydatid "cyst" disease, Ultrasonography & Computerized Tomography are usually used to:
1) - (A) Recognize multiple pulmonary cysts.
2) - (B) Recognize solitary pulmonary cysts.
3) + (C) Recognize un-calcified cysts of liver and of value in follow up in treatment.





- 4) - (D) Recognize calcified and un-calcified pulmonary cysts.
- 57) In *Taeniasis saginata*, migrating segments may cause the following; EXCEPT:
- 1) - (A) Appendicitis.
 - 2) - (B) Cholangitis.
 - 3) - (C) Anxiety when passing the anus.
 - 4) + (D) Cysticercosis.
- 58) Dizziness, insomnia, and convulsions of child is usually happened in heavy infection with the following worm:
- 1) + (A) *Hymenolepis nana*.
 - 2) - (A) *Enterobius vermicularis*.
 - 3) - (C) *Echinococcus granulosus*.
 - 4) - (D) All.
- 59) What parasite is associated with cancer of the biliary duct ?
- 1) - (A) *Fasciola hepatica*.
 - 2) - (B) *Schistosoma haematobium*.
 - 3) + (C) *Clonorchis sinensis*.
 - 4) - (D) *Heterophyes heterophyes*.
- 60) In *Schistosoma mansoni* infection, causes of embolic eggs to reach the pulmonary capillaries are the following, EXCEPT:
- 1) + (A) Pulmonary hypertension.
 - 2) - (B) Portal hypertension.
 - 3) - (C) Portal pressure more than systemic pressure.
 - 4) - (D) Collateral circulation is formed and the eggs disseminate into the lungs.

