

PARASITOLOGY STUDY QUESTIONS ON
PROTOZOA, NEMATODES AND URINE ANALYSIS FOR PARASITES

PREPARED BY: mwalimu Nkurikiyimana Stephenson

CMLT, DMLT, DMGHT&LD, BMED, MVP, PhD FELLOW

Snkurimana2014@gmail.co; DATE 14/03/2019

1. Match the item in A with their respective items in B

A	B
1. Modified ZN	A. <i>Entamoeba histocytica</i>
2. Ingested RBCs	B. <i>Balantidium coli</i>
3. 2 Nuclei-macro & micro	C. Whipworm
4. <i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	D. <i>Cryptospondium parvum</i>
5. Shallow buccal cavity	E. <i>Stronglyloides stercolaris</i>
6. Fertilized and decorticated eggs	F. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>

2. List features of Nematodes.
3. Give artifacts that can be confused with parasites.
4. Draw the following: Hook worm ova, *Trichuris trichiura* ova, *Ascaris lumbricoides* fertilized ova, *Trichomonas vaginalis* trophozoite
5. Explain how a stool specimen for *Entamoeba histolytica* cysts can be prepared and examined by use of saline and Dobell's iodine.
6. Explain with examples four (4) modes of transmission of parasites.
7. Give preventive measures of intestine parasites.
8. Give zoonotic intestinal parasites of man.
9. With the aid of a well labeled diagram, give identification features of: *Giardia lamblia* flagellate, *Trichomonas vaginalis* flagellate & *Balantidium coli* ciliate
10. Outline the transmission and life cycle of *Entamoeba histolytica*
11. Outline ways of preventing and controlling intestinal protozoans.

12. Fill in the gaps in the table below.

	Parasite	Infective stage	Intermediate host	Specimen examined	Disease caused
1.	<i>S. haematobium</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	<i>D. latum</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	<i>T. Solium</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	<i>P. Westermani</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	<i>A. lumbricoides</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____

13. List characteristics of Trematodes.

14. Describe the miracidium hatching technique

15. Draw a well labeled diagram of *S. haematobium* ovum

16. Outline the prevention and control of schistosomiasis/bilharziasis

17. Outline the life of *S. haematobium*

18. Tabulate the differences between amoebic and bacillary dysentery.

19. Outline the procedures for modified Zn in parasitology laboratory.

20. Define the following terms: Coracidium, Hydatid cyst, Cysticercus, Coenurus & Oncosphere

21. Outline the procedures for formal ether concentration technique for concentrating parasites in stool sample.

22. Give 5 differences between *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Entamoeba coli*

23. Describe the modified ZN staining technique for diagnosis of cryptosporidium species oocysts.

24. Explain how a stool specimen for *Entamoeba histolytica* cysts can be prepared and examined by use of saline and Dobell's iodine.

25. Explain with examples 4 modes of transmission of parasites

26. With the aid of diagrams differentiate between *Giardia lamblia* and *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

27. Draw well labeled diagrams of the following: Fertilized *Ascaris lumbricoides* ova, *Trichures trichura* egg & *Balantidium coli* cyst.

28. With the aid of examples of associated parasites define the following terms: Retro-infection, Ovoviviparous, Ground itch & Free living cycle
29. With the aid of diagrams describe structures found in stool that can be confused to be parasites
30. List things to be considered in reporting the appearance of faecal specimens
31. List characteristics of protozoa that fall under phylum sarcomastigophora.
32. List parasites that fall under each phylum under protozoa
33. Give prevention and control measures of the following parasites: *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, Hookworm, *B. coli* & *G. lamblia*
34. With the aid of well labelled diagrams, give the characteristic features of the following parasites. *Giardia lamblia* trophozoite, *Enterobius vermicularis* ovum, *Trichuris trichiura* ovum & *Balantidium coli*.
35. With the aid of a well labeled diagram, give identification features of: *Giardia lamblia*, *Trichomonas vaginalis* flagellate & *Balantidium coli* ciliate
36. Outline the transmission and life cycle of *Entamoeba histolytic*.
37. Give prevention and control measures of the following: *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, Hook worm, *B. coli*, *G. lamulia*
38. Explain the procedure for Preservation of parasites using 10% formalin,
39. Explain the Wet preparation of semi formed stool specimen by use of physiological saline
40. Complete the table below by filling in the missing gaps with relevant answers.

Parasite	Source of infection	Route of infection	Mode of infection	Diagnostic specimen
Hook worms infestation				
Enterobiasis				
Entermoeba histolytica				
Trichomoniasis vaginitis/ urethritis				
Trichuriasis				

41. With relevant examples, describe the following: Five adaptations of parasites, Five forms of stool samples, Five routes of parasitic infections
42. Outline the following: Five sources of parasitic infections giving relevant examples for each, Five pre-analytical factors that affect parasitological test results, Taxonomic classification of protozoan parasites
43. With the help of relevant examples, explain the following; Obligate parasites, Reservoir host, Biological vector, Commensalism & Zoonosis
44. Name any five parasites that can present with blood in stool samples
45. Using relevant examples, describe the various factors that favour transmission of parasitic infections in developing countries.
46. Discuss various routes of parasitic infections in relation to the possible sources of infection in each case.
47. Explain systematically how you can examine a formed stool sample has been brought to the laboratory.
48. What is a concentration technique?
49. Explain stool concentration techniques used in a parasitology laboratory.
50. What are the considerations when choosing a concentration technique?
51. Detail the method of performing Bearmans concentration technique.
52. Outline the five routes of transmission of parasites, giving an example in each
53. Name parasite species forms which can be found in each of the specimen listed below : stool , blood, urine, C.S.F & lymph gland aspirate
54. Define the following: Host, Parasite, Life cycle, Parasitology, Classification
55. Outline five ways through which the body defends itself against invasion by parasites.
56. Give the constituents of the following reagents; Giemsa, Formal detergent, Dorbel's iodine & MIF fixative
57. Define the following terms: Parasitism , Preservation, Commensalism, Immunity & Infestation
58. What is a host?
59. Explain the different types of hosts.
60. Explain the different host parasite relationships in parasitology.

61. Discuss Routes of transmission of parasites to man
62. With the help of diagram illustrate, the non-parasitic structures that can be found in stool.
63. List ways in which parasite infections can be diagnosed in the laboratory
64. Outline the direct stool examination protocol for detection of *Entamoeba histolytica* trophozoites and cysts
65. Define the following terms giving an examples: A vector, Intermediate host , definitive host , Direct life cycle & Reservoir host
66. With relevant examples, outline the following: Five adaptations of parasites, Five forms of stool samples, Five routes of parasitic infections & Method for modified Zn technique
67. With the help of relevant examples, explain the following; Obligate parasites, Reservoir host Biological vector, Commensalism & Zoonosis
68. Using relevant examples, describe the various factors that favor transmission of parasitic infections in developing countries.
69. Explain the uses of the following as applied in stool analysis: Eosin stain, Formal ether concentration method & Physical appearance/macroscopy of stool
70. Name parasites you know with their hosts.
71. Explain the characteristics possessed by the parasite in order to live with its host.
72. Mention the different types of parasites you know and give an example in each case.
73. Define incubation period.
74. Explain the differences between two types of incubation periods you know.
75. What is zoonosis?
76. Mention the different types of zoonosis you know and their meaning.
77. What is meant by the portal of entry of a parasite?
78. Mention the different sources of infection you know and give an example in each case.
79. Describe how you would carry out a formal ether concentration technique on a given stool specimen
80. Explain systematic examination stool specimen as far as possible

Success

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