

MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY
QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (0.5) 1. The habitat is the large intestine.
A] *Entamoeba gingivalis* C] *Giardia lamblia*
*B] *Entamoeba histolytica* D] *Naegleria fowleri*
- (0.5) 2. The stool is the specimen for the diagnosis of the infection cause by
A] *Acanthamoeba polyphaga* C] *Naegleria fowleri*
*B] *Balantidium coli* D] A & B
- (0.5) 3. The infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* to man has
A] pseudopodia *C] bull's eye karyosome
B] ingested red blood cells D] A & B
- (0.5) 4. The pathogenic stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* to man has
A] pseudopodia C] cigar-shaped chromatoidal body
B] ingested RBC *D] A & B
- (1) 5. The stool of the patient infected with what parasite is described as steatorrheic or gruelly?
A] *Balantidium coli* C] *Entamoeba histolytica*
B] *Chilomastix mesnili* *D] *Giardia lamblia*
- (0.5) 6. The most commonly involved area in Amoebiasis is the
A] brain C] liver
*B] cecum D] recto-sigmoid region
- (0.5) 7. Typically flask-shaped lesion of Amoebiasis is usually seen in
*A] Amoebic colitis C] Amoebic liver abscess
B] Amoebiasis cutis D] Pulmonary amoebiasis
- (0.5) 8. Frank dysentery in Amoebiasis is frequently present with the involvement of the
A] brain C] liver
B] cecum *D] recto-sigmoid region
- (0.5) 9. Anchovy sauce-like materials is associated with
A] Amoebic colitis *C] Amoebic liver abscess
B] Amoebiasis cutis D] Pulmonary amoebiasis
- (0.5) 10. There is no increase in the number of nuclei of
*A] *Balantidium coli* C] *Entamoeba histolytica*
B] *Entamoeba coli* D] *Giardia lamblia*
- (0.5) 11. Associated with uveitis or ulceration of the cornea.
*A] *Acanthamoeba culbertsoni* C] *Entamoeba histolytica*
B] *Balantidium coli* D] *Naegleria fowleri*
- (0.33) 12. Tissue invasion is relatively slow and tends to stimulate granuloma formation.
*A] *Acanthamoeba castellanii* C] *Entamoeba histolytica*
B] *Balantidium coli* D] *Naegleria fowleri*
- (0.5) 13. Produces a big lesion with a wide opening and a rounded base in the large intestine.
*A] *Balantidium coli* C] *Giardia lamblia*
B] *Entamoeba histolytica* D] A & B
- (0.5) 14. There are indurations of the irregular margins of the spreading ulcer.
A] Amoebic granuloma C] Amoeboma
*B] Amoebiasis cutis D] Amoebic colitis
- (1) 15. Associated with *Entamoeba gingivalis*.
A] *Trichomonas hominis* C] *Trichomonas vaginalis*
*B] *Trichomonas tenax* D] B & C

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (1) 16. The specimen for the diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in female.
A] Prostatic secretions C] Vaginal discharges
B] Urine *D] B & C
- (0.5) 17. The usual infective stage of Malaria to man is the
A] gametocytes *C] sporozoites
B] schizonts D] merozoites
- (1) 18. Mosquito vector of Malaria in the Philippines is
A] *Aedes aegypti* C] *Culex quinquefasciatus*
*B] *Anopheles flavirostris* D] *Mansonia annulata*
- (0.5) 19. There is secondary exo-erythrocytic phase in
*A] Benign tertian malaria C] Quartan malaria
B] Malignant tertian malaria D] Sub-tercian malaria
- (1) 20. Produces the more severe type of Malaria.
*A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium ovale*
B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] *Plasmodium vivax*
- (0.5) 21. Usually produces recrudescence.
A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium vivax*
B] *Plasmodium malariae* *D] A & B
- (0.5) 22. The duration of the Erythrocytic-Schizogonic Cycle is 72 hours.
A] Benign tertian malaria *C] Quartan malaria
B] Malignant tertian malaria D] A & B
- (1) 23. Sub-tercian Malaria is cause by.
*A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium ovale*
B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] *Plasmodium vivax*

