VPA 211: GENERAL VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY AND HELMINTHOLOGY (3+1)

QUESTION BANK

SHORT NOTES

1. Mc Master technique
2. Premunity
3. Definitive host
4. ICZN
5. Bionomics
6. Parasite impasse
7. Camera lucida
8. Euzoonosis
9. Parasitoid
10. Vector
11. Innate immunity
12. Characteristic features of phylum protozoa
13. Types of hosts
14. Coproculture techniques
15. Collection and preparation of blood smear
16. Various adaptations of parasites
17. Bearmann's technique
18. Heteroxenous parasite
19. Symbiosis and mutualism
20. Congenital infection
21. Commensalism
22. Characters for an effective anthelmintic
23. Stains for blood smears
24. Zoonoses
25. Premunition.
26. Cercarial dermatitis
27. Pimply gut
28. Self cure
29. Snail Control
30. Parasite impasse
31. Camera lucida
32. Euzoonosis
33. Parasitic vaccines
34. Congenital infection
35. CLM
36. Asexual reproduction of parasites
37. Binomial nomenclature
38. Ideal Anthelmintic
39. Holometabolous life cycle
40. Parasitic vaccines
41. Congenital infection
42. Host specificity
43. Acaricides
44. Metamorphosis
45. Host specificity
46. Characters of the phylums - Arthropoda
47. Two important discoveries and their discoverers in the field of protozoology.
48. Gid
49. Sparganosis
50. Flame cells
51. Bursati
52. Preparation of permanent mount of cestodes
53. Qualitative faecal examination techniques
54. Incubation period
55. Three-host tick.
56. Neurocysticercosis
57. Nodular taeniasis
58. Parasitic aneurysm
59. Cutaneous larva migrans
60. Pathology of fasciolosis in cattle
61. Amphistomosis in ruminants
62. Life cycle of broad fish tape worm
63. Larval forms of trematodes
64. Life cycle of Dirfilaria immitis
65. Metacestodes
66. Various adaptations of parasites for survival
67. Pathogenesis of snoring disease in cattle
68. Differentiate between Dictol/Difil Biological incubation period / incubation period
69. Types of hosts
70. General control measures against parasites.
71. Anthelmintics
72. General characters of Phylum Protozoa
73. Importance of Chemotherapy in control of parasites.
74. Characters of the Phylum Arthropoda.
75. Biological control of parasites.
76. Zoological Nomenclature.
77. Life cycle of broad fish tape worm
78. Larval forms of trematodes
79. Life cycle of Dirfilaria immitis
80. Preparation of permanent mount of cestodes
81. Qualitative faecal examination techniques
82. Incubation period
83. Three-host tick.
84. Symbiosis and mutualism.
85. Congential infection.
86. Vector.
87. Indirect lifecycle
1. Describe the various ways by which parasites gain entry into the host and the methods by which they get disseminated from the host.
2. Describe the different life cycle patterns observed in nematodes.
3. Define immunity premunity and age resistance. Explain the importance of immunity against parasitic infections.
   a. Name the different types of parasites and define any five of them.
   b. Importance of chemotherapy in control of parasites.
4. List all the amphistomes of domestic animals and their site of predilection. Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of them.
5. What are bladder worms? Enumerate all the larval forms of dog tape worms, their pathogenesis and control measures.
6. Name the filarial parasites causing dermatitis in cattle with a brief description of pathogenesis and treatment of any one of them.
7. Enlist the spirurids of equines and describe the life cycle and pathogenesis of any one of them.
8. Which is the nodular worm in sheep? Describe its pathogenesis and control measures?
9. Describe different modes of transmission of Toxocara canis Importance of parasitic gastro enteritis (PGE) in animals.
10. What is "holometabolous" life cycle? Explain with an example.
11. Which are the common routes of infection of parasitic agents?
12. What are anthelmintics? Give examples for the major groups of anthelmintics.
13. Enlist the common immunodiagnostic tests employed in Parasitology. Explain in brief about Casoni test
14. Symbiosis
15. Use of Insecticide Impregnated collars
16. Age resistance to parasitic diseases
17. Parasitoid
18. Obligatory and facultative parasite
19. Parasitiasis and Parasitosis
20. Mutualism and Symbiosis
21. Infection and Infestation
22. Hypobiosis and Diapause
23. Types of hosts.
24. General control measures against Parasite.
25. Anthelmintics.
27. Describe in detail the various effects of parasitism on host with suitable example?
28. Write the different life cycle pattern exists in nematodes with appropriate examples.
29. List out the common immuno-diagnostic tests employed in parasitic infections.
30. Explain in brief on counter immuno electrophoresis test?
31. Define parasitism and write in detail about the various kinds of associations of parasite with hosts with suitable examples.
32. Describe the life cycle of a typical trematode parasite with schematic diagram.
33. Write the common modes of infection of parasitic agents with suitable examples.
34. Write an essay on the various qualitative and quantitative faecal examination methods.
35. Define Parasite and classify them according to their adaptation in the host and life cycle pattern.
36. A pet owner reported the veterinary surgeon that one of his 2 weeks old puppy developed pot-bellied and shown signs of nervous disorders while few others in the same litter had vomiting with complete rejection of meals.
   a. What is your presumptive diagnosis?
   b. What is the mode of transmission?
   c. What are all the preventive and corrective measures you would suggest to the dog breeder?
   d. What is the zoonotic significance of this parasite?
37. As a vet working in a Corporation Slaughter house you are encountering quite a few sheep and goats harbouring cysts on lungs and liver.

