

Classifications of parasites and protozoa

— -Important -Extra -Notes —
-In male's slides -In female's slides

Objectives:

- ★ **Define common terms describing host-parasite relationship.**
- ★ **Outline the broad classification of parasites .**
- ★ **Name examples of protozoan parasites .**
- ★ **Describe the life-cycle of *Giardia Lamblia* as an example of intestinal protozoa .**
- ★ **Describe the main stages of life-cycle of *Plasmodium* as an example of blood protozoa .**

Definitions

Infection : The entry , development and multiplication of an **infectious agent** in the body of humans or animals .

The result may be :

- inapparent (asymptomatic) infection
- manifest (symptomatic) infection

Host: human or animal which **harbors** an **infectious agent** under natural conditions .

Definitive host (primary host) : a host in which the parasite passes its **sexual stage**

Intermediate host (secondary host) : a host in which the parasite passes its **larval** or **asexual stages**.

Carrier: a person or animal that harbors a specific infectious agent in the **absence of symptoms and signs** of a disease and serves as a **potential source of infection**

Definitions

Pathogenesis : Production and development of disease .

Pathogenicity: Capability of an infectious agent to cause disease in a **susceptible** host .

Parasitism: a relationship in which an organism (infectious agent , **the parasite**) **benefits** from the association with another organism (the host) whereas the **host is harmed** in some way.

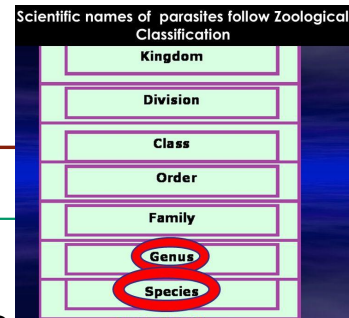
Commensalism: Kind of relationship in which one organism (**the commensal**) is **benefited** whereas the **host is not harmed or even helped** by the association .

Ectoparasite: parasite that lives **on** the **outer surface** of its host .

Endoparasite: Parasite that lives **inside** its host .

zoonosis: Disease of animals that is **transmissible** to humans .

CLASSIFICATION OF PARASITES



PROTOZOA

HELMINTHS

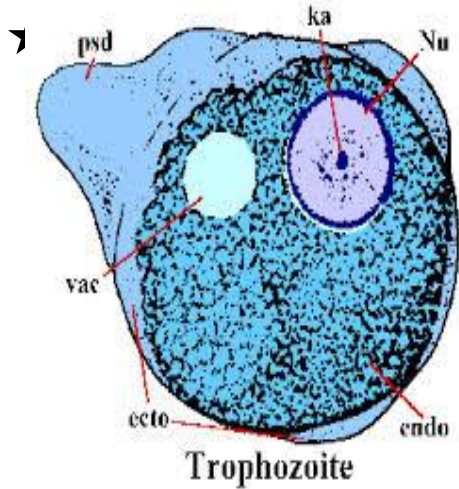
Unicellular
Single cell of all functions

- 1- Amoebae : move by pseudopodia
- 2- Flagellates : move by flagella
- 3- ciliates : move by cilia
- 4- apicomplexa (sporozoa) tissue parasite

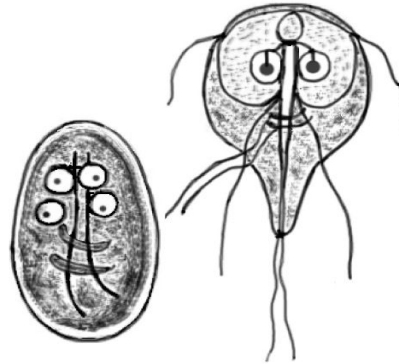
Multicellular
Specialized cells

- **Round worms (Nematodes) :**
Elongated , cylindrical , unsegmented .
- **Flat worms :**
 - 1- **Trematodes** : leaf –like , unsegmented
 - 2- **Cestodes** : tape-like , Segmented

