



**FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE**  
**Third Examination for Medical Degrees – Part I**  
**November 2019**  
**PARASITOLOGY – Paper II**

Q1

Friday 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2019

10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
(2 hours)

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

<b>Index number:</b>
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1. Answer the following questions giving one (01) common example wherever necessary.

1.1. Name four (04) important specimens used in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases in human. (10 marks)

Specimen:	Example:

1.2. State methods of preservation and transport of human specimens mentioned in 1.1. (20marks)

Specimen:	Methods:

1.3. Name five (05) different parasitic stages screened for diagnosis of diseases. (20 marks)

Parasitic stage:	Disease:

**1.4. Write a brief discussion on a diagnostic test that can be used in the identification of the parasitic stages mentioned in 1.3. (25 marks)**

Diagnostic test:	Brief discussion:




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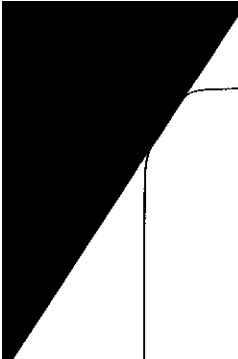
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**1.5. Describe the management of parasitic diseases mentioned in 1.3.**  
**marks)**

**(25**

<b>Parasitic disease:</b>	<b>Management:</b>




02

02



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Q2

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Answer **all four** questions  
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2. A Sri Lankan who travelled to Madagascar and stayed there for 10 days has developed high fever with chills and rigors on his return to Sri Lanka. He was sent to a hospital for further care. On admission medical officer has noticed a low level of consciousness and the clothes of the patient was soaked with black coloured urine. A parasitic infection is suspected.

**2.1. Name the most probable parasite which can cause above presentation while giving the reasons. (10 marks)**

Parasite:	Reasons:

**2.2. Describe how this traveler has contracted the parasite mentioned in 2.1. (20 marks)**

**2.3. Describe the pathophysiology of all the clinical features mentioned in the above case presentation.**

marks)

Clinical feature:	Pathophysiology:

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2.4. Describe the symptomatic management of each clinical outcome mentioned 2.3 and state the overall drug therapy. (30 marks)

Morbidity:	Symptomatic management:

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Overall drug therapy:



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3.

3.1. Most deaths caused by snake bites in Sri Lanka are due to viper bites.

3.1.1. Name four important vipers seen in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)

Pit vipers:	
True vipers:	

3.1.2. State the morphological features for identification of types of vipers mentioned in 3.1.1. (24 marks)

Viper:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	
Viper:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	

Viper:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	
Viper:	Head	
	Body	
	Tail	

**3.1.3. Name the type of venom possessed by the vipers mentioned in 3.1.1. (6 marks)**

**(6 marks)**

Viper:	Toxin/s:

**3.1.4. Name the viper that causes most hospital admissions in Sri Lanka. (2.5 marks)**

**(2.5 marks)**

**3.1.5. Name the viper that causes most deaths in Sri Lanka. (2.5 marks)**

**(2.5 marks)**

**3.1.6. Name the type of treatment given in the envenomation of vipers mentioned in 3.1.1. (5 marks)**

**(5 marks)**

Viper:	Treatment:



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**3.2. Zoonosis is not uncommon in Sri Lanka.**

**3.2.1. Name one (01) important notifiable zoonotic infection in Sri Lanka. (5 marks)**

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**3.2.2. Name the clinical forms and the causative agents of zoonosis mentioned in 3.2.1. that are available in Sri Lanka. (10 marks)**

