**Assignment for viva (spring -2020) (BS. MLT 4th)**

**Course Title: Clinical mycology and parasitology Instructor: Ms. Huma Imtiaz**

**Time: 48 hours Max Marks: 80**

**Note:**

* **Attempt all questions from this section, all questions carry equal marks.**
* **Answer Briefly and to the point, avoid un-necessary details**
* **Plagiarism allowed up to 25%**

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Q: Write a short summary of all Tissue nematode?

***Answer:***

*There are many tissue nematodes but here we discuss the summary of only two nematode which are*

*1.Wuchereria*

*2. Onchoceria*

* *Wuchereria bancrofti is a human parasitic worm which is the major caue of lymphatic filariasis.*
* *These filarial worms are spread by a variety of mosquito vector species .*
* *W bancrofti is the most prevalent of the three.*
* *Human are infected when the deposits infective larvae of female mosquito on the skin during biting.*
* *The larvae penetrate the skin and enter the lymph node and mature to adult after 1 year that produce microfilariae. These circulate in blood and ingested by biting mosquito.*
* *The microfilariae produce infecive larvae within the mosquitothat are transferred with next bite.*
* *Laboratory diagnosis include thick blood smear which is taken from the patient at night.*
* *Early infection include no symptoms but later it include fever, cellulitis devlop and then gradually it leads to edema and fibrosis.*
* *It can be treated by cleaning the skin, surgery or use of drugs such as ivermectin or albendazole.*
* *Onchocerca on the other hand is a nematode which causes onchocerciasis and is the second leading cause of blindness.*
* *Female blackfly deposits larvae during biting which infect human.*
* *The larvae enter the wound and migrate into subcutaneous tissue and they become adult there.*
* *The female produces microfilariasis thar are ingested when another blackfly bites.*
* *The microfilariae develop into infective larvae in the blackfly and complete the cycle.*
* *Microfilariae concentrating in the eyes while migrating through subcutaneous tissue.*
* *Los of subcutaneous elastic fibres leads to wrinkled kin which is called hanging groin.*
* *Laboratory diagnosis include biopsy of the affected skin, examination of the blood for microfilariae is not useful because they do not circulate in blood and eoinophilla is common.*