



Q 3

3.1 Write three (03) factors that influence the geographical distribution and transmission of malaria in the world.

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II.....

III.....

(3 marks)

3.2 State the morphological differences of life cycle stages of *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum* on a thin blood smear.

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(3 marks)

3.3 Describe the techniques available for laboratory diagnosis of malaria.

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(4 marks)

(Total – 10 marks)

Q 4

4.1 Compare the morphological differences of microfilaria stage of *Wucheraria bancrofti* and *Brugia malayi*.

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(4 marks)

4.2 Write a brief account on the periodicity of *Wucheraria bancrofti* and its importance in transmission.

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(3 marks)

4.3 Briefly describe the different diagnostic tests available for the laboratory diagnosis of lymphatic filariasis in Sri Lanka.

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(3 marks)

(Total – 10 marks)

Part C: Short Essay Questions (30 marks)**Q 1.**

A student suffering with a diarrhea came into a hospital and explained that the diarrhea is non-bloody but smells very bad. Further, the student told that he has been drinking water from a freshwater spring. The patient appeared malnourished on physical exam. A diarrhea sample revealed two nuclei motile parasites with a tear drop shape and 4 pairs of flagella. The student was given metronidazole.

- 1.1 What could be this parasite? (2 marks)
- 1.2 State morphological characteristics of different stages of the parasite life cycle mentioned in 1.1 (6 marks)
- 1.3 Explain the preventive and control measures of the water borne protozoan infections (7 marks)

(Total – 15 marks)

Q 2.

- 2.1 Explain soil transmitted helminth infections? (3 marks)
- 2.2 You have been appointed to assist a team working on reducing soil transmitted helminth infections in an estate community in Sri Lanka. Discuss the strategies and methods used to achieve this goal. (12 marks)

(Total – 15 marks)

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