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6. Which of the following organisms is **not** part of the spotted fever group (SFG) rickettsia

- a) *Rickettsia africae* - African tick bite transmitted by ticks
- b) *Rickettsia conori* - Mediterranean spotted fever
- c) *Rickettsia rickettsii* - Rocky mountain spotted fever
- d) *Rickettsia felis* - flea
- e) *Rickettsia prowazekii* - Typhus fever group  
Rickettsia typhi

7. False about *Coxiella burnetii* - pleomorphic

- a) Gram-negative coccobacilli ✓
- b) Obligate intracellular bacteria → spore like, can survive in harsh environment
- c) Small cell variant (SCV) multiplies in the host monocytes and macrophages × LCV
- d) Able to survive inside acidic lysosomes
- e) Doxycycline is the drug of choice ✓ tetracycline

8. True about *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* except

- a) Contains metachromatic granules in the cytoplasm ✓
- b) Ability to produce exotoxin is acquired through lysogeny ✓
- c) Complications of infection are due to bloodstream invasion by the organism ✓
- d) Catalase positive ✓
- e) Exotoxin is a heat-stable polypeptide - labile

9. False about *Bacillus anthracis* - only non motile.

virulence factors  
 1. Capsule  
 2. Exotoxins: Lethal toxin, Lethal factor, oedema toxin

- a) Gram-positive spore-forming rods
- b) Non-motile
- c) Capsulated in tissues
- d) Strict anaerobe × aerobe Aerobe
- e) Catalase positive ✓

10. Which of the following is **not** a common cause of acute bacteria sinusitis

- a) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* ✓
- b) *Haemophilus influenzae* ✓
- c) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- d) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ✓ or in wounds & burns
- e) *Streptococcus sanguinis* - UTI

11. Pseudomembranous colitis - *Corynebacterium Diphtheriae*

- a) Results from exogenous infection
- b) Results from ingestion of preformed toxin
- c) Is caused by effects of enterotoxin on cyclic AMP in the small intestine ×
- d) Treatment does not include antimicrobial agents ×
- e) Is due to the effects of enterotoxin and cytotoxin from the causative agent - *Diphtheriae* toxin (exotoxin) - heat stable polypeptides.

12. Species of Aspergillus which causes disease through effects of its toxin is

- a) *Aspergillus nidulans*
- b) *Aspergillus fumigatus* - responsible for majority
- c) *Aspergillus versicolor*
- d) *Aspergillus niger*
- e) *Aspergillus flavus* - produces mycotoxin which damages internal organs

13. Pathogenicity of bacteria refers to the

- a) Ability of an organism to attach itself and multiply on humans
- b) Ability of an organism to produce exotoxins
- c) Potential of an organism to cause disease
- d) Potential of an organism to invade tissues
- e) Capacity of an organism to produce harmful effects on tissues

14. Lymphatic spread in humans is a prominent characteristic of

- a) *Malassezia furfur* - *lunus* - *Tinea versicolor* (cutaneous)
- b) *Rhinosporidium seberi*
- c) *Pneumocystis jiroveci* x
- d) *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis* - *lunus* - systemic mycoses, ulceration of mouth & nose with extension to local lymph nodes
- e) *Candida albicans* - *opportunistic* - spreads lymphatic & hematogenous route

15. Blood culture is particularly important in the investigation of infections caused by

- a) *Clostridium botulinum* ✓
- b) *Treponema pallidum pertenuis* x
- c) *Clostridium tetani* x
- d) *Brucella* species x - primitive large macrophages
- e) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

16. Species of Leptospira - narrow spirochete - virgous motility

- a) Are all pathogenic to humans - *zoonosis*
- b) Are not culturable in artificial media - *enriched media*
- c) Human infections are associated with localized swellings due to inflammation at the site of entry - *septicaemia*, internal organ damage, jaundice, bleeding tendency
- d) Are susceptible to penicillin
- e) Infections are associated with antibodies which are not detectable in serological tests x

17. Culture and identification from specimens are not useful in laboratory investigation of:

- a) *Ophthalmia neonatorum* ✓
- b) Genitourinary tract infections due to *Chlamydia trachomatis* ✓
- c) Chancroid ✓
- d) Neurosyphilis -
- e) Salpingitis ✓

