

1 (Sem-4) BV MHS 4

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**MEDICAL LABORATORY AND MOLECULAR
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY/MEDICAL
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN**

Paper : MHS0400404

(Medical Parasitology)

Full Marks : 45

Time : 2 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Fill in the blanks :

1×5=5

- (a)* The study of parasites and parasitic diseases is called ____.
- (b)* The organism which harbors the adult or sexually mature stage of the parasite is called the ____ host.
- (c)* The causative agent of amoebic dysentery is ____.

(2)

(d) The vector of *Leishmania donovani* is ____.

(e) The intermediate host for *Taenia solium* is ____.

2. Answer any five of the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) Define parasite and host. 1+1=2

(b) Name two classes of protozoa with examples.

(c) List any two differences between Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

(d) Define intermediate host with one example. 1+1=2

(e) Write two symptoms of leishmaniasis.

(f) Name the causative agent of giardiasis and mention one mode of its transmission. 1+1=2

(g) Name two intestinal nematodes.

(h) What are thick and thin blood smears?

(i) Define microfilaria and give one suitable example. 1+1=2

(j) Write any two methods for collection of stool sample.

(3)

3. Answer any four of the following questions :

5×4=20

(a) Explain the host-parasite relationship with examples.

(b) Describe the morphology and life cycle of *Entamoeba histolytica*. 2+3=5

(c) Write about the morphology and life cycle of *Plasmodium vivax*. 2+3=5

(d) Write a short note on *Leishmania donovani*.

(e) Describe the morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. 2+2+1=5

(f) Write a brief account of examination of blood for malarial parasites.

(g) Explain the methods for microscopic examination of sputum and urine for parasites.

(h) Explain the concentration techniques used in stool examination.

4. Answer any one of the following questions : 10

(a) Classify parasites and write about their different classes with examples. 3+7=10

(4)

- (b) Explain the life cycle and clinical importance of *Plasmodium* species. 4+6=10
- (c) Discuss the morphology, life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of *Giardia lamblia*. 2+3+3+2=10
- (d) Describe the morphology, life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. 2+3+3+2=10
- (e) Describe the classification and laboratory diagnosis of helminthic infections. 7+3=10
