



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
Third Examination for Medical Degrees (Part I)
1st February 2021
PARASITOLOGY – Paper II
10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (2 hours)



Index number

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Answer all four questions
Illustrate your answers with labelled diagrams wherever necessary
Use only the space provided for answering

1. State the most possible parasitic diagnosis, describe the best possible drug management, follow up and methods of prevention that you would apply in the following case scenarios.

1.1. A 3-year-old child with malnutrition has presented with watery diarrhoea. Direct smear of a fresh faecal sample shows large number of parasites with typical fallen-leaf movement. (35 marks)

1.1.1. Diagnosis (05 marks)

1.1.2. Treatment to the causative agent (10 marks)

Drug -
Route of administration -
An alternative treatment -

1.1.3. Symptomatic treatment (10 marks)

1.1.4. Follow up and prevention (10 marks)



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Q1

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1.2. A 56-year-old alcoholic fisherman is having tender hepatomegaly. The ultra sound scan of the abdomen reveals a right lobe hepatic abscess. (35 marks)

1.2.1. Diagnosis (05 marks)

1.2.2. Treatment to the causative agent (10 marks)

Drug -
Route of administration -
An alternative treatment -

1.2.3. Symptomatic treatment (10 marks)

1.2.4. Follow up and prevention (10 marks)



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1.3. A 4-year-old boy presented with passage of white worm segments for several weeks. Examination of the segments has revealed that the segments are creamy white and fleshy. Extracted eggs have shown hexacanth embryos with polar projections. (30 marks)

1.3.1. Diagnosis (05 marks)

1.3.2. Treatment to the causative agent (10 marks)

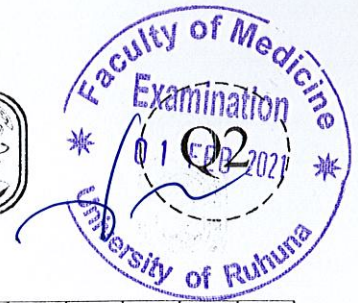
Drug -
Route of administration -
An alternative treatment -

1.3.3. Symptomatic treatment (5 marks)

1.3.4. Follow up and prevention (10 marks)



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2. A 55-year-old female from Galle developed pain and redness over oedema of the right arm after severe axillary lymphadenopathy on the same side. A palpable lymphatic vessel was detected over the medial aspect of the right upper arm. Circulatory filarial antigen (CFA) test was positive.

2.1. State the most possible filarial worm which could cause this pathology. Give a reason. **(10 marks)**

Parasite –
Reason –

2.2. List two (02) possible pathophysiological pathways leading to above clinical presentation. **(10 marks)**

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2.3. Identify four (04) morbidities expressed in the above case scenario. **(10 marks)**

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2.4. Describe briefly the general pathophysiology for morbidities mentioned in 2.3. **(10 marks)**

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2.5. Describe the basis of CFA test and state why it is positive in this patient.

(20 marks)

Blank lined area for answering question 2.5.

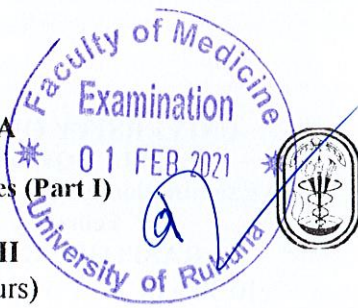
2.6. Describe the immediate management of the patient.

(10 marks)

Blank lined area for answering question 2.6.



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4.

4.1. Significant amount of deaths due to snake bites are caused by elapids in Sri Lanka.

4.1.1. Name four medically important elapids seen in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)

Banded:	
Non-banded:	

4.1.2. State the morphological features for identification of types of elapids mentioned in 4.1.1. (24 marks)

Banded:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	
Banded:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	
Non-banded:	Head	
	Body	



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	Tail	
Non-banded:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	

4.1.3. Name the type of venom possessed by the elapids mentioned in 4.1.1. (6 marks)

Elapid:	Toxin/s:

4.1.4. Which elapid is responsible for most deaths due to snake bites in Sri Lanka? (2.5 marks)

4.1.5. Which elapid is responsible for most hospital admissions due to snake bites in Sri Lanka? (2.5 marks)



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4.1.6. What treatment is given in the envenomation due to the elapids mentioned in 4.1.1.

(5 marks)

Elapid:	Treatment:

4.2. Zoonoses caused by dogs is not uncommon in Sri Lanka.

4.2.1. Name one (01) important notifiable zoonotic infection transmitted by dogs in Sri Lanka. **(5 marks)**

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4.2.2. Name the clinical forms and the causative agents of zoonosis mentioned in 4.2.1. that are available in Sri Lanka. **(10 marks)**

Clinical form:	Parasitic agent:

