

Parasitology – Test 2

1. Spasmodic colic in horse takes place due to:
 - a. **(a) Strongylus vulgaris**
 - b. (b) Trichuris vulpis
 - c. (c) Oxyuris equi
 - d. (d) All of the above
2. The intermediate host of Dipylidium caninum is:
 - a. **(a) Flea**
 - b. (b) Fly
 - c. (c) Mite
 - d. (d) Tick
3. Cat flea acts as intermediate host of:
 - a. (a) Dirifilaria immitis
 - b. (b) Taenia multiceps
 - c. **(c) Dipylidium caninum**
 - d. (d) Spirometra sp.
4. Koch's blue body is found in lymph nodes of:
 - a. (a) Toxoplasmosis
 - b. (b) Coccidiosis
 - c. (c) Babesiosis
 - d. **(d) Theileriosis**
5. Lung worm of cattle is known as:
 - a. (a) Dioctophyma renale
 - b. (b) Trichostrongylus axei
 - c. **(c) Dictyocaulus viviparus**
 - d. (d) Syngamus trachei
6. Diphylobothrium latum is used to lower:
 - a. (a) Vitamin-C
 - b. **(b) Vitamin-B12**
 - c. (c) Vitamin-K
 - d. (d) Vitamin-E
7. Fistulous wither in horse is associated with parasite:
 - a. (a) Stephanofilaria
 - b. (b) Parafilaria
 - c. (c) Dirofilaria
 - d. **(d) Onchocerca**
8. Pancreatic fluke of sheep is known as:
 - a. **(a) Eurytrema pancreaticum**
 - b. (b) Eurytrema coelomaticum
 - c. (c) Eurytrema ovis
 - d. (d) All of the above
9. . Which worm is known as 'Barbers pole worm'?
 - a. (a) Bunostomum phlebotomum
 - b. (b) Oesophagostomum sp.
 - c. (c) Trichostrongylus axei
 - d. **(d) Haemonchus placei**

10. Eperythrozoonosis can be treated with:
- (a) Amoxycillin
 - (b) Erythromycin
 - (c) Enrofloxacin
 - d. (d) Oxytetracycline**
11. Lamblasis denotes infection of:
- (a) Babesiosis
 - b. (b) Giardiasis**
 - (c) Amoebiasis
 - (d) Cryptosporidiosis
12. 'White spots' in the liver capsule of pig occurs due to:
- a. (a) Ascaris suum**
 - (b) *Hyostrogylus rubidus*
 - (c) *Ascarops strongylina*
 - (d) *Physoccephalus sexalatus*
13. Pancreatic fluke is known as:
- (a) *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*
 - (b) *Fascioloides magna*
 - (c) *Cotylophoron cotylophoron*
 - d. (d) Eurytrema coelomaticum**
14. "Bleeding spots" in cattle is caused by:
- (a) *Onchocerca* sp.
 - b. (b) Parafilaria bovicola**
 - (c) *Stephanofilaria* sp.
 - (d) *Capillaria* sp.
15. "Pipe stem liver" is observed in:
- (a) Amphistomiasis
 - (b) Dicrocoeliasis
 - (c) Schistosomiasis
 - d. (d) Fascioliasis**
16. Parasite which may be present in urinary sediment is:
- (a) *Capillaria plica*
 - b. (b) Stephanofilaria duodesi**
 - (c) *Parafilaria bovicola*
 - (d) *Oxyuris equi*
17. *Spirocerca lupi* is a worm of:
- (a) Pig
 - (b) Horse
 - c. (c) Dog**
 - (d) Cat
18. Protozoa which may cause dermatitis in cattle is:
- (a) Babesia
 - (b) Theilaria
 - c. (c) Coccidia**
 - (d) *Trichomonas*
19. 'Boot shaped' spicules are found in:

