

## Multiple-Choice about Parasitic Infections Quiz with Answers

1. Which organism causes malaria?

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Plasmodium species
- C. Entamoeba histolytica
- D. Trichomonas vaginalis

Answer: B. Plasmodium species

Explanation: Malaria is caused by protozoan parasites of the genus Plasmodium, transmitted through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes.

2. Which mosquito transmits malaria?

- A. Aedes
- B. Culex
- C. Anopheles
- D. Tsetse fly

Answer: C. Anopheles

Explanation: Female Anopheles mosquitoes transmit malaria parasites during blood meals.

3. Which parasite causes amebic dysentery?

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Entamoeba histolytica
- C. Ascaris lumbricoides
- D. Toxoplasma gondii

Answer: B. Entamoeba histolytica

Explanation: Entamoeba histolytica invades the intestinal lining and causes bloody diarrhea and abdominal pain.

4. Giardiasis is commonly acquired through:

- A. Mosquito bites
- B. Contaminated water
- C. Sexual contact only
- D. Cat scratches

Answer: B. Contaminated water

Explanation: Giardia lamblia spreads through ingestion of cysts in contaminated water or food.

5. Which parasite is known as the "pinworm"?

- A. Enterobius vermicularis
- B. Taenia solium
- C. Hookworm
- D. Schistosoma

Answer: A. Enterobius vermicularis

Explanation: Pinworm infection is caused by Enterobius vermicularis, especially common in children.

6. The most common symptom of pinworm infection is:

- A. Jaundice
- B. Nighttime anal itching
- C. Bloody urine
- D. Muscle paralysis

Answer: B. Nighttime anal itching

Explanation: Female pinworms migrate to the anal region at night, causing intense itching.

7. Which parasite causes African sleeping sickness?

- A. Trypanosoma brucei

- B. *Leishmania donovani*
- C. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- D. *Balantidium coli*

Answer: A. *Trypanosoma brucei*

Explanation: African sleeping sickness is caused by *Trypanosoma brucei* and transmitted by the tsetse fly.

8. Which vector spreads Lyme disease?

- A. Flea
- B. Tick
- C. Mosquito
- D. Louse

Answer: B. Tick

Explanation: Although Lyme disease is bacterial rather than parasitic, it is transmitted by *Ixodes* ticks.

9. Which parasite causes toxoplasmosis?

- A. *Toxoplasma gondii*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Cryptosporidium*
- D. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Answer: A. *Toxoplasma gondii*

Explanation: *Toxoplasma gondii* can infect humans through undercooked meat or exposure to cat feces.

10. Pregnant women are advised to avoid cat litter because of risk for:

- A. Malaria
- B. Toxoplasmosis
- C. Schistosomiasis

D. Hookworm disease

Answer: B. Toxoplasmosis

Explanation: Cat feces may contain *Toxoplasma gondii* oocysts, which can harm the fetus.

11. Which parasite commonly causes severe malaria?

- A. *Plasmodium vivax*
- B. *Plasmodium malariae*
- C. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- D. *Plasmodium ovale*

Answer: C. *Plasmodium falciparum*

Explanation: *P. falciparum* is associated with cerebral malaria and high mortality.

12. Hookworms primarily enter the body through:

- A. Inhalation
- B. Skin penetration
- C. Insect bites
- D. Saliva

Answer: B. Skin penetration

Explanation: Hookworm larvae in contaminated soil penetrate the skin, usually through bare feet.

13. Hookworm infection commonly leads to:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Iron-deficiency anemia
- C. Diabetes
- D. Kidney stones

Answer: B. Iron-deficiency anemia

Explanation: Hookworms attach to the intestinal wall and consume blood.

14. Which parasite can cause cysts in the brain after ingestion of pork tapeworm eggs?

- A. *Taenia solium*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. *Giardia lamblia*
- D. *Schistosoma mansoni*

Answer: A. *Taenia solium*

Explanation: *Taenia solium* can cause neurocysticercosis when larvae invade the brain.

15. Neurocysticercosis commonly presents with:

- A. Hearing loss
- B. Seizures
- C. Blindness only
- D. Hair loss

Answer: B. Seizures

Explanation: Brain cysts from *Taenia solium* frequently trigger seizures.

16. Which parasite causes schistosomiasis?

- A. *Schistosoma* species
- B. *Taenia saginata*
- C. *Leishmania*
- D. *Trypanosoma cruzi*

Answer: A. *Schistosoma* species

Explanation: Schistosomiasis is caused by blood flukes of the genus *Schistosoma*.

17. Schistosomiasis is commonly acquired through:

- A. Undercooked meat
- B. Freshwater exposure
- C. Airborne droplets
- D. Sexual transmission

Answer: B. Freshwater exposure

Explanation: Larvae released by freshwater snails penetrate human skin.

18. Which parasite causes Chagas disease?

- A. *Trypanosoma cruzi*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Plasmodium vivax*
- D. *Cryptosporidium parvum*

Answer: A. *Trypanosoma cruzi*

Explanation: Chagas disease is spread by reduviid ("kissing") bugs.

19. Chronic Chagas disease may lead to:

- A. Enlarged heart
- B. Cataracts
- C. Asthma
- D. Appendicitis

Answer: A. Enlarged heart

Explanation: Chronic infection can damage the heart and digestive tract.

20. Which parasite is associated with "beaver fever"?

- A. *Giardia lamblia*
- B. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- C. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- D. *Trichinella spiralis*

Answer: A. *Giardia lamblia*

Explanation: *Giardia* contamination of wilderness water is linked to infected animals such as beavers.

21. Which intestinal parasite is the largest roundworm infecting humans?

- A. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- B. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- C. Hookworm
- D. *Trichuris trichiura*

Answer: B. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Explanation: *Ascaris* worms can grow over 30 cm long.

22. Ascariasis spreads mainly through:

- A. Tick bites
- B. Fecal-oral contamination
- C. Sexual contact
- D. Blood transfusions

Answer: B. Fecal-oral contamination

Explanation: Infection occurs after ingesting eggs from contaminated soil or food.

23. Which parasite causes trichinellosis?

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Taenia saginata*

- C. *Schistosoma japonicum*
- D. *Leishmania tropica*

Answer: A. *Trichinella spiralis*

Explanation: Trichinellosis results from eating undercooked pork or wild game containing larvae.

24. Muscle pain is characteristic of:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Trichinellosis
- C. Amebiasis
- D. Hookworm disease

Answer: B. Trichinellosis

Explanation: Larvae migrate into muscle tissue causing inflammation and pain.

25. Which parasite causes river blindness?

- A. *Onchocerca volvulus*
- B. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- C. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- D. *Loa loa*

Answer: A. *Onchocerca volvulus*

Explanation: River blindness is transmitted by blackflies and may lead to vision loss.

26. Which insect transmits river blindness?

- A. Mosquito
- B. Tick
- C. Blackfly
- D. Flea

Answer: C. Blackfly

Explanation: Blackflies breed near rivers and spread *Onchocerca volvulus* larvae.

27. Elephantiasis is most commonly caused by:

- A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. *Taenia saginata*
- D. *Giardia lamblia*

Answer: A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

Explanation: Lymphatic filariasis damages lymphatic vessels and causes swelling.

28. Which parasite is transmitted by sandflies?

- A. *Leishmania*
- B. *Giardia*
- C. *Taenia*
- D. *Ascaris*

Answer: A. *Leishmania*

Explanation: Sandflies transmit *Leishmania* parasites.

29. Visceral leishmaniasis affects primarily the:

- A. Skin only
- B. Heart
- C. Internal organs
- D. Joints

Answer: C. Internal organs

Explanation: The disease often affects the liver, spleen, and bone marrow.

30. Which protozoan causes vaginal infections?

- A. Trichomonas vaginalis
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Plasmodium falciparum
- D. Balantidium coli

Answer: A. Trichomonas vaginalis

Explanation: Trichomonas vaginalis is a sexually transmitted protozoan.

31. A "strawberry cervix" is associated with:

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Gonorrhoea
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. Syphilis

Answer: C. Trichomoniasis

Explanation: Cervical inflammation with punctate hemorrhages may occur in trichomoniasis.

32. Which parasite commonly causes watery diarrhea in AIDS patients?

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. Ascaris
- C. Taenia
- D. Trichinella

Answer: A. Cryptosporidium

Explanation: Cryptosporidium causes severe diarrhea in immunocompromised patients.

33. Cryptosporidium is resistant to:

- A. Boiling
- B. Chlorination
- C. Dry heat
- D. Filtration

Answer: B. Chlorination

Explanation: Its oocysts can survive standard chlorination processes.

34. Which parasite can cause liver abscesses?

- A. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- D. *Trichuris trichiura*

Answer: A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

Explanation: Amebic liver abscess is a serious complication of amebiasis.

35. Which tapeworm is acquired from undercooked beef?

- A. *Taenia solium*
- B. *Taenia saginata*
- C. *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- D. *Echinococcus granulosus*

Answer: B. *Taenia saginata*

Explanation: Beef tapeworm infection occurs after eating undercooked infected beef.

36. *Diphyllobothrium latum* infection may cause deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin D

- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: C. Vitamin B12

Explanation: The fish tapeworm absorbs vitamin B12 and may cause anemia.

37. Which parasite is associated with hydatid cysts?

- A. Echinococcus granulosus
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Hookworm
- D. Trichomonas vaginalis

Answer: A. Echinococcus granulosus

Explanation: Hydatid disease involves cyst formation in organs such as the liver and lungs.

38. Dogs are important hosts for:

- A. Echinococcus granulosus
- B. Giardia only
- C. Plasmodium
- D. Schistosoma

Answer: A. Echinococcus granulosus

Explanation: Dogs harbor adult tapeworms and spread eggs in feces.

39. Which parasite causes whipworm infection?

- A. Trichuris trichiura
- B. Enterobius vermicularis
- C. Taenia solium
- D. Leishmania donovani

Answer: A. *Trichuris trichiura*

Explanation: The worm's whip-like shape gives it the name whipworm.

40. Severe whipworm infection in children may cause:

- A. Rectal prolapse
- B. Cataracts
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A. Rectal prolapse

Explanation: Heavy infections can weaken rectal support tissues.

41. Which parasite is known as the Guinea worm?

- A. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- B. *Loa loa*
- C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- D. *Onchocerca volvulus*

Answer: A. *Dracunculus medinensis*

Explanation: Guinea worm disease occurs after drinking contaminated water.

42. Guinea worm disease is nearly eradicated because of:

- A. Universal vaccination
- B. Improved water filtration
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Genetic engineering

Answer: B. Improved water filtration

Explanation: Preventing ingestion of infected water fleas interrupts transmission.

43. Which parasite migrates across the eye?

- A. Loa loa
- B. Hookworm
- C. Giardia
- D. Trichuris

Answer: A. Loa loa

Explanation: Adult Loa loa worms may visibly cross the conjunctiva.

44. Which parasite causes kala-azar?

- A. Leishmania donovani
- B. Trypanosoma cruzi
- C. Ascaris lumbricoides
- D. Taenia saginata

Answer: A. Leishmania donovani

Explanation: Kala-azar is another name for visceral leishmaniasis.

45. The diagnostic test commonly used for pinworms is:

- A. Stool culture
- B. Tape test
- C. Blood smear
- D. Skin biopsy

Answer: B. Tape test

Explanation: Adhesive tape collects eggs from the anal area.

46. Thick and thin blood smears are used to diagnose:

- A. Hookworm disease
- B. Malaria
- C. Giardiasis

D. Toxoplasmosis

Answer: B. Malaria

Explanation: Blood smears allow visualization of Plasmodium parasites.

47. Which malaria species can remain dormant in the liver?

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Plasmodium falciparum
- C. Plasmodium malariae
- D. Babesia microti

Answer: A. Plasmodium vivax

Explanation: P. vivax forms dormant hypnozoites that may reactivate later.

48. Babesiosis is transmitted by:

- A. Sandflies
- B. Ticks
- C. Mosquitoes
- D. Fleas

Answer: B. Ticks

Explanation: Babesia parasites are spread by Ixodes ticks.

49. Babesiosis resembles which disease?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Malaria
- C. Influenza only
- D. Hepatitis

Answer: B. Malaria

Explanation: Babesia infects red blood cells similarly to malaria parasites.

50. Which parasite is commonly associated with HIV/AIDS patients?

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. Enterobius
- C. Taenia saginata
- D. Loa loa

Answer: A. Cryptosporidium

Explanation: Immunocompromised individuals are especially vulnerable to severe infection.

51. Which organism causes swimmer's itch?

- A. Schistosome larvae
- B. Giardia cysts
- C. Hookworms
- D. Ascaris eggs

Answer: A. Schistosome larvae

Explanation: Larvae penetrate the skin and cause an allergic rash.

52. Which parasite may cause eosinophilia?

- A. Helminths
- B. Viruses only
- C. Fungi only
- D. Prions

Answer: A. Helminths

Explanation: Worm infections often trigger elevated eosinophils.

53. Which anti-parasitic drug is commonly used for malaria?

- A. Metformin
- B. Artemisinin combinations
- C. Penicillin
- D. Vancomycin

Answer: B. Artemisinin combinations

Explanation: Artemisinin-based therapies are first-line treatment for many malaria cases.

54. Albendazole is commonly used to treat:

- A. Worm infections
- B. Viral infections
- C. Fungal infections
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A. Worm infections

Explanation: Albendazole treats many helminth infections.

55. Ivermectin is used to treat:

- A. Onchocerciasis
- B. Influenza
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Tuberculosis

Answer: A. Onchocerciasis

Explanation: Ivermectin kills microfilariae causing river blindness.

56. Which parasite is transmitted through undercooked fish?

- A. *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. Hookworm
- D. *Giardia*

Answer: A. *Diphyllobothrium latum*

Explanation: The fish tapeworm infects humans after consuming raw or undercooked fish.

57. Which symptom is common in giardiasis?

- A. Greasy foul-smelling diarrhea
- B. Bloody urine
- C. Skin ulcers
- D. Coughing blood

Answer: A. Greasy foul-smelling diarrhea

Explanation: Fat malabsorption causes steatorrhea in giardiasis.

58. Which parasite is intracellular?

- A. *Toxoplasma gondii*
- B. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- C. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- D. Hookworm

Answer: A. *Toxoplasma gondii*

Explanation: *T. gondii* lives and reproduces inside host cells.

59. Cerebral malaria affects primarily the:

- A. Kidneys
- B. Brain
- C. Skin
- D. Bones

Answer: B. Brain

Explanation: Severe malaria can cause brain swelling, coma, and seizures.

60. Which parasite is diagnosed with ova and parasite stool testing?

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Influenza virus
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Candida albicans

Answer: A. Giardia lamblia

Explanation: Stool examination detects Giardia cysts or trophozoites.

61. Which parasite is associated with anemia in children worldwide?

- A. Hookworm
- B. Trichomonas
- C. Giardia
- D. Cryptosporidium

Answer: A. Hookworm

Explanation: Chronic intestinal blood loss leads to anemia.

62. Which parasite can obstruct the intestines?

- A. Ascaris lumbricoides
- B. Enterobius vermicularis
- C. Loa loa
- D. Leishmania

Answer: A. Ascaris lumbricoides

Explanation: Large worm burdens may block the intestines.

63. Which parasite causes cutaneous lesions called oriental sores?

- A. Leishmania tropica
- B. Giardia
- C. Taenia saginata

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: A. Leishmania tropica

Explanation: Cutaneous leishmaniasis produces chronic skin ulcers.

64. Which parasite can be transmitted congenitally?

- A. Toxoplasma gondii
- B. Enterobius vermicularis
- C. Hookworm
- D. Whipworm

Answer: A. Toxoplasma gondii

Explanation: Congenital toxoplasmosis can damage the fetal brain and eyes.

65. Which preventive measure reduces malaria transmission?

- A. Bed nets
- B. Ear plugs
- C. Sunscreen
- D. Aspirin

Answer: A. Bed nets

Explanation: Insecticide-treated nets reduce mosquito bites.

66. Which parasite infects red blood cells?

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Giardia
- C. Taenia
- D. Trichuris

Answer: A. Plasmodium

Explanation: Malaria parasites invade and multiply within red blood cells.

