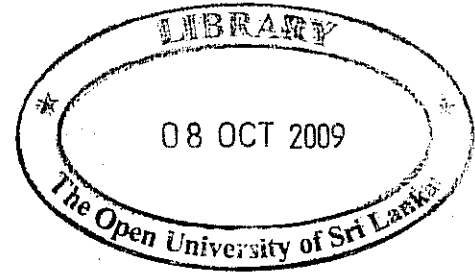
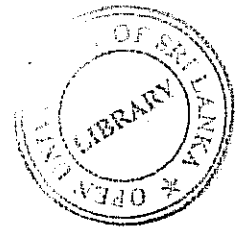


THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
B.Sc./B.Ed. DEGREE PROGRAMME 2009 / 2010 – LEVEL 5
PARASITOLOGY - ZOU 3164 / ZOE 5164
OPEN BOOK TEST 1
DATE: 26th SEPTEMBER 2009
TIME: 11.00 AM – 12.00 NN



REGISTRATION NO.

PART B (40 marks)



Write answers within the space provided.

2.0 Fill in the blanks in relation to parasites and parasitic associations.

Parasitism is a association that is beneficial to the
The is an organism that harbours parasites whilst suffering some degree of harm caused by the parasites.

A parasite is termed when it has to live in a host at least part of its life cycle. It is classified as when it can complete its life cycle in a host as well as in free form.

Parasites that live inside the host body are termed whereas those that exist on the body surface of hosts are called

The host in which the parasite lives its adult or sexual stage is the host. The host in which a parasite lives as the larval or asexual stage is the host.

A is the term used for a parasitic disease that is transmitted from animals (the natural host) to man.

3.0 Give one example for each of the following.

(i) A protozoan that is acquired by human almost always sexually:

(ii) A haemoflagellate that is transmitted by a vector:

(iii) An orally transmitted protozoan infection:

(iv) A digenetic parasite that transmits via skin penetration by cercaria:

(v) A parasitic disease transmitted by *Anopheles culicifacies*:

contd....

4.0 Questions 4.1 – 4.4 deal with *Trypanosoma brucei*.

4.1 Explain why the relationship between *T. brucei* and human is described as parasitic.

4.2 *T. brucei* is well adapted for the parasitic mode of life. Justify this statement.

4.3 Briefly describe how you would make a definite diagnosis of an infection with *T. brucei* using microscopy.

4.4 Explain the factors that facilitate transmission of trypanosomiasis.