- a. a) *Muellerius capillaris*
 - b. b) ***Dictyocaulus filaria***
 - c. c) *Protostrongylus rufescens*
 - d. d) *Dirofilaria sp*
20. Bovine Tropical Theileriosis is transmitted by:
- a. a) ***Rhipicephalus(B.) microplus***
 - b. b) *R. appendiculatus*
 - c. c) *R. sanguineus*
 - d. d) *Hyalomma anatolicum*
21. In cattle the pimply gut condition is caused by:
- a. a) *Fasciola hepatica*
 - b. b) ***Oesophagostomum radiatum***
 - c. c) *Oxyspiruramansoni*
 - d. d) *Opisthorchis bovis*
22. . Sterile insect technique is commonly employed in the control of
- a. (A) Ticks
 - b. (C) Blow flies
 - c. (B) Mites
 - d. **(D) mosquitoes**
23. 'TICKGARD' is a midgut vaccine against
- a. (A) *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*
 - b. **(B) *Rhipicephalus microplus***
 - c. (C) *Haemaphysalis bispinosa*
 - d. (D) *Hyalomma marginatum*
24. Tropical theileriosis is due to
- a. **(A) *Theileria annulata***
 - b. (B) *Theileria parva*
 - c. (C) *Theileria mutans*
 - d. (D) *Theileria hirci*
25. Example for intercellular parasite is
- a. **(A) *Plasmodium***
 - b. (B) *Trypanosoma*
 - c. (C) *Babesia*
 - d. (D) *Theileria*
26. Swollen faces and sticky eyes is a symptom of
- a. a. *Coccidiosis*
 - b. b. *Aspergillosis*
 - c. c. *Marek's disease*
 - d. d. ***Infectious coryza***
27. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| List - I | List - II |
| (Species) | (Animal) |
| A. <i>Babesia cabal'</i> – y | 1. Pig |
| B. <i>Babesia gibsoni</i> | 2. Sheep |
| C. <i>Babesia trautmanni</i> | 3. Dog |

D. Babesia motasi,

4. Horse

Code

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	3	1	2

28. One of the following is clinically used as an anticoccidial agent

- a. a) Kanamycin
- b. b) Salinomycin
- c. c) Tobramycin**
- d. d) Streptomycin

29. Correct the match

A. Taenia hydatigena	1.	Cysticercus ovis
B. Taenia ovis	2.	Coenurus cerebralis
C. Taenia taeniaformis	3.	Cysticercus tenuicollis
D. Taenia multiceps	4.	Cysticercus fasciolaris

Code:

	A	B	C	D
a. i.	2	1	3	4
b. ii.	4	1	2	3
c. iii.	3	1	4	2
d. iv.	3	2	1	4

30. Which of the following worm causes Verminous bronchitis in cattle ?

- a. (1) Parascaris equorum
- b. (2) Dictyocaulus viviparus**
- c. (3) Dictyocaulus arnfieldi
- d. (4) Dictyocaulus eckerti

31. 'Black Head Disease' in turkey is caused by

- a. (1) Trichomonas gallinae
- b. (2) Leucocytozoon smithi
- c. (3) Haemoproteus columbae
- d. (4) Histomonas meleagridis**

32. 'Black Head Disease' in turkey is caused by

- a. (1) Trichomonas gallinae
- b. (2) Leucocytozoon smithi
- c. (3) Haemoproteus columbae
- d. (4) Histomonas meleagridis**

33. Swimmer's itch or Cercarial dermatitis in human is caused by penetration of cercariae of

- a. (1) Non-human schistosomes**

- b. (2) Human schistosomes
 - c. (3) *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*
 - d. (4) *Schistosoma haematobium*
34. 'Inverse age resistance' phenomenon is seen in
- a. (1) Ascariasis in pig
 - b. (2) Babesiosis in cattle**
 - c. (3) Taeniasis in dog
 - d. (4) Theileriosis in cattle
35. '*Svngamus trachea*' is called as
- a. (1) Nodular worm of poultry
 - b. (2) Kidney worm of swine
 - c. (3) Caecal worm of poultry
 - d. (4) Gape worm of poultry**
36. Which is the common thing amongst the adults of the three species of flies namely *Oestrus- ovis*, *Gasterophilus* spp and *Hypoderma* spp ?
- a. (1) They suck blood of domesticated animals
 - b. (2) They feed on oozed out blood from wounds
 - c. (3) They have rudimentary mouth parts and do not feed
 - d. (4) They are larviparous flies
37. Control of three host tick is difficult than that of one host tick because :