67. Amebic dysentery often causes:

- A. Bloody diarrhea
- B. Blindness
- C. Hematuria
- D. Rash only

Answer: A. Bloody diarrhea

Explanation: Intestinal invasion by *E. histolytica* damages tissue.

68. Which parasite is associated with eosinophilic meningitis from snails?

- A. *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- D. *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Answer: A. *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*

Explanation: Rat lungworm infection can occur after eating contaminated snails or produce.

69. Which parasite causes hydatid liver cysts?

- A. *Echinococcus granulosus*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. Hookworm
- D. *Giardia lamblia*

Answer: A. *Echinococcus granulosus*

Explanation: Larval cysts commonly form in the liver.

70. Which parasite is transmitted by reduviid bugs?

- A. Trypanosoma cruzi
- B. Leishmania donovani
- C. Onchocerca volvulus
- D. Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: A. Trypanosoma cruzi

Explanation: Reduviid bugs spread Chagas disease.

71. Which disease is also called sleeping sickness?

- A. African trypanosomiasis
- B. Leishmaniasis
- C. Ascariasis
- D. Giardiasis

Answer: A. African trypanosomiasis

Explanation: Neurologic involvement causes profound sleep disturbances.

72. Which parasite causes enlarged spleen in visceral disease?

- A. Leishmania donovani
- B. Enterobius vermicularis
- C. Giardia lamblia
- D. Hookworm

Answer: A. Leishmania donovani

Explanation: Massive splenomegaly is common in visceral leishmaniasis.

73. Which parasite can cause blindness through eye lesions?

- A. Toxoplasma gondii
- B. Giardia
- C. Trichuris

D. Enterobius

Answer: A. *Toxoplasma gondii*

Explanation: Ocular toxoplasmosis may damage the retina.

74. Which parasite infection is linked to walking barefoot?

- A. Hookworm
- B. *Giardia*
- C. *Taenia saginata*
- D. *Cryptosporidium*

Answer: A. Hookworm

Explanation: Larvae in soil penetrate exposed skin.

75. Which stool finding suggests giardiasis?

- A. Cysts and trophozoites
- B. Acid-fast bacilli
- C. Gram-positive cocci
- D. Hyphae

Answer: A. Cysts and trophozoites

Explanation: *Giardia* forms are visible in stool samples.

76. Which parasite is associated with contaminated pork?

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Leishmania*
- D. *Schistosoma*

Answer: A. *Trichinella spiralis*

Explanation: Undercooked pork transmits larvae.

77. Which parasite causes chronic diarrhea and malabsorption?

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Enterobius vermicularis
- C. Wuchereria bancrofti
- D. Onchocerca volvulus

Answer: A. Giardia lamblia

Explanation: Giardia damages the small intestine and impairs nutrient absorption.

78. Which malaria complication is life-threatening?

- A. Cerebral malaria
- B. Mild fever
- C. Rash
- D. Conjunctivitis

Answer: A. Cerebral malaria

Explanation: Brain involvement can rapidly become fatal.

79. Which parasite is transmitted by freshwater snails?

- A. Schistosoma
- B. Giardia
- C. Ascaris
- D. Taenia

Answer: A. Schistosoma

Explanation: Snails serve as intermediate hosts.

80. Blood in urine is characteristic of:

- A. Schistosoma haematobium infection
- B. Giardiasis
- C. Pinworm infection

D. Ascariasis

Answer: A. *Schistosoma haematobium* infection

Explanation: Urinary schistosomiasis damages the bladder wall.

81. Which parasite may cause portal hypertension?

- A. Schistosomiasis
- B. Enterobiasis
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. Giardiasis

Answer: A. Schistosomiasis

Explanation: Liver fibrosis from schistosomiasis impairs blood flow.

82. Which parasite causes autoinfection?

- A. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Taenia saginata*
- D. *Trichuris trichiura*

Answer: A. *Strongyloides stercoralis*

Explanation: *Strongyloides* can complete its life cycle within the host.

83. Hyperinfection syndrome occurs with:

- A. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. *Loa loa*
- D. *Leishmania tropica*

Answer: A. *Strongyloides stercoralis*

Explanation: Immunosuppression may lead to overwhelming infection.

