Final Exam Questions in Medical Parasitology For the Students of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 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 organells, 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, epidemfaculty iology;

14. Giardiasis - symptomatology, diagnosis, prevention;

15. Trichomonas tenax – basic properties;

16. Trichomonas vaginalis – life cycle, epidemiology;

17. Trichomoniais - 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 (taenioid 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 teaniasis - 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, roductive 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. Toxocariais (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 - mosquitos, sandflies, tsetse flies, bugs, fleas, lice, ticks, mites.

70. Mite Demodex folliculorum parasite or commensal.