

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

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- **Q1: Explain the transmission and life cycle of plasmodium in your own words.**

ANSWER...

Plasmodium are pathogen its disease causing agent and belong the protozoa family plasmodium are parasite which cause malaria.

TRANSMISSION;

Especially through the female anopheles mosquito female or mother infect to transfer one fetus child baby is the through of placenta the transfer of blood components from one living into another through the blood stream drug or dose into a vein through a syringe.

LIFE CYCLE;

Female mosquito the following two phase of life cycle,

(1) asexual phase

(2) sexual phase

1) ASEXUAL PHASE;

Schizogony from schizont formation asexual phase is occur in human.

Mosquito bite of human life cycle in begins and introduce sporozoites into blood from the saliva of mosquito bite. The sporozoites are transported by hepatocytes within thirty minutes, this is called exothrocyte phase that phase cell is consist of differentiation and multiplication in merozoites releases hepatocytes or liver cell merozoites are converted by sporozoites. Those merozoites releases from the liver cell and affect red blood cell.

STRATE RED BLOOD CELL PHASE;

Ring like shape structure also called merozoites and trophozoites from by differentiate the organism during the erythrocytes cycle this forming ring and grow than the schizont are differentiate are fill with merozoites, merozoites after releasing to infect red blood cells and and rupture.

2) SEXUAL PHASE CYCLE;

The sexual cycle also called sporogony, sporogony from sporozoites which mean formation inside the mosquito inside the sexual is also known as sporogony because the production of sporozoites female and male gametocyte developed some merozoites red blood cell begin the cycle. Anopheles female mosquito are inject and contain the blood cells by gametocyte and her mouth long like pick and male micro gametocytes in female macro gametocyte ookinate into the gut in which grow into oocyst female mosquito anopheles which bit in after the fertilization and the diploid differentiate into the ookinate that are migrate and release the sporozoite into the gland of salivary mosquito takes her next blood meal when completed the cycle and ready the cycle.

- **Q2: A 45 years old man, Sikandar is presented to the local hospital having an allergic attack just like asthma. Upon investigations of chest X-ray, fungus balls were seen that changed its position when the patient is moved from an erect to a supine position. What according to you is the possible diagnosis for this condition? What is the causative agent which causes the condition?**

➤ **ANSWER ...**

ASPERGILLUS;

Cause infection especially to the lungs. The species like allergic bronchiopulmonary aspergillosis of aspergillus especially aspergillus fumigatus infection in the body to include other organ such as, ears eyes skin and the fungus.

FUNGS BALL;

Mean accumulation in the blood of fungi and allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis that will be not dimorphic. To transfer by the airborne conidia inhalation spore they are a signal mold.

POSSIBLE DIAGNOSIS,

- pulmonary tests
- ct scan
- chest x-rays.

- **Q3: Discuss the following:**
 - Definitive host.**
 - Intermediate host.**
 - Vector.**

➤ ***ANSWER...***

PARASITE,

Parasite is living organism that lives in another organism are known as parasite, parasite are not disease but they can cause the disease.

HOST,

Host is a living organism the living body in which parasite lives and cause harm also known as host

Types of host,

1) *INTERMEDIATE HOST;*

The organism which is a parasite create but does attain sexual mutuality such as, human are definitive host of the malaria plasmodium.

2) *DEFINITIVE HOST;*

Definitive host is the lives parasite of the sexually or adult sexuality are mature stage.

VECTOR;

Vector is living animal move from one place to another from host to host. E.g. anopheles mosquito OR Vector are organism that carry disease causing agent anopheles female mosquito OR Vector used for transfer of disease from one living to another.

THE END