- (1) 24. The most common Malaria in the Philippines is
 *A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium ovale*
 B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] *Plasmodium vivax*
- (1) 25. Produces Ziemann's dot.
 A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium ovale*
 *B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] *Plasmodium vivax*
- (0.5) 26. Stage/s of Malaria usually found in man.
 A] Gametes C] Trophozoites
 B] Schizonts *D] B & C
- (0.5) 27. Malaria with the highest degree of parasitemia in man.
 *A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium vivax*
 B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] A & B
- (1) 28. The gametocytes of the organism are described as banana or crescent-shaped.
 *A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium ovale*
 B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] *Plasmodium vivax*
- (0.5) 29. Some strains are resistance to Chloroquine or Amodiaquine.
 *A] *Plasmodium falciparum* C] *Plasmodium vivax*
 B] *Plasmodium malariae* D] A & B
- (0.5) 30. Opportunistic Protozoa in the stomach and intestine.
 *A] *Cryptosporidium parvum* C] *Toxoplasma gondii*
 B] *Pneumocystis carinii* D] A & C
- (0.5) 31. Produces congenital infection in man.
 A] *Cryptosporidium parvum* *C] *Toxoplasma gondii*
 B] *Pneumocystis carinii* D] A & C

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (0.5) 32. Produces massive diarrhea in patient with low resistance.
 *A] *Cryptosporidium parvum* C] *Toxoplasma gondii*
 B] *Pneumocystis carinii* D] A & C
- (1) 33. Associated with hypogammaglobulinemia and respiratory distress.
 A] *Cryptosporidium parvum* C] *Toxoplasma gondii*
 *B] *Pneumocystis carinii* D] A & C
- (0.33) 34. The encysted larva of the organism is the infective stage to man.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 *B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] B & C
- (0.5) 35. Produces rectal prolapse in heavy infection especially among children.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* *C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] B & C
- (0.33) 36. Produces malabsorption and cachexia in man.
 *A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] A & C
- (0.33) 37. The habitat is the small intestine.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* *D] A & B
- (0.33) 38. The female parasites may be larviparous.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* *D] A & B
- (0.5) 39. The infective stage to man is the embryonated egg.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* *C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] A & C
- (0.5) 40. The parasite/s that is/are associated with fish.
 *A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] A & C
- (0.5) 41. There is a dead-end cycle in man.
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 *B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] A & C
- (0.5) 42. The stool is the specimen for the diagnosis of the infection cause by
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Trichinella spiralis* *D] A & C
- (1) 43. Bachman intradermal test & Xenodiagnosis are use for the diagnosis of infection cause by
 A] *Capillaria philippinensis* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 *B] *Trichinella spiralis* D] A & B
- (0.5) 44. The habitat is the small intestine.
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Necator americanus* *D] A & B
- (0.5) 45. Geophagia or Pica may be seen in heavy infection with
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* *C] *Necator americanus*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- (0.33) 46. The most common cause of Creeping Eruption or Cutaneous Larva Migran.
 *A] *Ancylostoma braziliense* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Toxocara canis*
- (0.25) 47. Most frequent finding in the infection cause by the parasite is a persistent hypereosinophilia.
 A] *Ancylostoma braziliense* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* *D] *Toxocara canis*

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (0.33) 48. The most common cause of Visceral Larva Migran.
 A] *Ancylostoma braziliense* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* *D] *Toxocara canis*
- (0.33) 49. Produces autoinfection to man.
 A] *Ancylostoma duodenale* C] *Necator americanus*
 B] *Ascaris lumbricoides* *D] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- (0.5) 50. What parasite/s has a blood-lung phase in the life cycle?
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* *D] A & C
- (0.5) 51. The adults and migrating larvae are the pathogenic stages of
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* *D] A & C
- (0.33) 52. What parasite/s may produce Loeffler's syndrome to man?
 *A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.33) 53. Stage/s of the parasite that may produce Loeffler's syndrome to man.
 A] Adult *C] Larva
 B] Egg D] A & C
- (0.33) 54. The usual manner of transmission by the parasite is by skin penetration.
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 B] *Necator americanus* *D] B & C
- (1) 55. What parasite produces Iron deficiency anemia to man?
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 *B] *Necator americanus* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.33) 56. Produces Ground itch to man.
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* *C] *Necator americanus*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (1) 57. Associated with Nocturnal Pruritus Ani.
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Necator americanus*
 *B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.5) 58. The manner of transmission of the parasite is by ingestion of the embryonated egg.
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Trichuris trichiura*
 B] *Strongyloides stercoralis* *D] A & C
- (1) 59. Graham Scotch tape technique is used for the diagnosis of the infection cause by
 A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Necator americanus*
 *B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (1) 60. What parasite has an egg that is plano-convex and is readily infective after discharged?
 A] *Ancylostoma duodenale* *C] *Enterobius vermicularis*
 B] *Ascaris lumbricoides* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.33) 61. The parasite has cephalic alae.
 A] *Ancylostoma caninum* C] *Necator americanus*
 *B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Toxocara canis*
- (0.5) 62. Produces group infection.
 *A] *Enterobius vermicularis* C] *Toxocara cati*
 B] *Toxocara canis* D] B & C
- (0.5) 63. What parasite sucks and ingests blood?
 *A] *Ancylostoma duodenale* C] *Enterobius vermicularis*
 B] *Ascaris lumbricoides* D] *Trichuris trichiura*

