

**UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION - FEBRUARY 2014**

**MLSMP 2201 MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY**

**PAPER II**

**Date: 26.02.2014**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**ANSWER ALL EIGHT QUESTIONS.**

1.
  - 1.1 List the soil transmitted helminths. (10marks)
  - 1.2 Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of the parasite which you mentioned above. (20marks)
  - 1.3 Outline the morphological features of the parasitic eggs which you mentioned in 1.1 with suitable illustrations. (70marks)
2.
  - 2.1 Name the protozoan parasite causes cutaneous leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
  - 2.2 How will you collect the skin smear from the patient for the diagnosis of the above condition. (30 marks)
  - 2.3 Describe the laboratory procedure that you will follow for the examination of the above smear. (60 marks)
3.
  - 3.1 Name the intestinal helminth that can cause severe perianal itching (10marks)
  - 3.2 Outline the life cycle of the above parasite. (30 marks)
  - 3.3 Describe the sampling techniques and the laboratory procedure for the diagnosis of the above infection. (60marks)
4. Write short notes on the following
  - 4.1 Sabin – Feldman dye test (25 marks)
  - 4.2 Concentration techniques for the detection of microfilaria (25 marks)
  - 4.3 Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) (25 marks)
  - 4.4 Salt flotation technique (25 marks)

- 5.
- 5.1 State the intermediate host and the mode of transmission of the following tapeworm species.
- 5.1.1 *Taenia solium* (5 marks)
- 5.1.2 *Taenia saginata* (5 marks)
- 5.2 Briefly describe the morphological features of the scolex and the gravid segment of the above tapeworms with illustrations. (40marks)
- 5.3 Describe the gross and microscopic appearance of the hydatid cyst. (50 marks)
- 6.
- 6.1 Name three mosquito species commonly found in Sri Lanka. (10marks)
- 6.2 Compare the morphological differences between the following stages of the above mentioned mosquitoes.
- 6.2.1 Adult (30 marks)
- 6.2.2 Larva (20 marks)
- 6.2.3 Pupa (20 marks)
- 6.2.4 Egg (20 marks)
- 7.
- 7.1 Name the venomous snakes causing bleeding disorders in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
- 7.2 What are the laboratory tests help you to confirm the bleeding disorders. (20 marks)
- 7.3 How will you perform the tests which you mentioned in 7.3, in the laboratory. (40 marks)
- 7.4 Briefly describe the first aid for the snake bite. (30 marks)
- 8.
- 8.1 Outline the procedure of confirming malarial infection in the laboratory (50marks)
- 8.2 How would you morphologically differentiate *Plasmodium vivax* from *P. falciparum* (30marks)
- 8.3 List the way in which malarial parasitaemia is stated (20marks)