

Final Exam Questions in Medical Parasitology

For the Students of Medical Faculty

1. Medical Parasitology – its definition and aims. Categories of symbiosis – basic properties.
2. Parasitism - types of parasites, types of hosts;
3. Ecological aspects of parasitism;
4. Factors affecting spread of parasitic diseases;
5. Effects of parasites on hosts (tissue damage and tissue changes);
6. General characteristics of the protozoa: locomotor organelles, intracellular organelles, encystation, reproduction;
7. Intestinal pathogenic amoebae - *Entamoeba histolytica*, life cycle, epidemiology,
8. Amoebiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention.
9. Non-pathogenic amoebae – *Entamoeba dispar*, *Entamoeba hartmani*, *Entamoeba coli*, *Entamoeba gingivalis* – basic properties;
10. Free living pathogenic amoebae – *Naegleria*, *Acanthamoeba*, *Balamuthia* - life cycle, diseases caused by free living species (PAM, GAE, ocular keratitis).
11. Ciliates – *Balantidium coli*, life cycle, epidemiology;
12. Balantidiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
13. Flagellates – *Giardia lamblia*, life cycle, epidemiology;
14. Giardiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
15. *Trichomonas tenax* – basic properties;
16. *Trichomonas vaginalis* – life cycle, epidemiology;
17. Trichomoniasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
18. Hemoflagellates: morphologic forms;
19. Genus *Leishmania* – life cycle;
20. Visceral Leishmaniasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
21. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
22. Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
23. *Trypanosoma brucei* - life cycle, epidemiology;
24. African Trypanosomiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
25. *Trypanosoma cruzi* - life cycle, epidemiology;
26. American trypanosomiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
27. Apicomplexa – morphologic forms (sporozites and merozoites with apical complex);
28. Plasmodium - life cycle;

29. *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium ovale* – basic properties;
30. *Plasmodium malariae* – basic properties;
31. *Plasmodium falciparum* –basic properties;
32. Human malaria – epidemiology, relapse and recrudescence;
33. Human malaria - symptomatology, diagnosis;
34. *Babesia* - life cycle, symptomatology, diagnosis;
35. *Toxoplasma gondii* - life cycle, epidemiology;
36. Toxoplasmosis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
37. General characteristics of the trematoda (tegument, reproductive systems, the egg, larva stages: the miracidium, the sporocyst, the redia, the cercaria, the metacercaria), Germ cell cycle;
38. Liver flukes: *Fasciola hepatica* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle, epidemiology;
39. Fascioliasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
40. Liver flukes: *Opisthorchis felineus* and *O. viverrini* (for the life cycle read *Clonorchis sinensis* –the Chinese liver fluke, for the clinical aspects of opisthorchiasis read clonorchiasis);
41. Lung flukes: *Paragonimus westermani* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle, epidemiology;
42. Paragonimiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis;
43. Blood flukes – schistosomes: morphology, life cycle;
44. Variations of schistosomes: *S.haematobium*, *S.mansoni*, *S.japonicum*. – basic fetures;
45. Schistosomiasis (bilharziasis or snail fever) - symptomatology, diagnosis;
46. Swimmers’s itch – general fetures;
47. General characteristics of the Cestoda (tegument, body regions: scolex, neck, strobila, reproductive systems, the egg (taenoid egg);
48. Life cycle patterns : Pseudophyllidean pattern and Cyclophyllidean pattern;
49. Intestinal tapeworms: *Taenia solium* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle;
50. Taeniasis – epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
51. Human cysticercosis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention; (see Extraintestinal tapeworms).
52. Intestinal tapeworms: *Taenia saginata*- morphology of the adult worm, life cycle;

53. *Saginatus* teianiasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
54. *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multilocularis* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle; (see Extraintestinal tapeworms).
55. Human hydatidosis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
56. Human sparganosis (see extraintestinal tapeworms) - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
57. General characteristics of the Nematoda (cuticle, reproductive systems, the eggs, molting, larval forms);
58. Intestinal nematodes: *Trichuris trichiura* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle;
59. Trichuriasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis;
60. *Trichinella spiralis* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle;
61. Trichinellosis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
62. *Ascaris lumbricoides*- morphology of the adult worm, life cycle, epidemiology;
63. Ascariasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
64. Toxocariasis (see visceral larval migrans) - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
65. *Enterobius vermicularis* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle;
66. Enterobiasis - epidemiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
67. *Wuchereria bancrofti* - morphology of the adult worm, life cycle, epidemiology;
68. Bancroft's filariasis (elephantiasis) - symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;
69. Arthropods as vectors - mosquitoes, sandflies, tsetse flies, bugs, fleas, lice, ticks, mites.
70. Mite *Demodex folliculorum* parasite or commensal.