BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES HONOURS MDU4653 – PARASITOLOGYAND ENTOMOLOGY I FINAL EXAMINATION

DATE: 9 th MARCH 2022	TIME: 01.30 PM – 04.30 PM		
Part B: Structured Essay Questions (40 marks)			
Q-1			
A 24-year-old female patient presented to the geni Karapitiya complaining of lower abdominal pain and discharge. A pelvic exam was performed and mild cervic red, and inflamed. Wet mount preparation of the vaginal with quivering motility.	l yellowish green, malodorous vaginal cal tenderness was noted. The cervix was		
1.1 What is your probable diagnosis and the causative	e organism? (2 marks)		
Probable diagnosis			
Causative organism			
	organism that resides in humans along		
with their habitat.	(3 marks)		
	·		
	<u></u>		
"1.3 Briefly explain the other methods used for labora	itory diagnosis of the above organism. (5 marks)		
	(5 marks)		
	······································		
	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
	(70 1.140		

.

INDEX NO:
Q-2 A 3-year-old boy presented to the Pediatric Unit of Lady Ridgway Hospital with intermittent
diarrhea and gradual weight loss during the last 3 months. On clinical examination the
Pediatrician found growth retardation and malabsorption syndrome. Macroscopy of the stool
specimen showed greasy, foul-smelling, frothy stools. lodine preparation of stool examination
showed cysts with remnants of flagella.
2.1 What is the most probable diagnosis and the causative organism? (2 marks)
Probable diagnosis
Causative organism
Causative organism
2.2 List the morphological features that would help you to differentiate the causative
organism mentioned in the 2.1, from <i>Chilomastrix mesnili</i> . (4 marks)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.3 Briefly describe the prevention and control of the disease caused by the organism
mentioned in 2.1. (4 marks)
(Total 10 marks)

\bigcirc	_3
\sim	~~

A 2-year-old girl was admitted to the Emergency Treatment Unit of Teaching Hospital Trinchomalee with a history of refusal of feeds, hyperactive bowel sounds, vomiting and a change in stool texture. After a series of investigations, patient was diagnosed of having amoebic dysentery.

3.1	State the laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery?	(4 marks)
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
i		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••
	·	•
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
3.2	How can you morphologically differentiate Entamoaeba histolytica	from <i>Entamoaeba</i>
. 5.16.16	dispar?	(3 marks)
•		************************************
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
3.3	Briefly explain the importance of identifying non-pathogenic intestinal	amoeba in faecal
	specimen when diagnosing amoebic dysentery.	(3 marks)
		•••••••
		•••••
		•••••
		Fotal 10 marks)

(Total 10 marks)

			INDEX NO:	
Q-4				
4.1	Name one (01)	characteristic fea	ture that can be used to differentiate ac	dult Anopheline
		n Culicine mosqu		(4 marks)
			X	
	Gender	Group	Characteristic features	
		Anopheline		
141	Male	Culicine		<u> </u>
	•	Anopheline		
	Female	Culicine		
		Cuncine	entropy and the second	
,				
4.2	List two (02) dis	eases that can be	transmitted by Mansonia species.	(2 marks)
	,			
14 11	to godin several elementaria elementaria elementaria elementaria elementaria elementaria elementaria elementaria		······································	
4.3	Briefly explain t	he medical import	tance of blue bottle fly.	(4 marks)

Part C: Essay Question (30 marks)

1. Describe the life cycle of Plasmodium vivax.

(15 marks)

2. Write short notes on the following.

(15 marks)

- 2.1 Differentiating features of Wuchereria banchrofti and Brugia malayi microfilariae
- 2.2 Pathogenesis of hydatid disease.

***** Copyrights reserved *****