

June 2009 – Parasitic diseases

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.org.za. After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate. Questions may be answered up to 6 months after publication of each issue.

PARASITIC DISEASES IN THE RETURNING TRAVELLER

- 1. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:
 - PCR plays no significant role in the routine and rapid diagnosis of malaria
- 2. With regard to malaria choose the incorrect answer:
 - A. Plasmodium knowlesi has become the most frequent cause of malaria outside Africa
 - B. Thrombocytopenia can be very pronounced in malaria patients
 - C. Unless complicated by other factors, malaria patients are not prone to bleed even with very low platelet counts
 - D. Fever as the lead symptom is often irregular in onset, particularly with *Plasmodium falciparum*
 - E. In malaria, white cell counts are usually normal.
- 3. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:

Amoebic liver abscesses may evolve rapidly and constitute an emergency in *Entamoeba histolytica* infections.

PARASITES AND THE SKIN

- True (A) or false (B) fill only block A or B:
 Tetmosol soap is safe in children and in pregnancy.
- True (A) or false (B) fill only block A or B:
 The most effective treatment for Norwegian scabies is oral ivermectin, which requires permission for use from the Medicines Control Council.
- 6. True (A) or false (B) fill only block A or B: The presence of an ulcerating plaque in someone who has visited the Middle East recently should raise suspicion of leishmaniasis.

COMMON PARASITIC INFECTIONS IN THE HIV-INFECTED PATIENT

- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:
 CD4 counts above 200 cells/µl virtually rule out cerebral toxoplasmosis.
- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: South Africans do not develop immunity to malaria because the infection is seasonal.
- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Southern Africa has seen an increase of at least 50% in the mortality from malaria as a result of HIV infection.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS

- 10. Which of the following is correct about the diagnosis of Schistosoma haematobium infection (choose one)?
 - A. Optimal time of collection of urine is between 06h00 and 09h00
 - B. An antigen-specific immunoassay is routinely used for diagnosis
 - C. Eggs of *Schistosoma haematobium* are characterised by a lateral spine
 - D. A urine specimen should be sent to the laboratory on 3 consecutive days
 - E. The ELISA antibody detection test is a sensitive indicator of acute infection in those living in endemic areas.
- 11. Which one of the following statements is correct concerning praziquantel therapy?
 - A. Praziquantel is only active against adult worms

- B. Resistance against praziquantel is common and patients should always receive a repeat course of treatment 1 month later
- C. HIV co-infection alters the efficacy of praziquantel
- D. Patients with Katayama fever should receive a 1-week course of praziquantel
- E. Artemether should be prescribed with praziquantel to treat all cases of *S. mansoni* in Africa.
- 12. Which one of the following statements about chronic S. mansoni infection is incorrect?
 - A. Extrahepatic signs of chronic liver disease are uncommon in patients with long-standing infection
 - B. Polyp development may lead to chronic dysentery and protein-losing enteropathy
 - C. Hepatic function is usually preserved
 - D. The majority of cases are symptomatic
 - E. Portocaval shunting enables eggs to reach ectopic sites.

TAENIA AND ECHINOCOCCUS INFECTIONS IN HUMANS

- 13. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Hydatid disease in HIV-infected patients commonly presents as neurocysticercosis with cystic lesions in the liver and lungs.
- 14. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: The diagnosis of *Taenia* species can be identified only by examination of the segments, because the eggs are identical.
- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:
 Eosinophils in the cerebrospinal fluid may be suggestive of infection with *Taenia solium*.

NEMATODES

- With Strongyloides stercoralis infection (choose the correct answer):
 - A. The tissue nematode infection produces microfilariae
 - B. Cure results from a single dose of albendazole
 - C. Severe disseminated disease can occur in patients on corticosteroids
 - D. Rhabditiform larvae are diagnostic in stool
 - E. Adult worms mature in the small bowel after infective egg ingestion.
- 17. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Eosinophilia is a common finding in patients infected with intestinal nematodes that have a migratory larval stage.
- 18. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Several roundworm diseases are part of the 14 neglected tropical diseases currently being targeted by the WHO.

AMOEBIASIS

- True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B: Serum tests for antibodies directed against is E. histolytica antigens may remain positive for years.
- 20. True (A) or false (B) fill in only block A or B:
 Oral metronidazole is the drug of choice for all forms of amoebiasis in South Africa.

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