



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
PUBLIC HEALTH
THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH
KISUMU CAMPUS

HPD 3125: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PARASITOLOGY

EXAM VENUE:

STREAM: BSc Public Health

DATE:

EXAM SESSION:

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions:

- 1. Answer all the questions in Section 'A' and ANY other two questions in Section 'B'.**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates MUST hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

SECTION A (30 MARKS). Answer ALL QUESTIONS from this section.

- Q1** Write short notes on life cycle of *Plasmodium falciparum* in the invertebrate host (3 Marks)
- Q2.** List and describe the pathogenesis of two parasitic protozoa frequently found in immune-compromised individuals. (4 Marks)
- Q3.** Giving two examples of parasites in each case, distinguish between definitive host and intermediate host (4 Marks)
- Q4.** Giving one example each, briefly explain the difference between Cestodes, Nematodes and Trematodes (3 Marks).
- Q5.** Giving one example of a parasite in each case, explain four mechanisms by which parasites evade the host immune defence system (4 Marks)
- Q6. (a)** Distinguish between Excystation and Encystation (3Marks)
- (b)** Give a brief account of the genetic factors that influence malaria susceptibility and clinical disease. (3 Marks)
- Q7.** Giving three examples of parasites, describe reactions that occur in the body of the host following parasitic invasion (3 Marks)
- Q8.** What are the ecological advantages of protozoa? (3 Marks)

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

Answer Any Two Questions From This Section. Each Question is 20 Marks

- Q1:** Discuss the epidemiology and control of “Geo-helminthes”
- Q2.** What is a zoonosis? Describe two (2) parasitic zoonotic infections of human (one protozoan and another helminthic). Explain why Zoonotic infections are generally difficult to control.
- Q4.** The prevalence of intestinal parasitic infections reflects the levels of personal and general hygiene within a community. True or False? Explain your answer using two relevant protozoal infections and three helminthic infections (1 cestode, 1 trematode and 1 nematode).