





Department of biology

((Parasites))
2 stage

Lab 5

Toxoplasma

By Duha Abd Al-ameer





Toxoplasma gondii

is a species that causes toxoplasmosis Found worldwide, T. gondii is capable of infecting virtually all warm-blooded animals, 1 but cats are the only known definitive hosts in which the parasite may undergo sexual reproduction \ Intermediate host, All mammals and birds, In humans, particularly infants and those with weakened immunity, T. gondii infection is generally asymptomatic but may lead to a serious case of toxoplasmosis. T. gondii can initially cause mild, flu-like symptoms in the first few weeks following exposure, but otherwise, healthy human adults are asymptomatic. This asymptomatic state of infection is referred to as a latent infection, and it has been associated with numerous subtle behavioral, psychiatric, and personality alterations in humans. Behavioral changes observed between infected and non-infected humans include a decreased aversion to cat urine (but with divergent trajectories by gender) and an increased risk of schizophrenia. Preliminary evidence has suggested that T. gondii infection may induce some of the same alterations in the human brain as those observed in rodents.

Scientific Classification of Toxoplasma

Class: Conoidasida

Genus: Toxoplasma; Nicolle & Manceaux, 1909

Scientific name: Toxoplasma gondii

Domain: Eukaryota

Family: Sarcocystidae

Order: Eucoccidiorida





Phylum: Apicomplexa

life cycle

The life cycle of T. gondii may be broadly summarized into two components: a sexual component that occurs only within cats (felids, wild or domestic), and an asexual component that can occur within virtually all warm-blooded animals, including humans, cats, and birds.:2 Because T. gondii can sexually reproduce only within cats, cats are therefore the definitive host of T. gondii. All other hosts — in which only asexual reproduction can occur — are intermediate hosts





