

## Questions (Intestinal Helminthes)

1. About strongyloides, all true except:
  - a) Acquired by ingestion of its eggs.
  - b) Have a free living life cycle in soil
  - c) Associated with marked eosinophilia
  - d) Produce filariform
2. Dogs or pigs are reservoir of all except:
  - a) *Tenia solium*
  - b) *E. granulosus*
  - c) *Ascaris*
  - d) Cysticercosis
3. which nematode is present in small intestine:
  - a) *Tenia saginata*
  - b) *Tenia solium*
  - c) *Trichuris trichiura*
  - d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
4. High eosinophil count is present in all of the following cases except:
  - a) Fascioliasis
  - b) Enterobiasis
  - c) Hydatidosis
  - d) Trichinosis
5. Which of the following worms infect human but not by digestion:
  - a) *Fasciola hepatica*
  - b) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
  - c) *Enterobius vermicularis*
  - d) *Hymenolepis nana*
6. Parasite causing blood loss:
  - a) *Hymenolepis nana*
  - b) *Fasciola hepatica*
  - c) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
  - d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
7. Infection by penetration is caused by:
  - a) *Fasciola*
  - b) *Ascaris*
  - c) *Strongyloides*
  - d) *H. nana*

8. Strongyloides Stercoralis infect man by:

- a) Ingestion of embryonated eggs
- b) Penetration of skin by filariform larvae
- c) Penetration of skin by rhabditiform larvae
- d) Ingestion of encysted larvae in meat.

9. Infective stage of ascaris:

- a) Fertilized of eggs
- b) Unfertilized egg
- c) Encysted larvae
- d) Fertilized egg with 2nd stage rhabditiform larva

10. Löffler syndrome is caused by:

- a) Adult ascaris in liver
- b) Fasciola in liver
- c) Adult ascaris in intestine
- d) Ascaris larva in lung

11. intestinal obstruction is a complication of:

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Enterobius vermicularis
- c. Ancylostoma duodenale
- d. Strongyloides Stercoralis

12. Child with Enterobius vermicularis usually complains of:

- a. Anemia
- b. Hunger pain
- c. Itching
- d. Loss of weight

13. Enterobius vermicularis is:

- a. Rare in children
- b. Called pinworm
- c. Eggs require time for maturation outside the body
- d. Infection is by ingestion of larva

14. Strongyloides Stercoralis is classified as:

- a. Trematode
- b. Cestode
- c. Flat worm
- d. Nematode

15. Parasite infection complicated by rectal prolapse:

- a. Oxyuriasis
- b. Strongyloidiasis
- c. Trichuriasis
- d. Ancylostomiasis

16. The following helminth has migratory cycle in lung, except:  
a) *Ascaris* b) *Strongyloides Stercoralis* c) *Ancylostoma duodenale* d) *Trichuris*

17. Dogs are source of:  
a) *Ascaris Lumbricoides* b) *E.granulosa* c) *trichnella spiralis* d) *H. nana*

18. The life cycle of the following may not require intermediate host (could be transmitted directly from human to human):

- a) *Fasciola hepatica*
- b) *Hymenolepis nana*
- c) *Echinochoccus granulosus*
- d) *Schistosoma mansoni*

19. Not zoonotic disease:

- a) *Entrobium vermicularis*
- b) *Fasciola hepatica*
- c) *Echinochocc granulosus*
- d) *Trichnella spiralis*.

20. Regardin *H. nana*, all true except:

- a) Diagnosis is made by finding eggs in stool
- b) Causes acute infection
- c) Use cattle as intermediate host.
- d) Dwarf tapeworm.

21. Ingestion of *tenia saginata* larvae causes:

- a) Hydatid disease.
- b) Trichinellosis
- c) Cystercosis
- d) Non of the above

Answers:

1) a

2) c

3) d

4) b

5) b

6) c

7) c

8) b

9) d

10) d

11) a

12) c

13) b

14) d

15) c

16) d

17) b

18) b

19) a

20) c

21) d