84. Which parasite may cause "ground itch"?

- A. Hookworm
- B. Giardia
- C. Toxoplasma
- D. Taenia

Answer: A. Hookworm

Explanation: Skin penetration by larvae causes itching at entry sites.

85. Which parasite is most associated with raw freshwater fish?

- A. *Clonorchis sinensis*
- B. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- C. *Giardia lamblia*
- D. *Trichinella spiralis*

Answer: A. *Clonorchis sinensis*

Explanation: The Chinese liver fluke is transmitted through raw fish.

86. *Clonorchis sinensis* infects the:

- A. Lungs
- B. Liver and bile ducts
- C. Kidneys
- D. Skin

Answer: B. Liver and bile ducts

Explanation: Chronic infection damages bile ducts.

87. Which parasite can cause megaloblastic anemia?

- A. Diphyllbothrium latum
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Enterobius vermicularis
- D. Hookworm

Answer: A. Diphyllbothrium latum

Explanation: Vitamin B12 depletion may produce megaloblastic anemia.

88. Which parasite is identified by ring forms in red blood cells?

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Giardia
- C. Taenia
- D. Schistosoma

Answer: A. Plasmodium

Explanation: Ring-shaped trophozoites are classic for malaria.

89. Which parasite causes fever cycles every 48–72 hours?

- A. Malaria parasites
- B. Pinworms
- C. Hookworms
- D. Giardia

Answer: A. Malaria parasites

Explanation: Cyclic fevers correspond to synchronized red blood cell rupture.

90. Which parasite is sexually transmitted?

- A. Trichomonas vaginalis
- B. Ascaris lumbricoides
- C. Schistosoma mansoni
- D. Echinococcus granulosus

Answer: A. *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Explanation: Trichomoniasis spreads through sexual contact.

91. Which parasite can infect the central nervous system?

- A. *Taenia solium*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- D. Hookworm

Answer: A. *Taenia solium*

Explanation: Larvae can form cysts in the brain.

92. Which parasite is commonly called the fish tapeworm?

- A. *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- B. *Taenia saginata*
- C. *Taenia solium*
- D. *Echinococcus granulosus*

Answer: A. *Diphyllobothrium latum*

Explanation: It is acquired from infected freshwater fish.

93. Which parasite may produce skin nodules?

- A. *Onchocerca volvulus*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Trichuris trichiura*
- D. *Enterobius vermicularis*

Answer: A. *Onchocerca volvulus*

Explanation: Adult worms reside in subcutaneous nodules.

94. Which diagnostic method helps identify malaria species?

- A. Blood smear microscopy
- B. Colonoscopy
- C. Urinalysis only
- D. Chest X-ray

Answer: A. Blood smear microscopy

Explanation: Microscopy allows species identification and parasite counting.

95. Which parasite infection may remain asymptomatic for years?

- A. Chagas disease
- B. Giardiasis
- C. Pinworm infection
- D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: A. Chagas disease

Explanation: Chronic complications may develop long after initial infection.

96. Which parasite causes enlarged lymphatic vessels?

- A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- D. *Trichuris trichiura*

Answer: A. *Wuchereria bancrofti*

Explanation: Lymphatic obstruction causes swelling and elephantiasis.

97. Which prevention method reduces intestinal parasite transmission?

- A. Handwashing

- B. Smoking
- C. Ear irrigation
- D. Bed rest

Answer: A. Handwashing

Explanation: Good hygiene reduces fecal-oral spread.

98. Which parasite commonly affects travelers drinking untreated water?

- A. *Giardia lamblia*
- B. *Loa loa*
- C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- D. *Onchocerca volvulus*

Answer: A. *Giardia lamblia*

Explanation: Travelers may ingest *Giardia* cysts in contaminated water.

99. Which parasite is associated with eosinophilia and muscle cysts?

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- D. *Plasmodium vivax*

Answer: A. *Trichinella spiralis*

Explanation: Larvae invade skeletal muscle and trigger eosinophilia.

100. The best general prevention against many parasitic infections is:

- A. Good sanitation and hygiene
- B. Avoiding exercise
- C. Drinking soda only
- D. Taking antibiotics daily

Answer: A. Good sanitation and hygiene

Explanation: Proper sanitation, clean water, food safety, and handwashing greatly reduce parasite transmission.