



# Classifications of parasites and protozoa

-Important

-Extra

-Notes

-In male's slides

-In female's slides





## **Objectives:**

- ★ Define common terms describing host-parasite relationship.
- $\star$  Outline the broad classification of parasites .
- $\star$  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**

<u>Infection</u>: 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.

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

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

<u>Carrier</u>: 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**

<u>Pathogenesis</u>: Production and development of disease.

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

<u>Parasitism</u>: 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.

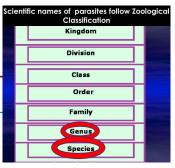
<u>Commensalism</u>: Kind of relationship in which one organism (**the commensall**) is **benefited** whereas the **host** is **not harmed or** even **helped** by the association .

<u>Ectoparasite</u>: parasite that lives **on** the **outer surface** of its host .

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

**<u>zoonosis</u>**: Disease of animals that is **transmissible** to humans.

## **CLASSIFICATION OF PARASITES**

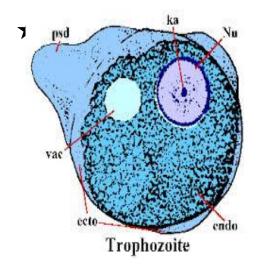


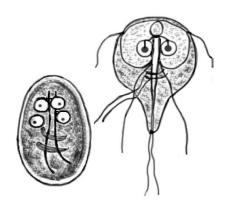
#### **PROTOZOA**

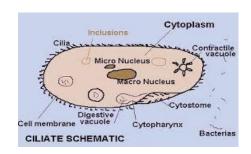
**HELMINTHS** 

Unicellular Single cell of all functions	Multicellular Specialized cells
<ul><li>1- Amoebae : move by pseudopodia</li><li>2- Flagellates : move by flagella</li><li>3- ciliates : move by cilia</li><li>4- apicomplexa ( sporozoa ) tissue parasite</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Round worms ( Nematodes ):</li> <li>Elongated , cylindrical , unsegmented .</li> <li>Flat worms :</li> <li>1- Trematodes : leaf –like , unsegmented</li> <li>2- Cestodes : tape-like , Segmented</li> </ul>

This slide was found only in female's slides.







**Amoebae** 

**Flagellates** 

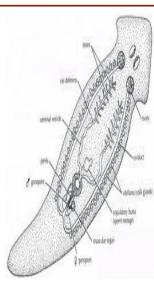
Ciliates



Round worm (nematodes)

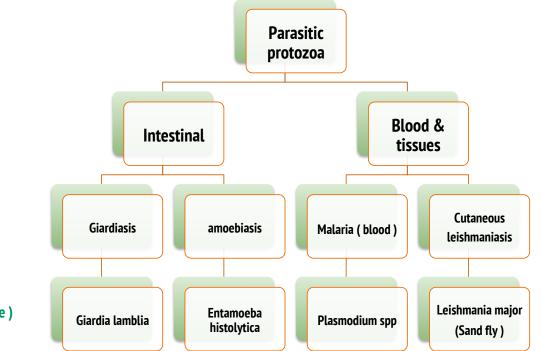


flat worm (cestodes)



flat worm (trematodes)

# Parasitic protozoa



- Location

- Disease

- Parasite ( cause the disease )

### Life cycles: Giardia Lamblia

Cysts are ingested by consuming contaminated food or water

( as few as 10 cysts can cause infection)

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

Cysts could then infect other persons (person-to-person or animal-to-person are possible ways of infections)

Excystation occur due to high acidity of the stomach (cysts become trephozoites)

- Infect cells of duodenum and jejunum.
- Lead to diarrhea, poor absorption of nutrient, loss of appetite, stomach cramp, and vomiting.

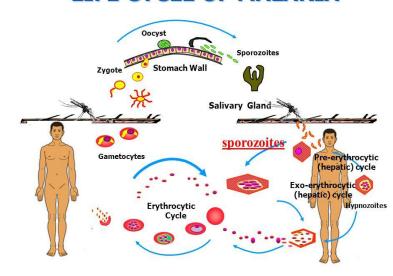
Some trophozoites then encyst (become cystes) → both forms then pass in feces In the small intestines, trephozoites reproduce asexually (longitudinal binary fission) & they either float freely or get attached to mucosa of the lumen

- Cysts can survive outside the body for several months
- Cysts are also relatively resistant to chlorination, UV exposure and freezing

# 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

Infected mosquito bite

→ sporozoites enter &
move to the liver
(hepatic cycle)

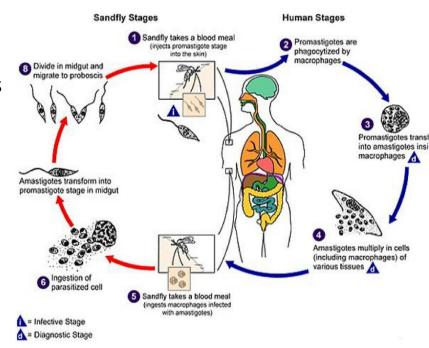
they sexually replicate inside the mosquito (making the mosquito infected and able to infect other humans) Sporozoites become merozoites (Hypnozoites) and leave the liver to blood stream

Some transform to gametocytes inside RBCs, they stay in RBCs until they are picked up by another mosquito

Inside RBCs they: proliferate and cause cell lysis

# Life cycle: Leishmanial major (tissue)

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



#### **Team Leaders:**

**Members:** 

🖈 بدر القرني

🖊 حنين الصميلي

فارس المبارك

عبدالله النويبت

سارة يوسف الفليج أميرة الزهرانى غادة السدحان نجود العلى جود الخليفة دینا عورتانی ريناد المطوع سارة الهلال طيبة الزيد لينا النصار میسون آل تمیم نورة المزروع سارة الخليفى

رغد الخشان

لينا العصيمى

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

**★** 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

 $\star$ 

★ Contact us:

MicrobiologyTeam438@gmail.com

@Microbiology438