



FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA, GALLE

Third Examination for Medical Degrees – Part I

December 2011

**PARASITOLOGY – Paper II**

Monday 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011

10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

(2 hours)

**Answer all four questions**

**Illustrate your answers with labeled diagrams whenever necessary**

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1. A 3 year-old child has been transferred to the Neurology Unit of the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (NHSL) from Teaching Hospital, Jaffna due to loss of consciousness after five days of high fever. Transfer notes indicated that the child had two episodes of generalized seizures and hepatosplenomegaly while he was treated as an in ward patient in Jaffna. Investigation reports indicated that the child had repeatedly negative malaria blood films and high eosinophils counts. A repeat malaria blood film examined at NHSL showed gametocytes of a malaria parasite. The child recovered after anti-malarial treatment.

- 1.1 Name the most possible malaria parasite which could cause this illness. (10 marks)
- 1.2 What is the final diagnosis? (10 marks)
- 1.3 Discuss the reasons for negative malaria blood films during first five days of the illness. (20 marks)
- 1.4 Why only gametocytes were seen in repeat malaria blood films done at NHSL. (10 marks)
- 1.5 Describe the pathological features of vital organs affected in the above child. (30 marks)
- 1.6 Describe the drug management of the above child. (20 marks)

2. A 40 year-old male school teacher from Karapitiya developed cellulitis around the right ankle joint after severe inguinal lymphadenopathy on the same side. A moderate sized hydrocoele was detected on the right side. ICT filariasis test was positive.

- 2.1 Name the most possible filarial worm which could cause this pathology. (10 marks)
- 2.2 Describe the pathophysiology of the above clinical presentation. (30 marks)
- 2.3 Why was the ICT test positive in this patient? (20 marks)
- 2.4 Describe the management of this patient. (40 marks)

**3. A 7 year-old boy with nephrotic syndrome developed severe watery diarrhoea. Direct stool examination was negative for all nematode eggs. A parasitological condition is suspected.**

3.1 Name **three** parasites which could cause diarrhoea in this patient. (15 marks)

3.2 Discuss the investigations which could be used in the confirmation of the diagnosis. (30 marks)

3.3 How would you treat infections due to the parasites mentioned in 3.1? (15 marks)

3.4 Describe the life-cycle of **one** parasite mentioned in 3.1. (20 marks)

3.5 Describe the prevention of the disease caused by the parasite mentioned in 3.4. (20 marks)

**4. Describe briefly**

4.1 vipers in Sri Lanka. (50 marks)

4.2 cestode infections in Sri Lanka. (50 marks)

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