

UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN B.Sc. Hons (MLS) - 2022
MLSMP 3144 MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY

DATE: 05.01.2024

TIME: 2 Hours

ANSWER ALL FOUR QUESTIONS

01. Cutaneous leishmaniasis is common in Sri Lanka and mostly affects the North-central and Southern parts of the country.
- 1.1. Name the parasite causing cutaneous leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka (10 marks)
 - 1.2. Indicate the infective and the diagnostic stage of the above parasite. (20 marks)
 - 1.3. Briefly describe the sampling techniques and the laboratory procedures involved in the microscopic confirmation of cutaneous leishmaniasis. (50 marks)
 - 1.4. Outline the other available laboratory techniques used in the diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis. (20 marks)
02. Briefly describe the laboratory diagnosis methods for the following parasitic infections,
- 2.1 Lymphatic filariasis. (40 marks)
 - 2.2 Malarial infections. (30 marks)
 - 2.3 Toxoplasmosis. (30 marks)
- 03.
- 3.1 Name the parasite which causes intestinal amoebiasis. (10 marks)
 - 3.2 Outline the life cycle of the parasite which you have mentioned in 3.1 and indicate the infective and diagnostic stages. (30 marks)
 - 3.3 Briefly describe the steps involved the microscopic confirmation of intestinal amoebiasis in the laboratory. (30 marks)
 - 3.4 Highlight the major challenges associated with laboratory diagnosis of intestinal amoebiasis. (30 marks)
- 04.
- 4.1 Name the intestinal nematode infections associated with the following clinical manifestations.
 - 4.1.1 Anaemia (10 marks)
 - 4.1.2 Perianal pruritus (10 marks)
 - 4.2 Outline the laboratory procedure to confirm the parasitic infection which you have mentioned in 4.1.1. (40 marks)
 - 4.3 Briefly describe the sampling techniques and the laboratory diagnosis of the parasitic infection which you have mentioned in 4.1.2. (40 marks)