18. Beta-lactamases are commonly associated with the following pathogenic bacteria except

- a) *Haemophilus influenzae* - ✓
- b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* → ✓
- c) *Bacteroides fragilis*
- d) *Staphylococcus aureus* ✓
- e) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* ✓ - not resistant

19. Organism which is least likely to be a causative agent of bacterial endocarditis

- a) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- b) *Staphylococcus epidermididis*
- c) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
- d) *Eikenella species*
- e) *Coxiella species* ✓

20. Insyndromic approach to the management of sexually transmitted infections

- a) Antimicrobial agent treatment is based on laboratory test results
- b) Contact tracing is not applied ✗
- c) Physical examination of the patient is not performed ✗
- d) Chances of over diagnosis are minimal
- e) Antimicrobial agents for the patient are selected to cover the main pathogens associated with the clinical manifestations

21. Bacteria that are indicators of excreta pollution of water include the following except

- a) *Escherichia coli* ✓
- b) *Bacillus species* ✓
- c) *Aeromonas species*
- d) *Enterobacter species* ✓
- e) *Citrobacter species* ✓

22. Skin disinfectants can include the following except

- a) Isopropyl alcohol
- b) Iodine
- c) Chlorhexidine ✗
- d) Sodium hypochlorite ✗
- e) Ethyl alcohol

23. Causative agent of trachoma can be transmitted to humans through

- a) Body louse
- b) House flies
- c) Ticks ✗
- d) Dog bite ✗
- e) Cat scratch ✗

24. The following would not be useful in stool microbiology

- a) Thiosulphate citrate bile salt agar ✓ urinary
- b) Sorbitol MacConkey agar → c-Three
- c) Thayer Martin agar → Shigella/Serratia/urethra
- d) Cary Blair medium ✓ - transport
- e) Salmonella Shigella agar ✓ - stool spec

25. Medium that is useful for isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from high vaginal swab

- a) MacConkey Agar
- b) Lowenstein-Jensen medium
- c) Thayer-Martin medium
- d) Potassium tellurite medium
- e) Loeffler's medium

26. Hemolytic uraemic syndrome can be a clinical manifestation seen in infection with

- a) *Shigella dysenteriae* - shiga toxin prevents platelet synthesis
- b) *Salmonella enteritidis*
- c) *Vibrio cholerae*
- d) Enteropathogenic *E. coli* } Enterohemorrhagic
- e) Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* }

27. The commonest bacterium associated with contaminated antibiotic ointments

- a) *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- b) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- c) *Proteus spp*
- d) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* - Reservoirs: moist places, equipment in hospital, bathrooms, eye-drops
- e) *Escherichia coli*

28. Which organism is associated with fungal infection after pricks from a rose flower thorn

- a) *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- b) *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- c) *Epidermophyton floccosum*
- d) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- e) *Sporothrix schenckii* \*

29. Common causative agent of neonatal meningitis

- a) Group B streptococci
- b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- c) *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
- d) *Neisseria meningitidis*
- e) *Treponema pallidum*

30. The following conditions can be prevented by vaccination except

- a) Typhoid ✓
- b) Cholera ✓
- c) Gonorrhoea
- d) Whooping cough ✓
- e) Tuberculosis

31. Genus of a non-lactose fermenter bacillus that is urease positive

- a) Shigella ✓
- b) Salmonella ✓
- c) Neisseria
- d) Pseudomonas - oxidase +ve.
- e) Proteus ✓

32. An innate mechanism of antimicrobial resistance by bacteria

- a) Increased drug extrusion by efflux pumps
- b) Lack of target site
- c) Reduced permeability to the drug
- d) Development of cross-resistance
- e) Acquired modes of destruction by  $\beta$ -lactamase

33. A well demarcated rash around the groin is a characteristic of:

- a) Tineaunguim - nails
- b) Tineacorporis - ringworm, extremities or face
- c) Folliculitis
- d) Tineacruris - groin
- e) Black piedra - hair shaft

34. Characteristics of diarrhea caused by *Vibrio cholerae*

- a) Profound watery diarrhoea
- b) Severe abdominal pain
- c) Massive bloody diarrhoea
- d) Renal insufficiency
- e) Formed stool

\*35. Citrobacter species

- a) Are lactose fermenters ✓
- b) Are non-lactose fermenters
- c) Do not show multidrug resistance
- d) Are not commonly associated with nosocomial infections X
- e) Are highly sensitive to penicillins

enterobacterin

Lactose fermenter

E. coli  
Enterobacter  
Citrobacter  
Klebsiella

nosocomial inf  
pneumonia & intra  
abscess

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36. O antigen of Enterobacteriaceae is

