Thursday 18th September, 2014

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

Answer **all four** questions
Illustrate your answers with labeled diagrams wherever necessary
Answer each question In a separate book

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1. Describe the best possible management methods that you would apply in the following case scenarios.

    1.1 A 5-year old child with growth retardation presenting with watery diarrhoea. Direct smear of a fresh faecal sample shows large number of parasites with typical fallen leaf movement. **(35 marks)**

    1.2 A 46-year old fisherman with chronic alcohol abuse is found to have tender hepatomegaly. The ultra sound scanning of the abdomen reveals a right lobe hepatic abscess. A parasitological disease is suspected. **(35 marks)**

    1.3 An HIV/AIDS patient presenting with a history of watery diarrhoea of three days duration. A parasitological disease is suspected. **(30 marks)**

2. Discuss the significance of the following research findings.

    2.1 Lymphangiectasia and its reversal due to anti-filarial treatment could be demonstrated using ultra sound scanning. **(30 marks)**

    2.2 The sensitivity of night thick blood film for microfilaria is only around 75%. **(35 marks)**

    2.3 Community Home Based Care can alleviate morbidities due to lymphatic filariasis. **(35 marks)**

3. Write short notes on

    3.1 pet associated parasitic diseases. **(50 marks)**

    3.2 auto-infection due to parasites. **(50 marks)**

4. A 30-year old woman in 1st trimester of her first pregnancy is admitted to Mahamodera hospital complaining of low grade fever and severe shortness of breath for 3 weeks. Examination reveals a viable foetus. Thin blood film for malaria shows field full of schizonts.

    4.1 What is the most possible parasitological diagnosis? **(10 marks)**

    4.2 Briefly discuss the pathophysiology of severe shortness of breath in the above case scenario.

    (40 marks)

    4.3 How would you treat this patient? **(50 marks)**