- (a) Life - cycle of three host tick involves three different animals Harbours different stages viz. larvae, nymphs and adults
- (b) Both the moults in the life-cycle of one host tick occur on the ground
- (c) Both the moults in the life-cycle of three host tick occur on the ground
- (d) One host tick has less biotic potential than that of three host tick

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- a. (1) (a) and (b)**
 - b. (2) (a) and (c)
 - c. (3) (c) only
 - d. (4) (d) only
38. Four *Eimeria* spp viz
- a. *A.Eimeria tenella*
 - b. *B.E.necatrix*
 - c. *C.E.acervulina*
 - d. *D.E.brunetti*

Are responsible for clinical coccidiosis in poultry, each one of which causes lesions specifically in different part of intestinal tract. Arrange the above listed species on the basis of lesions caused by them, in the intestinal tract starting from duodenum to rectum.

- e. A) BCAD**
- f. B) CDAB
- g. C) DBAC

- h. D)Only A and C
39. Which of the following parasitic infections are sexually transmitted?
- A.Toxoplasma Gondi
 - B.Trypanosoma equiperdum
 - C.Sarcocystis fusiformis
 - D.Tritrichomonas foetus
- a. A and B
 - b. B and D
 - c. A and D**
 - d. A and C
40. Wet smears from freshly collected blood are prepared for the diagnosis?
- a. Anaplasmosis
 - b. Babesiosis
 - c. Trypanosomiasis**
 - d. Theileriosis
41. Pigs are intermediate host of:
- a. Taenia solium
 - b. Schistosoma mansosmi
 - c. Taenia sominata
 - d. All of these**
42. Dracunculiasis is caused by:
- a. Bacteria
 - b. Virus
 - c. Fungus
 - d. Parasite**
43. Dracunculiasis is caused by:
- a. Bacteria
 - b. Virus
 - c. Fungus
 - d. Parasite**
44. Freshly voided proglottids in feces of sheep, that look like boiled rice grains, belong to which of the following parasite?
- a. Echinococcus species
 - b. Ascarids
 - c. Moneizia species**
 - d. Oxyuris species
45. Transmission of Babesia bigenmina in tick vector is:
- a. Transovarian
 - b. Transstadial**
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
46. Flask shaped ulcers are related to:
- a. Entamoeba gingivalis
 - b. Giardia instestinalis

- c. **Entamoeba histolytica**
 - d. None of these
- 47. Posterior paralysis in horses is due to:
 - a. Babesia equi
 - b. **Babesia caballi**
 - c. Babesia bigemina
 - d. Babesia major
- 48. The term xenodiagnoses is associated with:
 - a. Chaga's disease
 - b. Sleeping sickness
 - c. **Both**
 - d. None of these
- 49. Punched out necrotic ulcerz in abomasum of cattle are seen in
 - a. Babesiosis
 - b. Anaplasmosis
 - c. Theileriosis
 - d. **Coccidiosis**
- 50. Which parasite is responsible for vitamin B12 deficiency?
 - a. **Diphyllobothrium latum**
 - b. Echinococcus vogeli
 - c. Echinococcus multilocularis
 - d. None of these
- 51. The infections transmitted to man from lower verterbrates are termed as
 - a. Zooanthroponoses
 - b. Anthropozoonoses
 - c. **Amphixenoses**
 - d. None of these
- 52. 'slime balls' is related to the life cycle of
 - a. **Dicrocoelium dendriticum**
 - b. Eurytrema pancreaticum
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
- 53. Eggs in urine are detected for confirmation of which blood fluke
 - a. Schistosoma spindale
 - b. **Schistosoma haematobium**
 - c. Schistosoma incognitum
 - d. Schistosoma nasalis
- 54. Marrara syndrome is associated with which of the following parasites ?
 - a. **Linguatula serrata**
 - b. Anaplasma marginale
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
- 55. Dose of Buparvaquone (Butalex) for the treatment of theileriosis in cattle is :
 - a. **2.5 mg/kg B.wt.**
 - b. 5.0 mg/kg B.wt.
 - c. 10.0 mg/kg B.wt.

