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**COURSE MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY**

**SUBMITTED TO MAM PASHMINA**

**QNO 1**

**ANS**

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STERILIZATION, DISINFECTION AND ANTISEPSIS

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| **STRERILIZATION** | **DISINFECTION** | **ANTISEPSIS** |
| In this the medium is made completely free from all microbes. | In this the number of harmful microbes is minimized to a negligible level. | In this does not destroy all form of microbial life. |
| It kills both vegetative cells and spores. | It kills only vegetative cells not spores. | Some spores can remain. |
| Wounds cannot be sterilized as it may kill surrounding healthy cells. | Wounds are disinfected with agents such as hydrogen peroxide or rubbing alcohol.  | Process of inhibiting or destroy microorganisms on living tissues including open wounds. |
| Sterilization completely rids microbes. | Disinfection only reduces the effect of microbes. | Dose not destroy all forms of microbial life. |
| Combination of heat irradiation high pressure, chemical and physical methods are used for sterilization. | Chemical methods are used for disinfection. | Use of ethanol, iodine, hydrogen peroxide, Dettol, boric acid, potassium Permanente. |
| High temperatures steams, radiation, filtration are some of the sterilization techniques.  | Phenol, alcohol, chlorine, iodine are some of the disinfecting agents  | A chemical method. |
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**QNO 2**

**ANS**

 **COMMON PATHOGEN PREVAILING IN PALISTAN**

According to the world health organization (WHO) Pakistan ranks 122 out of 190 countries in the terms of healthcare standards.

 Here are the most common diseases in Pakistan.

**WATER CONTACT DISEASES**

Acquired through swimming or wading in freshwater lakes, streams and rivers.

**LEPTOSPIROSIS**

Bacterial disease that effect human and animals.

**SCHISTOMIASIS**

Caused by parasitic trematode flatworm schist soma.

**RESPIRATORY DISEASE**

Acquired through close contact with an infection person.

**MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS**

Bacterial disease causing an inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord.

**ANIMAL CONTECT DISEASE**

Acquired through direct contact with local animals.

**Disadvantages** **of** **pathogens**

(1)Fungal pathogens of crop plants responsible for huge losses in crop productivity worldwide.

(2)Pathogens cause diseases in humans, animals

(3) They are also spoil the food items.

(4) They cause tooth decay.

(5) They spread disease.

**QNO3**

**ANS**

 **FUNGAL CLASSIFICATION AND PATHOGENSIS**

Pathogenic fungi are fungi that cause disease in human or other organisms. Approximately 300 fungi are known to be pathogenic to humans. The study of fungi pathogenic to humans is called medical mycology.

Although fungi are eukaryotic many pathogenic fungi are microorganisms. The study of fungi and other organisms pathogenic to plants called plant pathology.

CANDIDA, ASPERGILLUS, CRYPTOCOCCUS, HISTOPLASMA, HISTOPLASMA, PNEUMOCYSTIS, STACHYBOTRYS.

**QNO4**

**ANS**

 **WATER BORNE DISEASES**

 Acquired through swimming or wading in freshwater lakes, steams and rivers.

**WATER WASHED DISEASES**

 Caused by poor personal hygiene include scabies trachoma and flea lice and tick borne disease which are also water washed.

**WATER BASED DISEASES**

 Caused by parasites found and intermediate organisms living in water include dracunculiasis, schistosomiasis and some other helminthes.

**VECTOR BORNE DISEASES**

Billons of people around the world are it rise from virus bacteria and parasite transmitted by mosquitoes ticks fleas and other living organisms vector leading to what are called vector disease.

**VECTOR**

Are living organisms that can transmit infectious diseases between humans or from animals to human.

These diseases are commonly in found tropical and subreopiclly regions and places where it may default to access safe drinking water and sanitation system.

**QNO5**

**ANS**

 **MICOBACTERIA**

A microorganisms or microbe is a microscopic organism which may exist in its single celled form or a colony of cells.

**HETEROPHS**

An organism deriving its nutritional requirements from complex organic substances.

**METABOLISM**

The processes that occur within a living organism in order to maintain life.

**PHOTOHETEROTROPHS**

Photo = light, hetero=other, throph=nourishment,

That is they are organism that use light for energy but cannot use carbon dioxide is their sole carbon source.

**CUTANEUUS LEISHMANIASIS**

 Is the most common form of leishmaniasis affecting humans It is a skin infection cause by a single celled parasite that is transmitted by the bite of a phlebotomine sand-fly.

 **THE END**