- a) Heat labile
- b) Heat stable - somewhat O cell wall
- c) Prevents O agglutination~~\*~~
- d) Only 6 O antigens are known~~\*~~ 170
- e) Is also known as the capsular antigen ~~\*~~

37. Urease positive organism implicated in causation of peptic ulcers

- a) *Escherichia coli*
- b) *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*
- c) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- d) *Proteus mirabilis*
- e) *Helicobacter pylori*

38. Natural reservoir of *Campylobacter jejuni* includes: Normal flora: intestinal tracts of cattle, sheep, chicken, turkey, cats, dogs.

- a) Humans
- b) Fish
- c) Fleas~~\*~~
- d) Cat~~\*~~
- e) Chicken

39. Causative agents of food borne gastroenteritis associated with heat stable exotoxins

- a) *Bacillus cereus*~~\*~~
- b) *Clostridium botulinum*~~\*~~
- c) *Campylobacter jejuni*
- d) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- e) *Yersinia enterocolitica*

40. The most common fungal causative agent of meningitis in immunocompromised patients

- a) *Candida albicans*
- b) *Malassezia furfur*
- c) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- d) *Coccidioides immitis*
- e) *Microsporium canis*

41. Rhinoviruses have the following characteristics

- a) Are enveloped~~\*~~
- b) Have dsRNA genomes
- c) Belong to the Rhinoviridae family~~\*~~ Picorna
- d) Have >100 serotypes~~\*~~ 50
- e) Are stable at acidic pH like other enteroviruses~~\*~~ unstable

Family: Picornaviridae  
Bic gp 4, non enveloped  
+ RNA genome  
>100 serotypes

42. The main mode of transmission of rhinoviruses is via - *close contact, inhalation, droplet.*

- a) Fecal-oral ✗
- b) Blood ✗
- c) Mother-to-child ✗
- d) Arthropods ✗
- e) Formites/contact

43. Congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) usually results following primary infection of pregnant woman at this period of gestation

- a) First trimester
- b) Second trimester
- c) Third trimester
- d) Fourth trimester
- e) Any period during pregnancy

44. Which of the following viruses can be transmitted via fecal-oral route?

- a) Parainfluenza virus ✗
- b) Rubella virus ✗
- c) SARS virus (corona virus)
- d) Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) ✗
- e) Adenovirus 39 *40+41*

45. One of the following statements is true about influenza viruses

- a) Replication occurs in the cytoplasm ✗ *replication in nucleus*
- b) They have a segmented genome ✓
- c) Rarely undergo antigenic variation ✗
- d) Can infect chicken *- only A*
- e) They are DNA viruses *(-) ssRNA virus of P4*

46. About uncoating inhibitors used in treatment of influenza A.

- a) Include Rimantadine and amantadine
- b) Include Zanamivir and Oseltamivir *- viral release inhibitors*
- c) Are active against Influenza A, B and C
- d) Resistance against them is rare
- e) They block viral release

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47. One of the following malignancies is associated with an RNA virus

- a) Cervical cancer X HPV
- b)  Hepatocellular carcinoma HCV + ssRNA envelope
- c) Burkitt Lymphoma X EBV
- d) Nasopharyngeal Cancer X EBV
- e) Kaposi sarcoma X HHV 8

48. Vaccines play a major role in prevention of one of the following malignancies

- a)  Cervical cancer
- b) Breast cancer
- c) Burkitt Lymphoma
- d) Nasopharyngeal Cancer
- e) Kaposi sarcoma

49. Which group of drugs is effective in treatment of Hepatitis C virus?

- a) Entry inhibitors
- b)  Protease inhibitors
- c) DNA polymerase inhibitors
- d) Viral release inhibitors
- e) Integrase inhibitors

interferon  
RNA polymerase inhibitors  
→ Ribavirin → Sofosbuvir  
P-ase inhibitor  
→ ~~Stavudine~~ → Simeprevir  
NS5A: Daclatasvir

50. One of the following conditions is CURABLE using antiviral agents

- a) HIV X
- b) Herpes labialis X
- c)  Hepatitis C
- d) Yellow fever
- e) Genital herpes X