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- (0.25) 64. What parasite shows Tramway sign in the X-ray?
 *A] *Ascaris lumbricoides* C] *Necator americanus*
 B] *Enterobius vermicularis* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.25) 65. What parasite whose migrating larvae break the pulmonary capillaries of man?
 A] *Ancylostoma braziliense* C] *Enterobius vermicularis*
 *B] *Ascaris lumbricoides* D] *Trichuris trichiura*
- (0.5) 66. Associated with mosquito.
 A] *Brugia malayi* C] *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 B] *Loa loa* *D] A & C
- (0.5) 67. Knott's method is use to demonstrate the microfilariae of
 A] *Brugia malayi* C] *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 B] *Onchocerca volvulus* *D] A & C
- (0.5) 68. The usual infective stage of Trematodes to man is the
 A] cercariae *C] metacercariae
 B] egg D] miracidium
- (1) 69. The infective stage of the parasite is found in crabs or crayfishes.
 A] *Clonorchis sinensis* C] *Fasciola hepatica*
 B] *Echinostoma ilocanum* *D] *Paragonimus westermani*
- (0.25) 70. What parasite is associated with neoplasm of the biliary duct or cancer of the liver?
 *A] *Clonorchis sinensis* C] *Opisthorchis felinus*
 B] *Fasciola hepatica* D] *Paragonimus westermani*
- (1) 71. What parasite produces infection that simulates tuberculosis?
 A] *Clonorchis sinensis* C] *Opisthorchis felinus*

- (0.33) 72. The infective stage of what parasite is encysted in aquatic vegetations?
 B] *Fasciola hepatica* *D] *Paragonimus westermani*
 A] *Clonorchis sinensis* C] *Echinostoma ilocanum*
- (0.33) 73. Snails are both the first and second intermediate hosts of
 *B] *Fasciolopsis buski* D] *Paragonimus westermani*
 *A] *Echinostoma ilocanum* C] *Fasciola hepatica*
 B] *Fasciola hepatica* D] *Paragonimus westermani*
- (0.5) 74. The eggs of *Paragonimus westermani* may be demonstrated from the
 A] sputum C] urine
 B] stool *D] A & B
- (0.5) 75. What stage of the Trematodes swims in the water?
 *A] Cercariae C] Metacercariae
 B] Coracidium D] Sporocyst
- (0.5) 76. What is the infective stage of *Schistosoma* to man?
 *A] Cercariae C] Metacercariae
 B] Embryonated egg D] Miracidium
- (1) 77. What is the usual manner of transmission of *Schistosoma* to man?
 A] Arthropod vector *C] Skin penetration of the cercariae
 B] Ingestion of the embryonated egg D] B & C
- (1) 78. Molluscan host of *Schistosoma* in the Philippines is
 A] *Australorbis mystax* C] *Coxiella burnetii*
 B] *Biomphalaria alexandrina* *D] *Oncomelania quadrasi*
- (1) 79. What *Schistosoma* is present in the Philippines?
 A] *Schistosoma haematobium* C] *Schistosoma mansoni*
 *B] *Schistosoma japonicum* D] *Schistosoma mekongi*