- d. 15.0 mg/kg B.wt.
- 56. 'Surra' in horses is transmitted by :
 - a. Lice
 - b. Ticks
 - c. Fleas
 - d. Haematophagus flies**
- 57. Which of the following is responsible for blindness in poultry ?
 - a. Tunga penetrans
 - b. Pulex irritans
 - c. Ctenocephalides canis
 - d. Echidnophaga gallinacean**
- 58. A calf with colic, mud coloured evil smelling feces, emaciation and later death can be suspected for
 - a. Toxocara vitulorum**
 - b. Taenia saginata
 - c. Moniezia expansa
 - d. Fasciola hepatica
- 59. A cow with foul smelling watery diarrhoea, submandibular oedema, polydipsia, listlessness and weight loss can be diagnosed for
 - a. Fasciolosis
 - b. Schistosomosis
 - c. Amphistomosis
 - d. Immature amphistomosis**
- 60. Drug of choice for Echinococcus granulosus in dogs is
 - a. Albendazole
 - b. Praziquantel**
 - c. Oxfendazole
 - d. Piperazine
- 61. Mechanism of activity of amitraz is
 - a. Alpha-adrenergic agonist activity**
 - b. Acetyl cholinesterase inhibitor
 - c. Inhibition of tubulin polymerization
 - d. Alpha-adrenergic antagonist activity
- 62. Toxovaxan vaccine against Toxoplasma gondii infection is available for
 - a. Cattle
 - b. Pig
 - c. Humans
 - d. Sheep**
- 63. A dog presented with heavy breathing, wobbly legs, heavy salivation, vomiting, coughing and collapse can be suspected for
 - a. Tick paralysis**
 - b. Tick toxemia
 - c. Tick fever
 - d. Tick pyemia
- 64. Mosquito transmitting bird malaria is
 - a. Culex**

- b. Aedes
 - c. Anopheles
 - d. Culicoides
65. Transmission blocking immunity gains importance against the following
- a. Babesiosis
 - b. Theileriosis
 - c. Trypanosomiasis
 - d. Coccidiosis**
66. Raksha Vac-T vaccine contains
- a. Subunit vaccine against *T. annulata*
 - b. Embryo attenuated vaccine Cell
 - c. Formalinised inactivated *T. annulata* vaccine
 - d. Cell culture attenuated vaccine against *T. annulata***
67. Dollar spot is caused by
- a. *Trypanosoma equinum*
 - b. *Trypanosoma equiperdum***
 - c. *Trypanosoma evansi*
 - d. *Trypanosoma vivax*
68. Man gets infection of guinea worm through
- a. Drinking water infected with larvae
 - b. Ingestion of cyclops infected with L3 larvae**
 - c. Ingestion of eggs containing L2 larvae
 - d. Biting of cyclops
69. The intermediate host of *Spirocerca lupi*
- a. Earthworm
 - b. Cockroach
 - c. House fly
 - d. Coprophagus beetle**
70. Mastigote means
- a. Eyelash like structure
 - b. Whip like structure
 - c. Rod like structure**
 - d. Pear shaped structure
71. All are narrow spectrum anthelmintics except
- a. Benzimidazoles
 - b. Avermectins
 - c. Tetrahydropyrimidine
 - d. Piperazine**
72. Following statements are correct for amitraz except
- a. Belongs to formamidine group
 - b. Acts as octopamine receptor resulting in hyperexcitability and death
 - c. Used for treatment of canine demodicosis and sarcoptic mange
 - d. Has no expellent effect**
73. For immunological control of parasites, nature of vaccine should be of
- a. Afford sterile immunity against such a parasite
 - b. Not entail 100% efficacy against such a parasite