51. Paramyxoviridae Family includes the following viruses EXCEPT:

- a) Measles <sup>RSV</sup> ✓ Paramyxoviridae
- b) Mumps ✓ Paramyxoviridae
- c)  Rubella - Togaviridae
- d) Parainfluenza viruses ✓
- e) Metapneumovirus ✓

52. Koplik spots are characteristic for:

- a) Rubella
- b) Dengue
- c)  Measles
- d) HIV
- e) Rocky mountain spotted fever



53. The following is true about poxviruses EXCEPT

- DS DNA virus  
lateral bodies  
enveloped  
used as vectors for vaccine
- a) They are DNA virus ✓
  - b) They replicate in the cytoplasm ✓
  - c) They have lateral bodies ✓
  - d) Man is the only natural host - Diverse host range vertebrates & invertebrates
  - e) Vaccination with one protects against infection with all the others ✓

54. Yellow fever vaccine is not recommended for persons with severe allergy to eggs, why?

- a) The virus in the vaccine can be inactivated by eggs ✗
- b) The virus in the vaccine also causes allergy similar to those caused by eggs. ✓
- c) The vaccine is prepared in chicken eggs ✓
- d) The vaccine does not work in persons with allergies to eggs. ✗
- e) Egg components can make the virus in the vaccine to revert to virulence. ✗

55. One of the following viruses causes over 80% of hepatocellular carcinoma.

- a) Hepatitis A virus.
- b) Hepatitis B virus.
- c) Hepatitis C virus.
- d) Human papilloma virus.
- e) Hepatitis E virus.

56. The following are true about live attenuated vaccines, which one is NOT.

- a) They can induce both humoral and cell mediated immunity ✓
- b) They are made up through recombinant technology ✗
- c) They can revert to virulence ✓
- d) They are never recommended for persons with severe immunodeficiency ✓
- e) They induce long lasting immunity. ✓

57. Immunity to infection with Hepatitis B virus is related to 194.

- a) The presence of anti-HBsAg in blood. →
- b) The presence of HBsAg in blood. ✗ - infection
- c) The presence of HBcAg-IgM in blood ✗ - acute
- d) The presence of HBe Ag in blood ✗ - replication
- e) None of the above.

58. Which one of the following Rotaviruses is predominantly associated with gastroenteritis in the China?

- a) Rotavirus A - most important human pathogen
- b) Rotavirus B
- c) Rotavirus C
- d) Rotavirus D
- e) Rotavirus E

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59. In the laboratory diagnosis of viruses, the wrong timing of specimen collection can lead to;

- a) False negative results -
- b) False positive results
- c) True negative results
- d) True positive results
- e) None of the above.

60. Prio-exposure to Rotavirus leads to immunity against this virus, which of the following antibodies is responsible for the immunity.

- a) IgA - Protection against rotaviral infection
- b) IgE
- c) IgG
- d) IgM
- e) None of the above

Rotavirus: major cause of Diarrhoea  
DS RNA  
Reoviridae family  
no envelope  
NSP4 is a viral enterotoxin

61. Which among the following parasites is commonly associated with hanging groin?

- a) *Loa loa*
- b) *Onchocerca volvulus* ✓
- c) *Wuchereriabancrofti*
- d) *Mansonellaperstans*
- e) *Brugiamalayi*

62. Which of the following drugs is most suitable for treatment of *Diphyllobothriumlatum* infections?

- a) Sodium stibogluconate ✗
- b) Albendazole
- c) Niridazole
- d) Praziquantel ✓
- e) Metronidazole

63. Which of the following parasites has cats as its definitive host?

- a) *Balantidium coli*
- b) *Wuchereriabancrofti*
- c) *Toxoplasma gondii* ✓
- d) *Plasmodium falciparum*
- e) *Ancylostomaduodenale*

64. Peri-ova granulomas in tissues are associated with infection with?

- a) *Trichinellaspiralis*
- b) *Leishmaniadonovani*
- c) *Fasciola hepatica*
- d) *Taeniasolium*
- e) *Schistosomamansonii* ✗

65. Which of the following parasites is commonly associated with night blindness?

- a) *Ascaris lumbricoides* ✓  
 b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*  
 c) *Onchocerca volvulus*  
 d) *Entamoeba histolytica*  
 e) *Taenia saginata*