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (0.33) 80. Laboratory procedure that makes use of the egg in the test is
 A] CFT *C] COPT
 B] CHR D] Casoni test
- (0.33) 81. What *Schistosoma* produces more severe infection to man?
 A] *Schistosoma haematobium* C] *Schistosoma mansoni*
 *B] *Schistosoma japonicum* D] *Schistosoma mekongi*
- (0.33) 82. What *Schistosoma* is more resistant to treatment?
 A] *Schistosoma haematobium* C] *Schistosoma mansoni*
 *B] *Schistosoma japonicum* D] *Schistosoma mekongi*
- (0.33) 83. Pipe-stem fibrosis of the liver in Schistosomiasis is due to what stage of the parasite?
 A] Adult *C] Egg
 B] Cercaria D] Metacercaria
- (0.33) 84. Allergic manifestations in Schistosomiasis are due to what stage of the parasite?
 *A] Adult C] Egg
 B] Cercaria D] Metacercaria
- (0.33) 85. Obstructive uropathy is associated with
 *A] *Schistosoma haematobium* C] *Schistosoma mansoni*
 B] *Schistosoma japonicum* D] *Schistosoma mekongi*
- (0.33) 86. What *Schistosoma* frequently cause Gynecological Schistosomiasis.
 *A] *Schistosoma haematobium* C] *Schistosoma mansoni*
 B] *Schistosoma japonicum* D] *Schistosoma mekongi*
- (1) 87. The region of growth in Cestodes is the
 A] Scolex C] Proglottid
 *B] Neck D] Strobila
- (0.25) 88. The infective stage of *Diphyllobothrium latum* to man to produce adult infection is the
 A] cysticercoid larva C] proceroid larva
 B] cysticercus larva *D] sparganum larva
- (0.25) 89. The most common cause of Sparganosis in Asia is
 A] *Diphyllobothrium latum* C] *Echinococcus granulosus*
 B] *Dipylidium caninum* *D] *Spirometra mansoni*
- (0.5) 90. Bothriocephalus anemia is associated with
 A] iron deficiency anemia *C] pernicious anemia
 B] microcytic hypochromic cells D] A & B
- (0.5) 91. *Diphyllobothrium latum* is associated with
 A] cat *C] fish
 B] dog D] pig
- (0.5) 92. Produces Ocular cysticercosis to man.
 A] *Dipylidium caninum* *C] *Taenia solium*
 B] *Taenia saginata* D] B & C
- (0.33) 93. Produces autoinfection in man.
 A] *Dipylidium caninum* C] *Taenia saginata*
 B] *Hymenolepis diminuta* *D] *Taenia solium*
- (0.5) 94. Lateral uterine branches in gravid proglottid are counted for diagnosis of infection cause by
 A] *Diphyllobothrium latum* C] *Hymenolepis nana*
 B] *Dipylidium caninum* *D] *Taenia saginata*
- (1) 95. *Taenia saginata* is associated with
 A] cat C] dog
 *B] cattle D] pig

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS: CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

- (0.33) 96. Taeniasis solium is produced after ingestion of the
 A] *cysticercoid larvae* *C] *cysticercus cellulosae*
 B] *cysticercus bovis* D] *Taenia* egg
- (1) 97. What parasite is associated with measly pork?
 A] *Diphyllobothrium latum* C] *Taenia saginata*
 B] *Dipylidium caninum* *D] *Taenia solium*
- (0.25) 98. What Cestodes does NOT need an intermediate host?
 A] *Dipylidium caninum* C] *Hymenolepis diminuta*
 B] *Echinococcus granulosus* *D] *Hymenolepis nana*
- (0.25) 99. The most commonly involved organ in Hydatid Disease is the
 *A] liver C] kidney
 B] lungs D] brain
- (0.33) 100. Ultrasound and MRI usually help in the diagnosis of the infection cause by
 A] *Dipylidium caninum* C] *Hymenolepis diminuta*
 *B] *Echinococcus granulosus* D] *Hymenolepis nana*

THE END

Correct answer with ASTERISK

MPL = 55.25

Textbook - CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY
 9TH EDITION
 PAUL CHESTER BEAVER
 RODNEY CLIFTON JUNG
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BLUEPRINT FOR PARASITOLOGY EXAMINATION

CONTENT AREA	WEIGHT	RECALL 40%	COMPREHENSION 60%	PROBLEM SOLVING 0
PROTOZOA				
Amoeba	10%	4	6	
Ciliates	3%	1	2	
Flagellates	3%	1	2	
Sporozoa				
Plasmodia (Malaria)	13%	5	8	
Opportunistic Protozoa	4%	1	3	
NEMATODES				
Adenophorea	10%	4	6	
Secernentea	24%	10	24	
TREMATODES				
Liver flukes	3%	1	2	
Lung flukes	3%	1	2	
Intestinal flukes	2%	1	1	
Blood flukes	11%	4	7	
CESTODES				
Pseudophyllidea	5%	2	3	
Cyclophyllidea	9%	4	5	