- c. Be cross-protective, at least against the different strain of same parasite
 - d. Both b and c**
74. Zooprophylaxis by itself denotes one among the followings
- a. Protection of zoo animals against the parasites
 - b. Vaccination of zoo animals
 - c. Chemoprophylaxis of parasitic diseases
 - d. None of the above**
75. 'Red mite of poultry' is scientifically termed as
- a. *Ornithonyssus bursa*
 - b. *Pneumonyssus caninum*
 - c. *Dermanyssus gallinae***
 - d. None of the above
76. The following fly is commonly known as 'False stable fly'
- a. *Musca domestica*
 - b. *Muscina stabulans***
 - c. *Fannia canicularis*
 - d. *Stomoxys calcitrans*
77. Syzygy is found in one of the following
- a. *Nagleria fowler*
 - b. *Sarcocystis bertramii*
 - c. *Toxoplasma gondii*
 - d. *Hepatozoon canis***
78. Giardiasis in dogs can be best treated with
- a. Antrycide prosalt
 - b. Oxytetracycline**
 - c. Metronidazole
 - d. Sulphonamide
79. Premunition is also better termed as
- a. Protective immunity
 - b. Sterilising immunity
 - c. Co-infection immunity**
 - d. Autoimmunity
80. Surra is transmitted mechanically by the following
- a. Breeze fly
 - b. Stable fly
 - c. Deer fly
 - d. All of the above**
81. Cutaneous larva migrans condition is caused by the following
- a. *Ancylostoma caninum*
 - b. *Ancylostoma braziliensis*
 - c. *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
 - d. All of the above**
82. The round worm causing hemorrhagic nodules in caecum and colon is
- a. *Strongylus edentatus*
 - b. *S. equinus*
 - c. *S. vulgaris***

- d. None of the above
- 83. Mature and particularly gravid segments are like cucumber seed shape in the cestode
 - a. *Cotugnia digonophora*
 - b. *Echinococcus granulosus*
 - c. ***Dipylidium caninum***
 - d. *Stilesia hepatica*
- 84. Pyriform apparatus is formed by
 - a. Egg pouch
 - b. **Innermost chitinous membrane of egg**
 - c. Paruterine organ
 - d. Vitelline membrane
- 85. Flame cells can be seen best in
 - a. Miracidium
 - b. Adult fluke
 - c. **Live cercaria**
 - d. Metacercaria
- 86. In cestodes, hooks may be present on
 - a. Head
 - b. Suckers
 - c. Egg
 - d. **All of the above**
- 87. Human gets infected with *T. solium* by ingestion of
 - a. Pork
 - b. Salad
 - c. Beef
 - d. **Both a and b**
- 88. Fistulous withers in horses is associated with the following nematode parasite
 - a. *Stephanofilaria*
 - b. *Parafilaria*
 - c. *Dirofilaria*
 - d. ***Onchocera***
- 89. A high mortality among the buffalo calves is because of
 - a. ***Toxocara vitulorum***
 - b. *Paracooperia nodulosa*
 - c. *Gastrothylax crumenifer*
 - d. *Oesophagostomum radiatum*
- 90. Vitelline glands are absent in one of the following
 - a. *Thysanosoma actinoides*
 - b. ***Cittotaenia spp***
 - c. *Stilesia hepatica*
 - d. *Anoplocephala perfoliata*
- 91. In miracidium, germ cells are present
 - a. **On walls of body cavity**
 - b. Free in body cavity
 - c. As clump in posterior end
 - d. As clump in anterior end

92. "Lizard poisoning" in cats is related to infection with
- Metorchis* spp.
 - Platynosomum fastosum***
 - Pseudoamphistomum truncatum*
 - Parametorchis* spp.
93. The shape of miracidium is
- Cylindrical
 - Conical**
 - Oval
 - Circular
94. Cooked rice grain gravid segment is found in
- Moniezia* spp.**
 - Anoplocephala* spp.
 - Both a and b
 - Thysanosoma* spp.
95. The stage that develops in man intestinal villi of man in *Hymenolepis nana* is
- Cysticercus
 - Cysticercoid**
 - Hydatid cyst
 - Coenurus
96. The parasitic cestodes do not possess
- Alimentary canal
 - Mouth
 - Body cavity
 - All of the above**
97. Live attenuated vaccines are developed against which of the following?
- Theileriosis
 - Husk and hoose
 - Coccidiosis
 - All of the above**
98. What is calpain?
- cDNA vaccine against *S. mansoni***
 - cDNA vaccine against *S. japonicum*
 - cDNA vaccine against *Capillaria hepatica*
 - cDNA vaccine against *Capillaria philippiensis*
99. The most common preservative used in a parasitology laboratory is
- 10% formalin**
 - 40% formalin
 - 20% formalin
 - 70% formalin
100. Following are the *in vitro* methods for approximation of anthelmintic resistance except
- Larval development test
 - Larval paralysis migration test
 - Egg hatch assay
 - FECRT**

