**MYCOLOGY & PARASITOLOGY**

**SECTION(A)**

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Q:1 CAUSATIVE AGAINT:-

* Aspergillous especially aspergillous fumigatus.
* They cause allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillousis.
* Also called ABPA.

POSSIBLE DIAGNOSIS FOR ABPA:

1. Imaging test:

Such as: chest X-RAY or CT-scan

1. Blood test

Q:2 (A) DEFINITVE HOST:-

* Also called primary host.
* It is a host in which the parasite reach to its mature form,

e.g Human

 (B) INTERMEDIATE HOST:-

* They supports immature parasite.
* The organism in which the parasite lives for the development only.

e.g Tapeworms use of pigs.

 (C) VECTOR:-

* It is a living carrier.
* That transfer the disease from infected host to non-infected host.

e.g Anopheles mosquito:- they transfer malaria.

Q:3 TRANSMISSION OF PLASMODIUM:

* It is primarly transmitted by bites of infected female anopheles mosquito.
* Because malaria parasite found in red blood cells(RBC).
* It can transmitted through blood transplant and organ transplant.
* And also transmitted with contaminated syringes with infected person blood.

LIFE CYCLE OF PLASMODIUM:

VECTOR 🡺 female anopheles mosquito.

* There are two phases of plasmodium life cycle.

(1)SEXUAL PHASE/CYCLE

* It’s occur in mosquitoes.
* Also called sporogony.
* Because sperozoites produce.

(2)ASEXUAL PHASE/CYCLE

* It’s occur in human.
* Also called schizogony.
* And schizonts are made.

LIFE CYCLE IN HUMAN:-

* The bite of mosquito release sporozoites in the blood.
* Sporozoites taken up by hepatocytes.
* Indifferntiation to merozoites with the help of exoerythrocytice phase.
* Merozoite from liver cell and infect the red blood cell(RBC).
* During this phase organism differentites into ring shaped tropozoite.
* This ring shape grow and differntiate into schizont.
* Schizont filled with merozoites.
* Merozoite infect other red blood cells.
* The cycle repeat regullarly in RBC’s for each species.
* The release of merozoite cause symptoms such as chill, fever, sweat.
* When some merozoite develop into male gametocyte and other in female gametocyte.
* Gametocyte containing red blood cell which as ingested by mosquito.
* In there gut they produce female macrogamet and eight sperm microgametes.
* After fartilization:
* Diploid zygot differntiate into ookinete and enter into the gut wall.
* Where they convert into oocyst.
* Oocyst many sporozoit produce.
* And sporozoit migrate into salivary gland.
* They are ready to complete the cycle when mosquito take next blood meal.