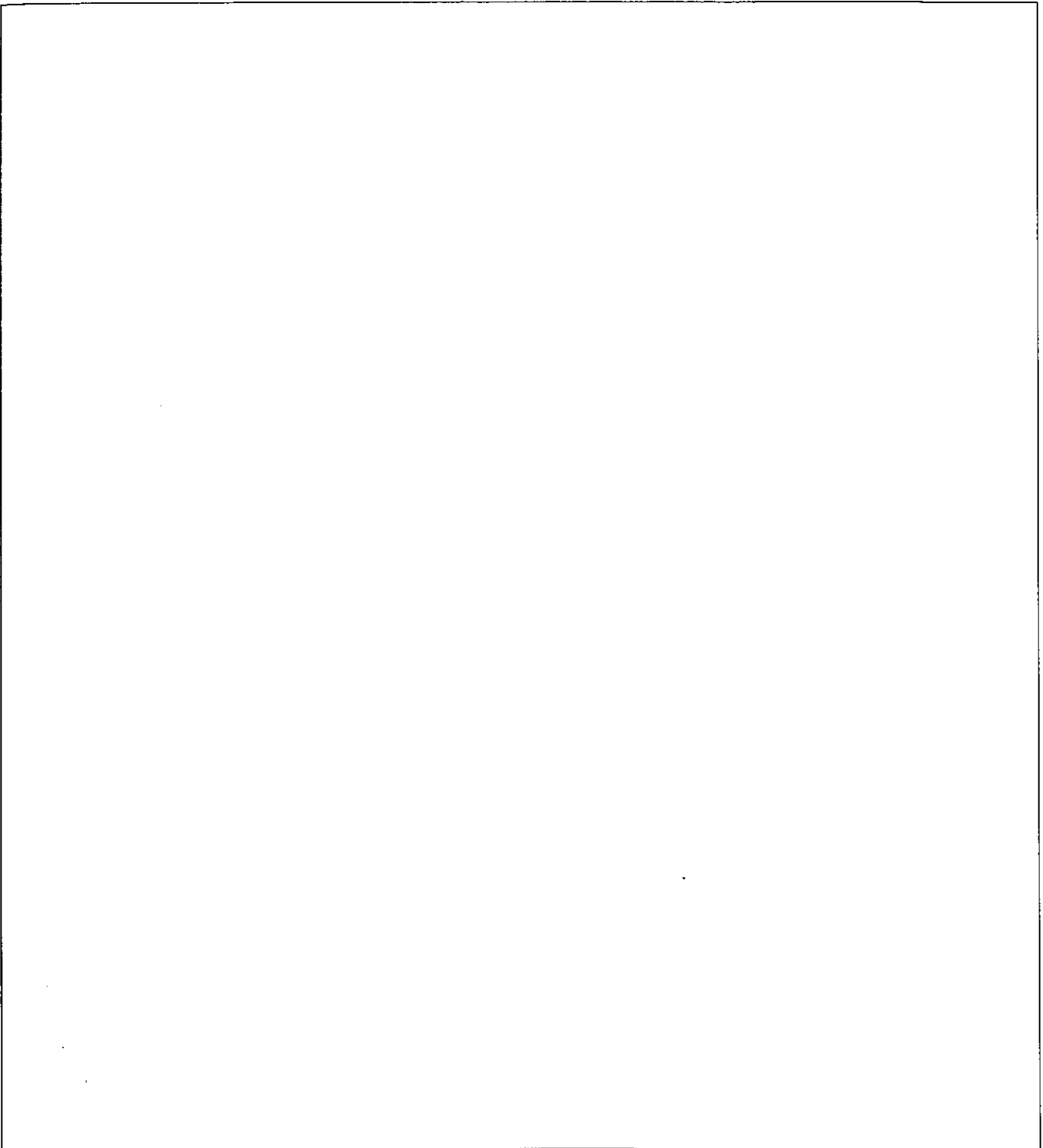
Clinical form:	Parasitic agent:

**3.2.3. Name a clinical form and the causative agent of the zoonosis mentioned in 3.2.1. that is not available in Sri Lanka and name a country that clinical form can be seen. (10 marks)**

Clinical form:	
Causative agent:	
Country:	

**3.2.4. Discuss the diagnosis and management of zoonosis mentioned in 3.2.1.  
marks)**

**(25**





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4. Describe the laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention methods that you would apply in the following case scenarios of a suspected parasitic disease.

4.1. A 6-year old child with nephrotic syndrome on long term corticosteroid treatment presenting with larva currens.

Lab-diagnosis (15 marks)	
Treatment (08 marks)	



<b>Prevention (12 marks)</b>	
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4.2. A 64-year old heavy alcohol consumer is found to have tender hepatomegaly. The ultrasound scanning of the abdomen revealed a right lobe hepatic abscess.

<b>Lab-diagnosis (20 marks)</b>	
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<b>Treatment (08 marks)</b>	
<b>Prevention (07 marks)</b>	



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4.3. A 24 year-old mother who is in her 1<sup>st</sup> trimester was admitted to Teaching Hospital Mahamodara with a febrile illness. On examination generalised lymphadenopathy with prominent lymphnodes in the cervical area was observed. She is from Galle and has no recent travel history. Routine investigations were suggestive of a parasitological disease.

Lab-diagnosis (15 marks)	
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<b>Treatment (10 marks)</b>	
<b>Prevention (05 marks)</b>	