66. Which of the following parasites may NOT cause intestinal obstruction?

- a) *Entamoeba histolytica* ✓  
 b) *Ascaris lumbricoides* ✓  
 c) *Giardia lamblia* ✓  
 d) *Diphyllobothrium latum* ✓  
 e) *Schistosoma mansoni*

flagellated intestinal protozoan  
ingestion of cyst  
- Diarrhoea  
abd pain  
- vomiting  
chronic giardiasis: malabsorption  
weight loss

67. Select one drug from the following that can be used to treat infections with *Leishmania donovani*:

- a) Amphotericin B ✓  
 b) Metronidazole  
 c) Nifurtimox - trypano  
 d) Praziquantel  
 e) Paracetamol

68. Which of the following parasites is usually associated with regular fevers?

- a) *Entamoeba histolytica*  
 b) *Giardia lamblia*  
 c) *Necator americanus*  
 d) *Plasmodium vivax* ✓  
 e) *Balantidium coli*

69. Black water fever is a characteristic of infections with?

- a) *Schistosoma haematobium* ✓  
 b) *Wuchereria bancrofti*  
 c) *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*  
 d) *Plasmodium falciparum* ✓  
 e) *Plasmodium malariae* ✓

70. Which of the following parasitic stages is pathological to humans?

- a) Sporocyst  
 b) Metacercaria - infective to definitive host.  
 c) Coracidium  
 d) Hexacanthoncosphere  
 e) Cercaria

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71. Muscle biopsy is useful in diagnosis of:

- a) *Taeniasolium*
- b) *Taeniasaginata*
- c) *Trichinellaspiralis*
- d) *Necatoramericanus*
- e) *Schistosomamansoni*

72. One of the following is NOT pathogenic to man:

- a) *Dracunculusmedinesnsis* - tissue remoted.
- b) *Wuchereriabancrofti* - L.F
- c) *Mansonellaperstans*
- d) *Brugiamalayi*
- e) *Brugiatimori* } Lymphatic Filariasis

73. Which parasite is commonly occurs in patients with immunosuppression?

- a) *Trichinellaspiralis*
- b) *Entamoebahistolytica*
- c) *Plasmodium knowlesi*
- d) *Cryptosporidium parvum*
- e) *Brugiamalayi*

74. *Giardia lamblia* is associated with:

- a) Bloody diarrhea
- b) Mucooid diarrhea
- c) Hematemesis
- d) Colitis
- e) Vomiting

75. One of the following is a soil transmitted helminth:

- a) *Trichiuristrichiura* - soil
- b) *Loa loa* x insect chrysoptera pupa
- c) *Dracunculusmedinensis* x water
- d) *Leishmaniadonovani* x insect sand fly
- e) *Onchocerca volvulus* x insect simuliid pupa

76. One of the following is a vector for *Wuchereriabancrofti*:

- a) *Aedes* spp. - m
- b) *Simulium* spp.
- c) Phlebotomine sandflies
- d) *Musca* spp.
- e) *Cyclops*

Mosquito: L.F  
chier

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77. The drug of choice for *Schistosomajaponicum*:

- a) Albendazole
- b) Mebendazole
- c) Oxamniquine - *monoval*
- d) Metrifonate
- e) Praziquantel

78. A cardinal feature of congenital toxoplasmosis:

- a) Hydrocephaly
- b) Hydrnephrosis
- c) Hydrocele *x*
- d) Hypothermia
- e) Anemia

79. Trematodes include all the following EXCEPT:

- a) *Heterophyesheterophys*
- b) *Schistosomamansoni*
- c) *Loa loa* - *Nematode*
- d) *Clonorchissinensis*
- e) *Paragonimuswestermani*

80. The drug of choice for tissue Amoebiasis is:

- a) Emetine
- b) Lumefantrine
- c) Chlorquine
- d) Metronidazole
- e) Fluconazole

81. The intermediate host for *schistosomamansoni* is:

- a) *Lymnea spp.*
- b) *Biomphalaria spp.*
- c) *Cyclops spp.*
- d) *Oncomelania spp.* *J*
- e) *Bulinus - H*

82. One of the following is NOT a control method for *Schistosomajaponicum*:

- a) Wearing shoes
- b) Proper sewage disposal
- c) Chemotherapy with praziquantel
- d) Drainage of stagnant water
- e) Use of molluscicides

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83. One of the following is NOT a food-borne parasite:

- a) *Entamoebahistolytica*
- b) *Fasciola hepatica*
- c) *Capillariaphilipinensis*
- d) *Mansonella ozzardi* - mequies Culicoides - serous cavity
- e) *Balantidium coli* -

84. A mode of transmission for *Trichinella spiralis* is:

- a) Pork
- b) Percutaneous
- c) Fecal-oral
- d) Blood transfusion
- e) Vertical transmission

85. One of the following is sexually transmitted:

- a) *Trichomonas hominis*
- b) *Trichomonas vaginalis*
- c) *Taenia solium*
- d) *Capillariaphilipinensis*
- e) *Giardia lamblia*

86. Which of the following parasites are hermaphroditic? - Trematodes except *Echinostoma*

- a) *Trichuris trichira*
- b) *Fasciola hepatica* - trematode.
- c) *Trichinella spiralis*
- d) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- e) *Schistosoma haematobium*

87. Casoni test is useful in diagnosis of:

- a) *Taenia solium*
- b) *Trichinella spiralis*
- c) *Echinococcus granulosus*
- d) *Fasciolopsis buski*
- e) Myiasis

\* Casoni test  
> *Echinococcus granulosus*

88. String test is useful in the diagnosis of which of the following?

- a) *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c) *Trichuris trichiura*
- d) *Enterobius vermicularis*
- e) *Schistosoma haematobium*

\* String test  
> *Entamoeba histolytica*

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89. Montenegro test is diagnostic in which of the following;

- a) Leishmaniasis
- b) Amoebiasis
- c) Trypanosomiasis
- d) Malaria
- e) Toxoplasmosis

\* Montenegro test  
Leishmaniasis

90. Blood stained sputum is a symptom of which of the following infections

- a) Paragonimus africanus ✗
- b) Trichurus trichiura
- c) Enterobius vermicularis ✗
- d) Hookworm infection
- e) Taenia saginata ✗

91. Hepatosplenomegaly is a pathological complication in which of the following

- a) Leishmania donovani
- b) Trypanosomiasis
- c) Ascaris lumbricoides
- d) Giardia lamblia
- e) Entamoeba histolytica ✗

92. Which of the following drugs are used in severe and complicated malaria

- a) Chloroquine
- b) Amodiaquine
- c) Quinine
- d) Fansider
- e) Sulphadoxine pyrimetheterium

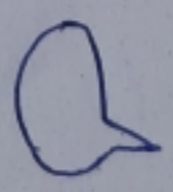
93. Bloody diarrhoea is associated with which disease

- a) Ancylostomiasis
- b) Trichiuriasis
- c) Amoebiasis
- d) Toxoplasmosis
- e) Hydatidosis ✗

- Entamoeba histolytica  
- Attachment of trophozoite to colonic mucosa  
- Penetrate & spread out  
- erode blood vessels  
- Secretion of cytotoxin  
- exotoxin

94. Which parasite has an egg with a lateral spine

- ~~a) Schistosoma haematobium~~
- b) Schistosoma haematobium - terminal spine
- c) Schistosoma mansoni ✓
- d) Schistosoma japonicum - oval, smooth thick shell
- e) Schistosoma intercalatum



95. Skin penetration is by which parasite

- a) Ascaris lumbricoides
- b) Necator americanus - Hookworm  
L2, L3 filariform penetrate intact skin (foot, hand, buttocks)
- c) Entamoeba histolytica
- d) Giardia lamblia
- e) Taenia solium

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96. Which of the following is an Ectoparasite

- a) Ascaris lumbricoides
- b) Tinea sagnata
- c) Musca domestica
- d) Tinea solium
- e) Ancylostoma duodenale

97. Which parasite is obtained through raw pork

- a) Taenia saginata
- b) Hymenolepis nana
- c) Hymenolepis dimunita
- d) Trichinella spiralis ✓
- e) Ascaris lumbricoides

98. Which of the following is a vector of Mansonella pentans

- a) Culicoides sps ✓
- b) Glossinai palpalis
- c) Rhodnius prolixus
- d) Stomoxis calcitrans
- e) Anopheles sps

99. Riverblindness is treated by which of the following;-

- a) DEC
- b) Quinine
- c) Albendazole
- d) Mebendazole
- e) Ivermectin ✓

100. Megaloblastic anaemia is associated with

- a) Diphylobathrium latum ✓
- b) Plasmodium malaria
- c) Ancylostoma duodenale - microcytic
- d) Trichinella spiralis λ
- e) Necator americanus - microcytic

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