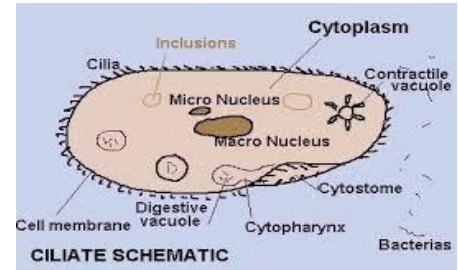
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Amoebae



Flagellates



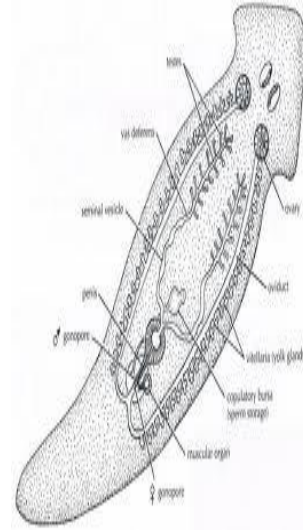
Ciliates



Round worm
(nematodes)



flat worm
(cestodes)



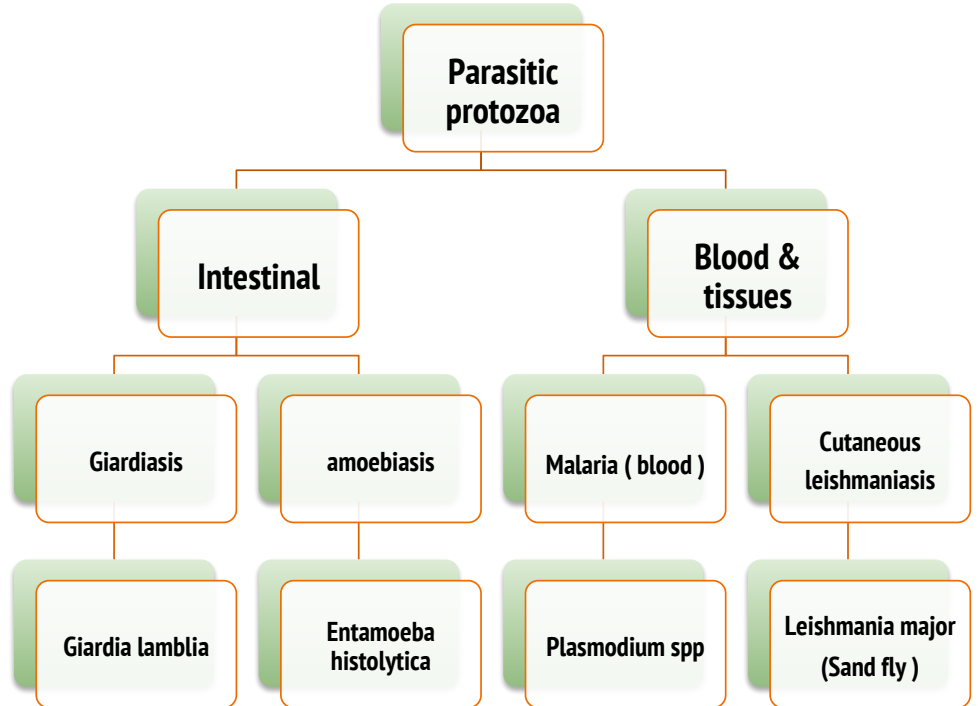
flat worm
(trematodes)

