

## UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES -PART I (1st) January 2021 Parasitology

Date: 06.01.2021 Time allotted: 02 hour Answer all questions within the space provided

L		ough a life-threatening vector borne protozoan disease was successfully elimountry, incidence of another vector borne protozoan disease is drastically incre	
	recei	nt past	
	1.1	Mention the vector borne protozoan disease which is emerging in the country in the recent past.	(05 marks)
	1.2	Outline the pathogenesis of the disease condition you mentioned in 1.1	(20 marks)
	1.3	Briefly explain the procedure that may help to confirm the diagnosis of the disease condition you mentioned in 1.1	(30 marks)

1.4	Mention the challenges faced by the health authorities regarding the above disease in the following aspects 1.4.1 Diagnosis	(15 marks)
	1.4.2 Treatment	(15 marks)
	1.4.3 Vector control	(15 marks)



	ring a medical screening carried out in a girl's school, it was observed that majority of the swere having pediculosis and few of them were infested with scabies.					
2.1		the ecto parasites that would have caused the conditions observed the school girls	(05 marks)			
	2.1.1	Pediculosis				
	2.1.2	Scabies				
2.2	above	the the procedure of examining the students for the confirmation of the mentioned parasitic conditions  Pediculosis	(30 marks)			
		Scabies				
		Scattes				
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2.3	Outline the treatment and management of the following conditions	(40 marks)
	2.3.1 Pediculosis	
e		
	2.2.2. (3.1)	
	2.3.2 Scabies	
		\$ex
2.4	Briefly explain the major challenges encountered in the control of the above parasitic conditions in a community setup (Example: School).	(25 marks)



	overseas traveler would like to visit Sri Lanka to spend his summer vacations. For sare about contracting some parasitic infections prevalent in the country	lowever, his
3.1	Name the protozoan parasite that may cause the following clinical conditions in Sri Lanka.	(05 marks)
	3.1.1 Blood and mucous diarrhea	
	3.1.2 Watery diarrhea	
3.2	Outline the confirmatory procedure, if that traveler gets the parasitic condition mentioned in 3.1.1	(20 marks)
3.3	List the self-protective measures that he has to adopt in order to prevent from	(15 marks)
	acquiring the parasitic infections mentioned in 3.1.1?	



3.4	Name the intestinal parasites that he can acquire by eating the following partially cooked meat	(05 marks)
	3.4.1 Pork	
	3.4.2 Beef	
3.5	Outline the laboratory procedure which would help to confirm the parasitic condition you mentioned in 3.4.2	(20 marks)
3.6	Mention the risk of acquiring any parasitic skin condition when he plays on the beach which is contaminated with the feces of dogs.	(05 marks)
3.7	State, how can he prevent himself from contracting the above mentioned parasitic condition mentioned in 3.6	(10 marks)
3.8	How can he prevent himself from acquiring a mosquito borne disease in Sri Lanka?	(20 marks)



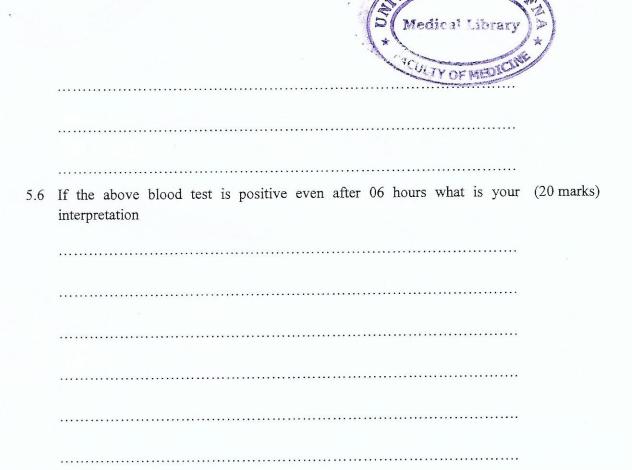
4	prev abov impr de-w	national survey on intestinal nematodes in Sri Lanka conducted in 2017 reported a low alence of soil transmitted helminths (STH) which was <1% at national level. Based on the refinding the Family Health Bureau has developed a revised guideline on de-worming to rove the health status of mothers and children in Sri Lanka. The new recommendation for vorming is mainly depend on the level of risk of infection categorically high risk, mediate risk and low risk areas.
	4.1	Outline the possible reasons for the low prevalence of STH in Sri Lanka in (20 marks) the recent past
		······································
	4.2	State the major health issues of STH infections in pregnant women (20 marks)



4.3	List the health implications of STH infections in children	(20 marks)
1.1	NATI de la la companie de la compani	(20 montes)
4.4	What are the recommendations to de-worm a pregnant woman as per the new guideline?	(20 marks)
<b>A</b> a .	and the many emideline, the moutine de wearning is not recommended for the	
	per the new guideline, the routine de-worming is not recommended for the dren in the low-risk districts	
	What is the rationale behind the above recommendation	(10 marks)
4.6	Name the drug recommended for the routine de-worming programe in Sri Lanka	(10 marks)



5	A 3	35-year-old farmer was admitted to the emergency unit of THJ with the h	istory of an
	unic	dentified snakebite after 3 hours. On admission, he had pain, followed by swe	elling at bite
	site	in the left foot. He also complained of double vision and difficulty in speech.	The medical
		cer in charge did an initial clinical assessment and taken blood sample to perfor	
		d test	Ũ
	5.1	Name the snakes which may cause the clinical manifestations specified in the history of the above patient.	(20 marks)
	5.2	What could the laboratory test that the clinician ordered urgently	(10 marks)
	5.3	Indicate the reasons for ordering the above test urgently	(20 marks)
	5.4	If the blood test which you have mentioned in 2 is positive what could the most likely offending snake	(10 marks)
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		nediately after obtaining the test result the clinician decided to give the anti-	-venom and
	requ	ested the nursing officer to repeat the same blood test after 06 hours.	
	5.5	State the reasons for repeating the above blood test after 06 hrs	(20 marks)
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