

Q1: 46- A 4-year-old boy is brought by his mother to the clinic complaining of perianal itching. He spends the weekdays at the centre. The mother also brings a strip of adhesive tape from the night before which she had stuck to the child's anus which the doctor had ordered on the phone. Microscopic examination of the taped revealed small, white, round worms. Which is the best treatment for this child.

- A. Nifurtimox
- B. Praziquantel
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Mebendazole**

Q2: Q. Patient came to the hospital complaining of abdominal pain, stool analysis was requested, and he was infected with beef tapeworm, which drug of the following is the best choice for treating his condition:

- A. Mebendazole
- B. Praziquantel**
- C. Diethylcarbamazine
- D. Ivermectin

Q3: Drug treat both Cestoda and Nematode?

- A. Oxaminque
- B. Metrifonate
- C. Praziquantel
- D. Albendazole**

Q4: Drug treat both Trematodes and Cestodes?

- A. Mebenazole
- B. Albendazole
- C. Praziquantel**
- D. Metroifonate

Q5: Which parasite is susceptible to niclosamide?

- A. Ascaris lumbricoides
- B. Taenia solium**
- C. Enterobius vermicularis
- D. Schistosoma

Q6: A 48 year old immigrant from Mexico presents with seizures and other neurological symptoms. Eggs of T. Solium are found in stool specimen. MRI of the brain reveals many cysts, some of which are calcified. Which drug would be of benefit to this individual?

- A. Ivermectin
- B. Pyrantel pamoate
- C. Albendazole**
- D. Dierhylcarbamazine

Q7: Which drug is most likely to be effective in most diseases caused by nematodes?

- A. Praziquantel
- B. Mebendazole**
- C. Pyrimethamine
- D. Chloroquine

Q8: A 34-year-old man is hospitalized with seizures, headache, and vomiting. CT scan of the brain reveals cysticercosis. What is the most appropriate treatment for this patient?

- A. Albendazole**
- B. Diethylcarbamezine
- C. Prednisone
- D. Tetracycline

Q9: A 67-year-old woman presents to the emergency department after seizure-like activity. This is her first seizure and a CT scan of her head is performed. The CT scan shows numerous calcified and uncalcified cysts throughout her brain. Her husband does report that they went to a cookout that had a pig roast. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Diethylcarbamazine
- B. Ivermectin
- C. Mebendazole**
- D. Praziquantel

Q10: Which parasite is susceptible to oxamniquine?

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. *Ancylostoma*
- C. *Echinococcus granulosus*
- D. *Schistosoma***

Q11: Which parasite is susceptible to metrifonate?

- A. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- B. *Taenia Saginata*
- C. *Diphyllobothrium Latum*
- D. *Schistosoma***

Q12: Which of the following is the drug of choice in treating systemic filariasis infection or loa loa in a patient who's arrived home from his travels to South Africa?

- A. Ivermectin
- B. Albendazole
- C. Diethylcarbamazine**
- D. Praziquantel

Q13: Which of the following tapeworms or cestodes commonly live in dogs and can cause hydatid cyst disease in the lungs, liver, and brain among infected humans?

- A. *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- B. *T. Saginata*
- C. *Echinococcus granulosus***
- D. *T. Solium*

Q14: Which parasite is not susceptible to ivermectin?

- A. *Ancylostoma*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- D. Filariasis**

Q15: A malnourished 12-year-old child who lives in a rural area of the southern United States presents with weakness, fever, cough, abdominal pain, and eosinophilia. His mother tells you that she has seen long, thin worms in the child's stools, sometimes with blood. A presumptive diagnosis of ascariasis is confirmed by the presence of the ova of *A lumbricoides* in the stools. However, microscopy reveals that the stools also contain the eggs of *Necator americanus*. The drug most likely to be effective in the treatment of this child is?

- A. Oxamniquine
- B. Metrifonate
- C. Mebendazole**
- D. Praziquantel



Drugs active against Nematodes:

- **diethylcarbamzine** (systemic) in the lymphatic system related to filariasis.
- **Albedazole** (intestinal)
- **Mebendazole** (intestinal)
- **Ivermectin** (intestinal)

Intestinal nematodes includes:

1. enterobius vermicularis (pinworm) most common one.
2. ascaris lumbricoides (roundworm) in adults causes anemia.
3. ancylostoma

Tissue nematodes:

filariasis

Drugs active against Trematodes:

- **Praziquantel**
- **Metrifonate**
- **Oxamnquine**

Medically important Trematodes:

Schistosome species (blood fluke)

Drugs active against Cestodes:

- **Niclosamide**
- **Praziquantel**
- **Albendazole**
- **Mebenzadole**

The 4 important cestodes are:

1. taenia saginata (beef tapeworm)
2. taenia solium (pork tapeworm that causes cysticerci in brain and eye)
3. diphyllbothrium latum (fish tapeworm)
4. echinococcus granulosus (dog tapeworm that cause hydatid cysts in lung,liver,and brain)