Parasitic protozoa

- Location

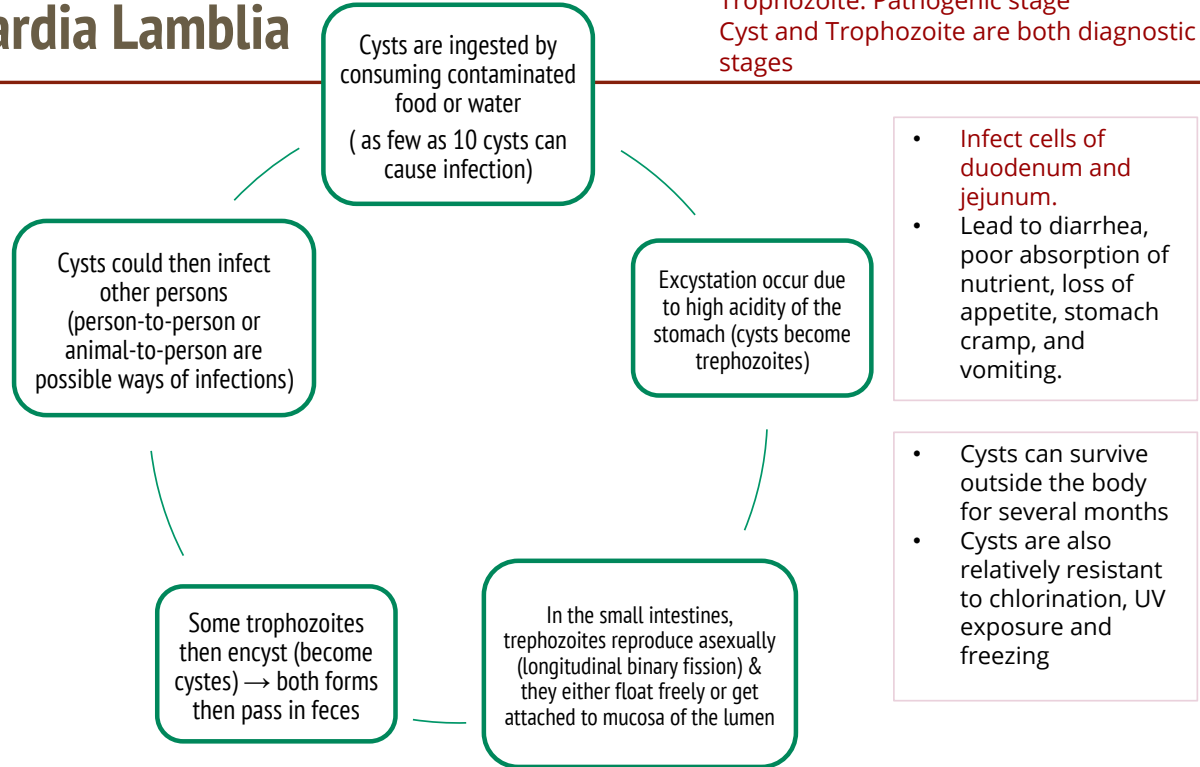
- Disease

- Parasite (cause the disease)



Life cycles: Giardia Lamblia

Cyst: infective stage
Trophozoite: Pathogenic stage
Cyst and Trophozoite are both diagnostic stages

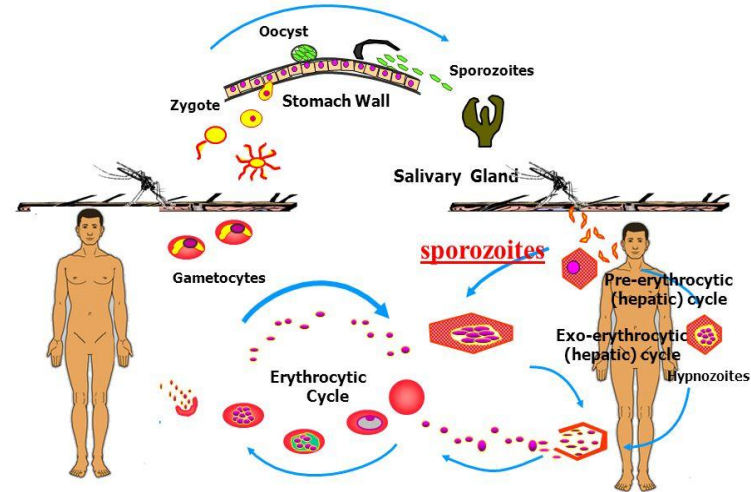


Malaria Species

★ FOUR MAIN SPECIES OF MALARIA :

