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**🡺SUBJECT CLINICAL PARISATOLOGY/MYCOLOGY**

**🡺DEPT BS-MLT**

**QNO.05:-**

**ANSWER.NO:05:-**

 **🡺LESHMANIA:-**

 **🡪DEF…**

 🡪They are the basically parasite.

 🡪They are the belonged with protozne family.

 🡪Include four medical important species.

* + - Leishmania donovani.
		- Leishmania tropica
		- Leishmania mexicana
		- Leishmania braziliensis

**🡺LEISHMANIA DONOVANI:**

 **🡪 Clinical Finding:-**

 >Symptoms begin with,

 -Intermittent fever,

 -Weakness,

 -Weight loss.

 >Massive enlargement of the spleen and their character.

 >Hyperpigmentation of the skin.

 -KALA-AZAR means BLANK SICKNESS)

 > Runs for months to years their disease.

 >As anemia, leukopenia, and thrombocytopenia become more

 -profound, weakness, infection, and gastrointestinal bleeding occur.

🡺***Leishmania tropica, Leishmania mexicana, & Leishmania braziliensis:***

 **🡪Clinical Finding:-**

 >Clinical Findings

 >The initial lesion of cutaneous leishmaniasis is a red.

 >This enlarges of multiple satellite is so slowely.

 >There is usually a single lesion.

 >That heals spontaneously in patients with a competent immune system

 🡪 If cell-mediated immunity does not develop.

 >The lesions can spread to involve large areas of skin.

**QNO.04:-**

**ANSWER.NO:04:-**

 **🡺DAIGNOSES OF TRYPENOSOMA CRUZI:-**

* Microscopic examination of the blood.
* Either wet films or thick or thin smears of blood.

 🡺An aspirate of the lesion enlarged lymph node can also

 - demonstrate the parasites

 🡺He presence of trypanosomes in the spinal fluid.

 🡺 Coupled with an elevated protein level.

 🡺 Pleocytosis, indicates that the patient has entered the late.

 🡺Serologic tests, especially the ELISA for IgM antibody, can be helpful.

**QNO.02:-**

**ANSWER.NO.02:-**

 **🡺PATHOGENISES OF ASCARIS:-**

 🡪The major damage occurs during larval migration adult worm in the intestine.

 🡪The principal sites of tissue reaction are the lungs.

 🡪Inflammation with an eosinophillic exudate to occurs against larval antigens.

 🡪Because the adults derive their nourishment from ingested food.

 🡪 Grow especially the children people.

 🡪Most infections are asymptomatic.

 **QNO.01:-**

**ANSWER.01:**

 **🡺ENTEROBIOUS OF LIFE CYCLE:-**

 🡪To life cycle is confined to humans.

 🡪The infection is acquired by ingesting the worm eggs.

 🡪The eggs hatch in the small intestine, where the larvae differentiate into adults and migrate to the colon.

 🡪The adult male and female worms live in the colon.

 🡺At night, the female migrates from the anus.

 🡪To releases thousands of fertilized eggs on the perianal skin.

 🡪Within 6 hours, the eggs develop into embryonated eggs and become infectious.

 🡪Reinfection can occur if they are carried to the mouth.

 🡪 It fingers after scratching the itching of skin.

**QNO.03:-**

**ANSWER.03:-**

 **🡺LIFE CYCLE OF ENTOMEOBA HISTYLICA:-**

 **🡪CYSTS:-**

 >Cysts move to the stomach or resistance to the stomach

 And pass the small intestine.

 **🡪Small Intestine:-**

 >Each cysts produce 8 trophozoites.

 **🡪Trophozoites:-**

 >These trophozytes will move to the colon of large intestine.

 >Then start the colonization.

  **🡺THEY CAN CAUSE THE TWO INFECTIONS,**

 **🡪 NON INVASIVE. 🡪 INVASIVE INFECTION.**

 **🡺Non Invasive:-**

 >Occur 90% of the time.

 >Not saver.

🡺**Invasive:-**

 >Occur 10% of the time.

 >Serious condition.