

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.