

Malaria Lecture - 30 Hard MCQs

1. Which Plasmodium species is both the deadliest and most prevalent in Africa?

- A) *P. vivax*
- B) *P. malariae*
- C) *P. falciparum*
- D) *P. ovale*

Answer: C

2. Malaria symptoms typically appear after:

- A) 1–2 days
- B) 5–7 days
- C) 10–15 days
- D) 30 days

Answer: C

3. Untreated *P. falciparum* malaria may lead to death within:

- A) 12 hours
- B) 24 hours
- C) 72 hours
- D) 1 week

Answer: B

4. Acquired immunity develops mainly through:

- A) Vaccination
- B) Repeated malaria attacks

C) Antibiotics

D) Mosquito avoidance

Answer: B

5. Which group is NOT listed as a biological high-risk population?

A) Pregnant women

B) Children under 5

C) Non-immune travelers

D) Healthy immune adults

Answer: D

6. Which factor is classified as a socioeconomic risk factor?

A) Age

B) Pregnancy

C) Poverty

D) Acquired immunity

Answer: C

7. Which underserved population is specifically mentioned in the lecture?

A) Athletes

B) Prisoners

C) Teachers

D) Students

Answer: B

8. Vector control primarily targets:

- A) Plasmodium
- B) Humans
- C) Anopheles mosquitoes
- D) Vaccines

Answer: C

9. ITNs stands for:

- A) Indoor Treated Nets
- B) Insecticide-Treated Nets
- C) Insect Transmission Nets
- D) Indoor Transmission Network

Answer: B

10. IRS refers to:

- A) Indoor Residual Spraying
- B) Insect Resistance Strategy
- C) Indoor Rapid Screening
- D) Integrated Resistance System

Answer: A

11. The major threat to vector control programs is:

- A) Vaccine shortage
- B) Insecticide resistance
- C) Lack of diagnosis
- D) Poor nutrition

Answer: B

12. IPTi is designed for:

- A) Pregnant women
- B) Travelers
- C) Infants
- D) Prisoners

Answer: C

13. IPTp is intended for:

- A) Pregnant women
- B) Children
- C) Migrants
- D) Adults

Answer: A

14. SMC stands for:

- A) Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention
- B) Severe Malaria Control
- C) Strategic Malaria Campaign
- D) Seasonal Mosquito Control

Answer: A

15. MDA means:

- A) Mass Drug Administration
- B) Malaria Drug Analysis
- C) Medical Drug Access

D) Mass Disease Assessment

Answer: A

16. WHO broadly recommended malaria vaccine use beginning in:

A) 2019

B) 2020

C) October 2021

D) 2023

Answer: C

17. The malaria vaccine is mainly recommended for:

A) Elderly people

B) Young children in moderate/high transmission areas

C) Travelers only

D) Pregnant women only

Answer: B

18. All suspected malaria cases should be confirmed by:

A) Symptoms alone

B) Parasite-based testing

C) CT scan

D) Serology only

Answer: B

19. Which is a parasite-based diagnostic method?

A) Microscopy

B) RDT

C) Both A and B

D) Neither

Answer: C

20. The best available treatment for *P. falciparum* malaria is:

A) Chloroquine alone

B) ACT

C) IRS

D) Vaccination

Answer: B

21. ACT stands for:

A) Artemisinin Combination Treatment

B) Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy

C) Advanced Combination Therapy

D) Antimalarial Combination Trial

Answer: B

22. The primary objective of treatment is to:

A) Reduce fever only

B) Eliminate parasites rapidly and completely

C) Prevent mosquito bites

D) Increase immunity

Answer: B

23. Drug resistance means the parasite can survive despite:

- A) No treatment
- B) Adequate treatment and absorption
- C) Vaccination
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

24. Which factor facilitates antimalarial drug resistance?

- A) Proper dosing
- B) Poor compliance
- C) High-quality drugs
- D) Strong surveillance

Answer: B

25. Fake antimalarial drugs contribute to resistance by causing:

- A) Overexposure
- B) Inadequate drug exposure
- C) Immunity
- D) Vector control

Answer: B

26. Malaria elimination is defined as:

- A) Global eradication
- B) Reduction in deaths
- C) Interruption of local transmission
- D) Mosquito elimination

Answer: C

27. WHO certifies malaria elimination after:

- A) 1 year
- B) 2 years
- C) 3 consecutive years
- D) 5 years

Answer: C

28. Malaria surveillance includes collection, analysis and:

- A) Destruction
- B) Interpretation
- C) Vaccination
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

29. By 2030, malaria incidence should be reduced by at least:

- A) 50%
- B) 70%
- C) 80%
- D) 90%

Answer: D

30. By 2030, malaria should be eliminated in at least:

- A) 20 countries
- B) 25 countries

C) 35 countries

D) 50 countries

Answer: C