GET THE POINT...

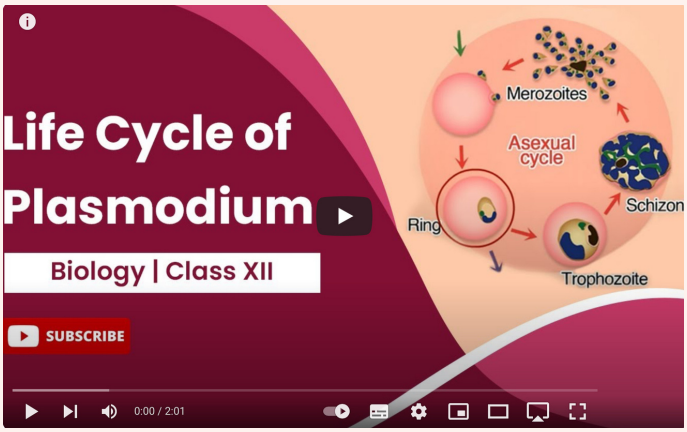
Lecture (1) : Plasmodium & Babesia

Plasmodium

At the begining we have to know that it has no special organs for locomation (move by gliding).

- **Some information about the life cycle:**

https://youtu.be/NeTj-3NR02w?si=NhvCo5vVHTeZ5NEt



- It has two stages : inside the mosquito >>sexual (D.H) and inside human>> asexual (I.H).
  >>in human it has also two stages first in liver then in blood.
- I.S: to human is sporozoites by bite of female of mosquito and the
  I.S: to mosquito(female of Anopheles) is gametocytes

  بس بدنا نعرف انه الناموسة لما تمتص الدم بتوخذ معها كل الاشكال الموجودة في الدم بس كلهم بتكسروا داخلها وبكمل معا فقط gametocyte اوكيييه؟!
- In each of blood transfusion, syringes and tranplacenal the (I.s) is all erythrocytic stages.
- D.S : All erythrocytic stage except in P. falciparum only rings and gametocytes are seen in periphral blood due to adhesion phenomena.
- R.H: No except malariae >>Chimpanzee

Plasmodia (malaria) types :

Vivax and ovale>> causes benign tertian malaria يعني الاعراض بترجع اليوم الثالث

>> they have secondery tissue phase (hypozoitesin liver)

>> infect young RBCs

malariae >> benign quartan malaria متى بترجع الأعرااض؟؟

>> infect old RBCs

>> as aspecific symptoms (nephrotic syndrome)

falciparum >> malignant malaria terian or sub tertian

>> infect all RBCs

>>Black water fever (tea color) due to inadequate quinine

>> pernicious syndrome Due to adhesion phenomena

cause vascular obstruction in brian and kidney ..

Mode of transmission:

1) bite of anological
2) blood transfusion
3) obntaminated syringes
4) congenital transmission
5) organ transplant

→ Points (2,3,4) NO liver phase

point (5) >(vivax &ovale) BOTH liver and blood phases are present

دقيقة دقيقة تعال معي هون شو قصة relapse &recrudescence؟

Relapse (vivax& ovale) بصير

هذا فكرته انه الباراسايت بترتاح داخل الكبد سنوات وفجأة بتحب تكشف عن هويتها كيف وليش ماا ندري

طيييب شو قصة rectudescence!

هذا يا سيدي بصير في كل انواع الملاريا وهو انه بس يتعافى المريض بظل شوية باراسايت مش كافية لتعمل "ريلابس" وبس تنخفض مناعة المريض لأي سبب بتنشط وبعمل أعراض الملاريا

Important!!

	Plasmodium vivax	Plasmodium ovale	Plasmodium malariae	Plasmodium falciparum
Trophozoite (ring stage)				
Mature trophozoite				
Schizont				
Gametocyte				

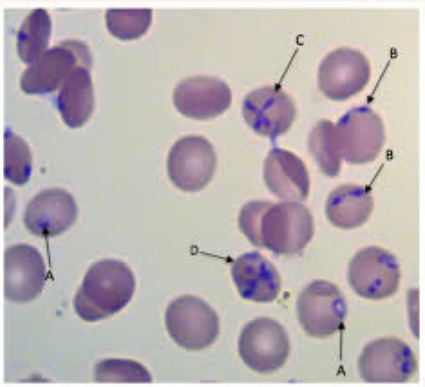
شيخ البيسك ليلة الامتحان على القروب : الأدوية معنا؟؟
شو بتجاوبه اللجنة : االاه معنا معنا اوكييه ولا مش اوكييه

Treatment

1)primaquine
بنعطيه للقضاء على gametocyte
وبرضو في كل الحالات الي بكون فيها
liver phase (vivax & ovale)
2)chloroquuine
3) fansidar
4) mefloquine

5)artemisinin based: pyrimethamine / sulphadoxine + artesunate
for chmoprophylaxis : weekly: mefloquine / daily : doxycycline

Babesia



Differences between babesia& plasmodium

_ NO hepatic stage
-Merozoites arrraged in pairs or Maltese cross
-NO pigments
-vector is the hard tick
-symptoms same as plasmodiom except paroxysam

Treatment معلش الي علينا علينا

1) Quinine + clindamycin
2) Exchange blood transfusion in sever cases

Archive

أربع أسئلة خفيفات لطيفات حلهم ويكثر خيرك

1) Regarding babesiosis symptoms one of the following is incorrect:
a) mild chills and fever
2)hemolytic anemia
c)jaundice
d) hepatomegaly
e) malarial like paroxysm is present

2)Malarial pattern disease characterized by renal and CNS involvment and no spontanous recovery and altimately fetal is :
a) p. Falcipartum
b) p. Vivax
c) p. Malariea
d) p.ovale
e) babesia microti

3)The characterstic 4 ring form trophozoits are present in the:
a) leishmania tropica
b) Entamoeba histolytica
c) plasmodium Malaria
d)Trypanosoma brucei
e) babesia microti

4)Malarial paroxysm pattern that appear in day 1 and4 and 7 etc caused by:
a) p. Falcipartum
b) p. Vivax
c) p. Malariea
d) p.ovale
e) babesia microti

1	2	3	4
E	A	C	C

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