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Q no5

Ans. The name of species are given below.

- *Leishmania donovani*
- *Leishmania tropica*
- *Leishmania mexicana*
- *Leishmania braziliensis*

Clinical findings of *Leishmania* species are given below.

*Clinical findings of Leishmania donovani :*

- *Symptoms begin with intermittent fever, weakness, and weight loss*
  - *Enlargement of spleen*
  - *Hyperpigmentation of skin*
  - *The disease run up to month*
  - *Anemia*
  - *Leukemia*
  - *Thrombocytopenia*
  - *Untreated severe disease is appear as a result secondary infection may become.*
- Leishmania tropica, mexicana and braziliensis clinical findings are given below.*
- *The initial lesions of cutaneous Leishmaniasis is red papule at bite site*
  - *The infected area enlarges slowly to form multiple satellite nodules*
  - *There is usually a single lesion that heal spontaneously in patients with a competent immune system*
  - *Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis begins with a papule at the bite site but than metastatic lesions form usually at the Mucocutaneous junction of the nose and mouth*
  - *Ulcerating lesions destroy nasal cartilage but not adjacent bones*
  - *These lesions heal slowly.*

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Qno 4

Ans: The lab diagnosis of trypanosoma are given below.

- *The acute infection is diagnosed by demonstrating the presence of trypomastigotes in thick or thin films of the patient blood.*
- *Both film stained and wet preparations should be examined, the latter for motile organism.*

- Because the trypanosomes are not numerous in the blood other diagnostic methods may be required, namely 1 a stain preparation of a bone marrow aspirate or muscle biopsy specimen 2 culture of the organism on special medium

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Qno 1

- Ans :life cycle of enterobius vermicularis
- The 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 adults male and female worm live in the Colon where mating occur
- At night the female migrate from 5 anus to release thousand of fertilz egg on the perianal skin and into the environment
- Within 6 hours the egg develops into embryonated eggs and become infectious
- Reinfection can occur if they are carried to the mouth by finger after scratching the itching skin

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Qno 2

- Ans:pathogenesis of ascariis:
- The major damage occurs during larval migration rather than from the presence of the adult worm in the intestine
- The principle site of tissues reactions are the lung, where inflammation with an eosinophilic exudate occur in response to the larval antigen
- Because the adults derive their nourishment from ingested foods a heavy worm burden may contribute to malnutrition especially in children in developing countries
- Most infections are asymptomatic
- ASCARIS PNEUMONIA:
- With fever cough and eosinophiia can occur with a heavy larval burden
- Abdominal pain and even obstruction can result from the presence of adults worm in the intestine.

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Qno3

- Ans :life cycle of entamoeba histolytica ::
- Infections are occur by the ingestion of mature cyst
- It commonly occurs from contaminated foods, water and hand
- The infection may occur in the small intestine
- Trophozoites are released which migrate to large intestine
- These Trophozoites are moved to the colon of the large intestine
- In large intestine these Trophozoites will start colonization
- Transmission :the transmission is occur through
- Fecal oral route
- Contaminated foods and water

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