

HEMATO QA

- Given a diagnosis of Plasmodium vivax malaria for a patient, which one of the following treatment regimens is the most appropriate?
- (A) Artemisinin-based combinations (ACTs)
- (B) Oral chloroquine only
- (C) Intravenous chloroquine
- (D) doxycycline
- (E) Oral chloroquine plus Primaquine

- All of the following statements regarding malignant tertian fever are true except ?
 - A. *Plasmodium falciparum* invades all ages and sizes of RBCs
 - B. The fever cycles every 48 hours. However, the fever is usually irregular at first.
 - C. Double dotted rings and banana shaped gametocytes are often seen in peripheral blood infected with Falciparum.
 - D. Schuffner dots as hematological granulations finding presents in RBCs invaded with *P. falciparum*
 - E. Cerebral malaria is considered to be the most serious complication post infection with *P. falciparum*.

- The seriousness of *Plasmodium falciparum* infection compared with the other forms of malaria is due to which one of the following?
 - (A) Destruction of white blood cells compromises the immune reaction against malaria.
 - (B) Stem cells in the marrow are largely destroyed.
 - (C) Extensive damage to the liver can occur during the preerythrocytic phase of the parasite cycle.
 - (D) Bloodstream parasites reinvade the liver and induce a more severe disease state.
 - (E) Misshapen infected red cells adhere to the interior lining of blood vessels and block blood flow through these vessels.

- Which of the following statements regarding Human babesiosis is True ?
- A. Babesia is the number one killer of all the parasitic diseases.
- B. Babesia is a blood-borne protozoal disease caused by plasmodium knowlesi.
- C. Babesiosis is mainly a vector borne disease , transmitted to humans primarily by the Dipteran anopheline mosquito.
- D. The infection typically is severe and fatal in young and otherwise healthy individuals.
- E. The presence of extraerythrocytic form and the presence of tetrads of merozoites (maltese cross) are distinguishing features of Babesia infections.

- The primary causative agent of human babesiosis worldwide is *Babesia microti*. What is The vectors for transmission ?

A. *Ixodes scapularis*

B. *Ixodes pacificus*

C. *Ixodes dentatus*

D. Black flies

E. Triatomine bugs

- Of the routine methods used to diagnose African trypanosomiasis are thick and thin blood films. What is the most likely trypanosome's developmental stage can be found in patient's blood ?

- A. Promastigot
- B. Amastigot
- C. Extracellular trypanomastigot
- D. Intracellular trypanomastigot
- E. Epimatigot

- All of following symptoms are of stage one clinical presentation of African sleeping sickness except ?

A. Irregular fevers

B. Night sweats

C. Enlargement of liver and spleen

D. Winterbottom's sign

E. Uncontrollable urge to sleep

- Which developmental stage of leishmania is the infective stage?

- A. Promastigot

- B. Metacyclic trypanomastigot

- C. Amastigot

- D. Intracellular trypanomastigot

- E. Epimastigot

- Which of the following *Leishmania* species is often the responsible for the most cases of nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis ?

A. *L. braziliensis*

B. *L. donovani*

C. *L. tropica*

D. *L. major*

E. *L. infantum*

- The Montenegro skin test (MST) is the main diagnostic test in primary care for cutaneous Leishmaniasis. which type of hypersensitivity reaction is the test principle ?

- A. Immediate (IgE mediated)
- B. Cytotoxic (antibody-dependent)
- C. Immune complex
- D. Delayed
- E. Autoimmune

- Which of the the following Lymphocytes morphology is a characteristic of HTLV1 infection ?
 - A. Downy cells
 - B. Saltugilia caruifolia (Flower cells)
 - C. Mantle cell
 - D. plasmacytoma

- All of the following statements regarding infectionS with B19v are true except ?
- A. Only primary erythroid progenitors are known to be permissive for B19 infection.
- B. B19 viral replication is dependent on functions supplied by replicating host cells
- C. Transmission occurs predominantly via breastfeeding.
- D. Host's immune status is the determine rule in in B19 infection outcome
- E. Adults typically do not exhibit the “slapped-cheek” phenomenon but present with arthralgia.