

# Introduction to Medical Parasitology

Biology · Answer Key · 30 Questions

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## 1. What is the primary focus of medical parasitology?

- A) The study of viruses and bacteria
- B) The study of human parasites and their medical consequences**
- C) The study of plant diseases
- D) The study of environmental ecosystems

## 2. Which historical figure is credited with first observing Giardia in his own stool using a single-lens microscope?

- A) Louis Pasteur
- B) Patrick Manson
- C) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek**
- D) Ronald Ross

## 3. According to the text, which of the following is NOT typically included in the scope of medical parasitology due to historical reasons?

- A) Protozoa
- B) Helminths
- C) Viruses**
- D) Arthropods

## 4. Medical parasitology primarily deals with which three groups of organisms?

- A) Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi
- B) Protozoa, Helminths, Arthropods**
- C) Arthropods, Plants, Animals
- D) Bacteria, Fungi, Archaea

## 5. What is the key characteristic of mutualism in symbiotic relationships?

- A) One partner benefits, the other is harmed
- B) Both partners are benefited and life apart is impossible**
- C) One partner benefits, the other is unaffected
- D) One partner benefits, the other is injured

## 6. In commensalism, how is the relationship between the two organisms described?

- A) Both benefit
- B) One benefits, the other is harmed
- C) One benefits, the other is unaffected**
- D) Both are harmed

### 7. What defines a parasite?

- A) An organism that lives independently
- B) An organism that lives on or in a host, obtaining nourishment and causing harm**
- C) An organism that only provides benefits to its host
- D) A free-living organism that does not interact with other species

### 8. Which type of parasite lives inside the body of the host?

- A) Ectoparasite
- B) Endoparasite**
- C) Facultative parasite
- D) Temporary parasite

### 9. An obligate parasite is characterized by:

- A) The ability to live independently
- B) Complete dependence on its host for survival**
- C) A short lifespan
- D) Being exclusively an ectoparasite

### 10. What is a temporary parasite?

- A) A parasite that lives its entire adult life on a host
- B) A parasite that spends only a short time on a host**
- C) A parasite that lives deep within the host's body
- D) A parasite that can only survive in soil

### 11. Which type of parasite causes disease in the host?

- A) Non-pathogenic parasite
- B) Opportunistic parasite
- C) Pathogenic parasite**
- D) Commensal parasite

### 12. A monoxenous parasite has a life cycle that involves:

- A) Two or more hosts
- B) Only one host (direct life cycle)**
- C) A vector for transmission
- D) Alteration of generations

### 13. What is a heteroxenous parasite?

- A) A parasite with a direct life cycle
- B) A parasite that requires an intermediate host (indirect life cycle)**
- C) A parasite that lives only outside the host
- D) A parasite that only reproduces asexually

**14. What is the role of a definitive host in a parasite's life cycle?**

- A) Harbors the larval or asexual stage
- B) Harbors the adult or sexual stage where fertilization occurs**
- C) Acts as a transport host
- D) Is an accidental host that does not allow further development

**15. An intermediate host harbors which stage of the parasite?**

- A) Adult and sexual stage
- B) Larval or asexual stage**
- C) Only the infective stage
- D) The dormant cyst stage

**16. What is a paratenic or transport host?**

- A) The host where the parasite matures and reproduces
- B) A host where the parasite cannot develop further but is transported**
- C) The host that is always injured by the parasite
- D) The host that actively transmits the parasite

**17. What is a vector in the context of parasitology?**

- A) A host that harbors the adult parasite
- B) An organism, usually an arthropod, that transfers infective forms of a parasite**
- C) A type of parasite that lives inside the host
- D) A stage in the parasite's life cycle

**18. Which type of vector is essential for the completion of the parasite's life cycle and involves development and multiplication of the parasite?**

- A) Mechanical vector
- B) Biological vector**
- C) Transport vector
- D) Paratenic vector

**19. What is the difference between infection and infestation?**

- A) Infection is by parasites like worms, infestation is by arthropods**
- B) Infection is by arthropods, infestation is by worms
- C) Infection is always internal, infestation is always external
- D) Infection is a disease, infestation is a symptom

**20. Which of the following is an example of a geohelminth?**

- A) Filarial worms
- B) Tapeworms
- C) Ascaris (roundworm)**
- D) Liver flukes

**21. What is a biohelminth?**

- A) A soil-transmitted helminth
- B) A helminth that requires intermediate hosts for development**
- C) A helminth that lives only in water
- D) A helminth that reproduces asexually

**22. What is the function of a cyst stage in protozoa?**

- A) Locomotion and feeding
- B) Reproduction only
- C) Protection, transmission, and multiplication**
- D) Active invasion of the host

**23. Epidemiology, as applied to parasites, studies:**

- A) The internal structure of parasites
- B) The frequency, distribution, and determinants of parasitic diseases**
- C) The chemical composition of parasite toxins
- D) The genetic makeup of hosts

**24. What are the three key links required for parasitic disease transmission?**

- A) Parasite, Host, Environment
- B) Source of infection, Mode of transmission, Susceptible people**
- C) Pathogenesis, Pathology, Immunity
- D) Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention

**25. Which of the following is a common source of parasitic infections transmitted through contaminated soil?**

- A) Raw meat
- B) Blood-sucking arthropods
- C) Geohelminthes**
- D) Contaminated water

**26. How are intestinal parasites most commonly transmitted?**

- A) Through insect bites
- B) Via sexual intercourse
- C) Through the feco-oral route**
- D) By blood transfusion

**27. What is vertical transmission of a parasite?**

- A) Transmission between individuals of the same generation
- B) Transmission from mother to child**
- C) Transmission through a vector
- D) Transmission via contaminated food

**28. A simple or direct life cycle of a parasite involves:**

- A) Multiple intermediate hosts
- B) A vector and an intermediate host

**C) Only one host**

- D) The alteration of generations

**29. Why is studying parasite life cycles important?**

- A) To understand parasite morphology
- B) To determine the genetic makeup of the host

**C) To understand pathogenesis, diagnosis, and control**

- D) To classify parasites based on size

**30. Which factor related to the host can influence the severity of a parasitic infection?**

- A) The size of the parasite
- B) The strain of the parasite

**C) Genetic factors and immune status**

- D) The number of vectors present