Name: Tariq Khan

I.D 14547

Semester:4th

Paper Name: clinical mycology and parasitology

Teacher Name: Ms. Huma imtiaz

Q:1 Write down the life cycle of Enteriobius and vermicularis?

Ans:1 The life cycle begin with eggs being ingested . The eggs hatch in the deudium first part of the small intestine the emergine pinworm larvae grow rapidly to size 140 to 150 um and migrate through the small intestine towards the colon. During this migration moult twice and become adults.

The life span of the adults is about two months. Adults mate in the colon and the male die after mating gravid female migrate nocturnally to the anus and oviposit eggs in the perennial area. The female die after lying their eggs. The larvae in the eggs become infective approximately in the four hours. The moment of the female warms and eggs cause itching and it makes self infection to occur. Enteriobius vermicularis is asymptomatic and cause itching in the night.

Q:2 Describe pathogenesis of ascaris?

Ans:2 The pathogenesis of ascariasis is generally related to organ damage and host reaction to larvae migration is as well as the number of larvae location of adult warm in the body. Ascaris larvae migration is through the intestinal mucosa liver and lungs provoke the hypersensitive reaction in the human host.

Upon the reaching the small intestine, they developed in the adult warm between two or three months are required for ingestion of the infectious eggs by oviposition of the adult female adult warm can live for one to two years.

Q:3 Explain the transmission and life cycle of antamoeba histolytic in details?

Ans:3 The way of transmission of Infection caused by Antamoeba histolytica occurs by ingestion of mature cysts, and fecally contimanated food, water, and hands excytion infection occurs in the small intestine and trophozoites release which migrate to the large intestine.

Life cycle of Antamoeba histolytica infection is basically caused by mature cysts and fecally food and contaminated water and food and the inflection occurs in Small intestine mucosa and during this migration to large intestine multiplication is occured by binary fission. Infection is present for days and up week.

Q:4 How will you diagnose trypanosome cursi inside the laboratory?

Ans:4 CSF testing is done after parasitologic diagnose has been made by microscopic examination of blood lymph nodes, aspirates and chancy fluid or bone marrow when infections are present that justify the lumber puncture such as clinical sing and symptoms of the sleeping sickness and strong serological suspicione sing and symptoms sever temperature, headache, fautage, weakness, swelling lyph node irritability etc.

Q:5 Enlist leishmania species name? Summarize the clinical finding of all species of leishmania?

Ans:5 The list of leishmania species.

- Leishmania tropica
- Leishmania major
- Leishmania aethropica
- Leishmania amazonisis Of subgenus viannia
- Leishmania brazilianisis
- Leishmania guynisis
- Leishmania Mexicana
- Leishmania penamansis
- Leishmania donovani
- Leishmania infinitum
- Leishmania tropica visceral and visecerotropic disease may manifest with the following physical findings: visceral and visecerotropic leishmaniasis kala azar potentially lethal widespread systemic disease characterize by darkining of the skin is characterize as pennated of fever weight lose and splenomegaly, pancytopenia and hyperammaglubia.