



Third Examination for Medical Degrees – Part 1
September 2009
PARASITOLOGY – Paper II

Tuesday 8th September, 2009

10.30 am to 12.30 pm
(2 hours)

Answer all four questions

Illustrate your answers with labeled diagrams wherever necessary

Answer Parts A and B in separate books

PART A

1. Describe briefly,
 - 1.1 the management of the most disabling manifestation of lymphatic filariasis. (50 marks)
 - 1.2 the management of a patient having steatorrhoea due to a parasitic disease. (50 marks)

2. A 29-year old soldier serving in Kilinochchi arrived home on vacation after a month. A few days later he was admitted to the Teaching Hospital Karapitiya with a complaint of headache and fever. On examination he was afebrile but mildly pale. A thin blood film of finger pricked blood showed rings and gametocytes of *Plasmodium falciparum* species.
 - 2.1 How should this patient be managed? (40 marks)
 - 2.2 If only gametocytes were seen in the peripheral blood, what is the significance of that finding? (10 marks)
 - 2.3 List other important facts that you would elicit in the history of this patient. (25 marks)
 - 2.4 List the complications of this condition if left untreated. (25 marks)

3. Discuss the following statements.
 - 3.1 "The Sri Lankan children are more prone to *Bertiella studeri* infection than *Taenia solium* infection". (35 marks)
 - 3.2 "Eradication of lymphatic filariasis is much more easier than eradication of malaria when the parasite's biological systems are considered". (35 marks)
 - 3.3 "There are no indigenous trematode infections in Sri Lanka". (30 marks)

PART B

4. Write an account on
 - 4.1 the collection, preservation, transport and storage of samples for the diagnosis of parasitic diseases. (50 marks)
 - 4.2 the organization of a vector control programme for Bope Poddala area, as the Deputy Director Provincial Health Services, during the current dengue epidemic. (50 marks)