a. How will you proceed in identification of the cysts and what is the serological test you would suggest for ante-mortem examination?

b. List out the various similar larval stages occurring in food animals and man with their adult worms?

c. Briefly write the various diagnostic methods used to detect parasitic infections?

38. A bullock admitted to IP unit of a Veterinary dispensary is passing diarrhoeic motion with shreds of mucus and blood. On microscopical examination it found to contain shaped eggs.

a. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

b. Suggest preventive control measures to be followed by the owner.

c. List out the similar parasites occurring in domestic animals with their definitive hosts and intermediate hosts?

d. Briefly write the pathogenesis caused by the various stages of the parasite in animals with their clinical signs?

e. Write a detailed account on various effects of parasitism?

39. Describe in detail the various effects of parasitism on host with suitable example?

40. Write the different life cycle pattern exists in nematodes with appropriate examples.

41. List out the common immune-diagnostic tests employed in parasitic infections. Explain in brief on counter immune electrophoresis test?

42. Define parasitism and write in detail about the various kinds of associations of parasite with hosts with suitable example.

43. Describe the life cycle of a typical trematode parasite with schematic diagram.

44. Write the common modes of Infection of parasitic agents with suitable examples.

45. Write an essay on the various qualitative and quantitative faecal examination methods.

46. Define Parasite and classify them according to their adaptation in the host and life cycle pattern.

47. Write briefly on various effects of parasitism and host reaction with suitable examples?
48. What is Systematics? Discuss briefly on Linnean's binomial nomenclature with rules and regulations.

49. Define immunity and elaborate on various types of immunity in parasitic infections?

50. Define parasitism, classify them and discuss in detail on various kinds of associations existing between organisms with suitable examples?

51. Describe in detail the common modes of parasitic infection with appropriate examples?

52. Define PGE. List the parasites causing the condition in sheep and give a detailed account of its pathogenesis and control.

53. How will you proceed with qualitative and qualitative examination if faecal matter. Briefly describe the steps involved in the processing of a trematode for identification.

54. List out the cestodes affecting dogs with their metacestodes in intermediate host and write about those, which are of zoonotic importance.

55. Explain the rules and regulation followed in naming the parasites giving suitable examples.

56. Give an account on the life cycles of insects and ticks.

57. Discuss how the parasites cause damage to animals.

58. What is parasitic immunity? Discuss the various type of immunity exhibited against parasitic infection.

59. Discuss the effect of parasites on their hosts with suitable examples.

60. Describe the various types of direct life cycle patterns in nematodes with suitable examples.

61. Give an account on acquired immunity in parasitic infections.

62. Enumerate the various techniques that are used for examination of faecal samples. Explain in detail about flotation techniques.

a. Explain the rules and regulations followed in naming the parasites giving suitable examples.

b. Give an account on the life cycles of insects and ticks.

c. Discuss how the parasites causes damage to animals.

d. What is parasitic immunity? Discuss the various types of immunity exhibited against parasitic infection.
63. What is a parasite? Classify them and discuss in detail based on the morphology, life cycle and degree of dependence with appropriate examples.

64. Write briefly on various effects of parasitism and host reaction with suitable examples?

65. Define parasitism, classify them and discuss in detail on various kinds of associations existing between organisms with suitable examples?

66. What is Systematics? Discuss briefly on Linnaeus's binomial nomenclature with rules and regulations

67. Describe in detail the common modes of parasitic infection with appropriate examples?