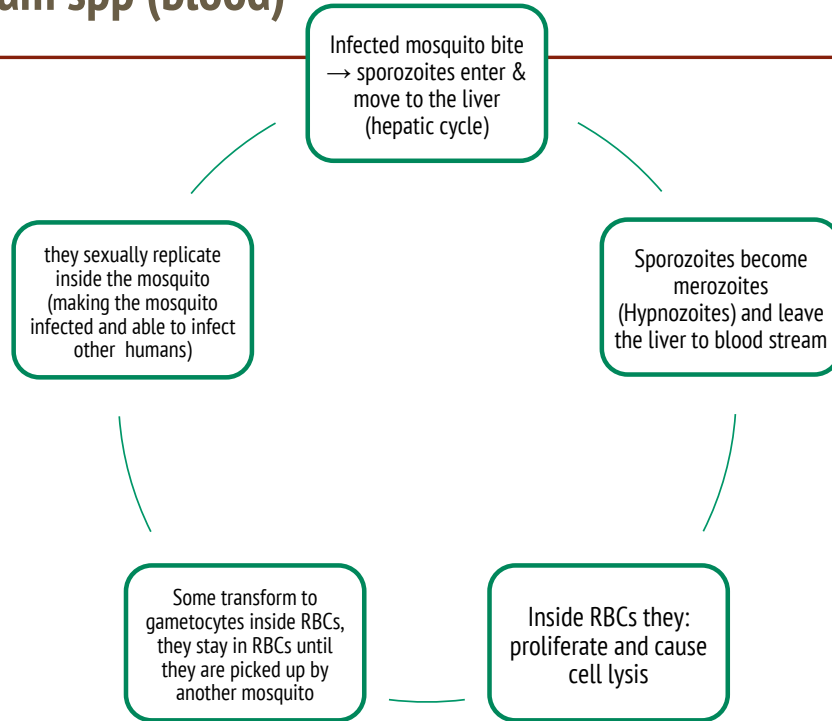
- 1- **Plasmodium falciparum**
- 2- **Plasmodium vivax**
- 3- **Plasmodium ovale**
- 4- **Plasmodium malariae**

LIFE CYCLE OF MALARIA



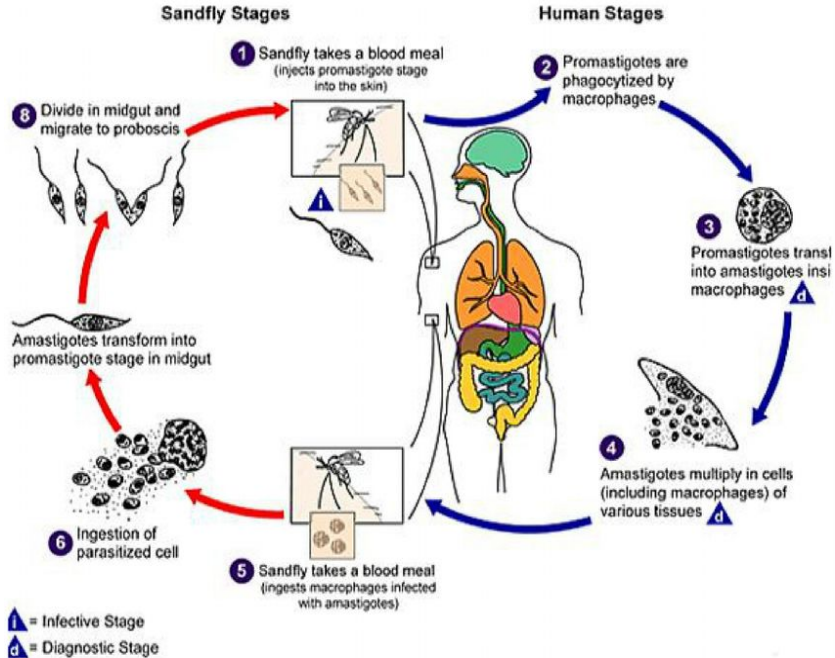
Life cycles: Plasmodium spp (blood)

- Primary host: mosquito
- Secondary host: human
- Infective stage (for human): sporozoites
- Infective stage (for mosquitos): Gametocytes



Life cycle: Leishmanial major (tissue)

- ★ Vector: sandfly
- ★ Infective stage: promastigotes
- ★ Diagnostic stage: Amastigotes



Team Leaders:

Members:

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