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**🡺DATE /25/6/2020/**

**🡺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.