

Department of biology





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((علم الطفيليات))

Stage two

Lec 5

الملاريا

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محاضره 5 الملاريا / طفيليات / مرحله ثانيه / قسم علوم الحياة /

Lecture 5 Malaria \ (Plasmodium)

صنف البوغيات \ Phylum Protozoa \ Class Sporozoa

Genus: Plasmodium

Malaria : An Italian word \ Mala = bad \ aria = air

1827 introduced this word.

Species or Types of Malaria:

1 - Plasmodium falciparum: Found mainly in Africa.

2 - Plasmodium vivax : found in Asia and south America

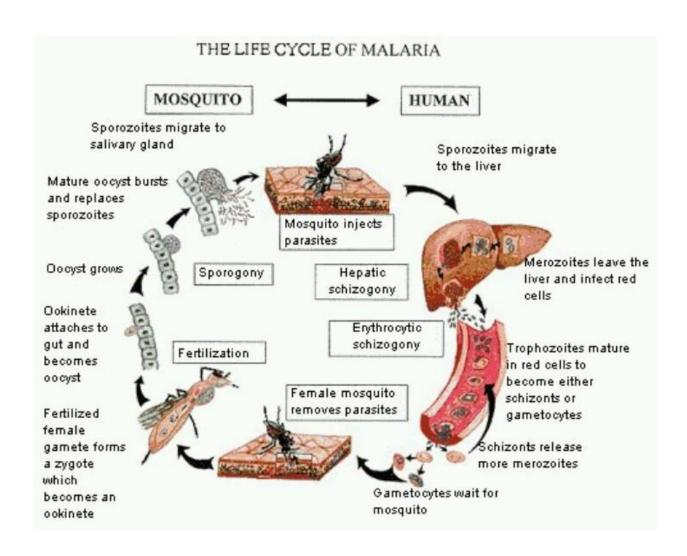
3 - Plasmodium ovale: found in west Africa.

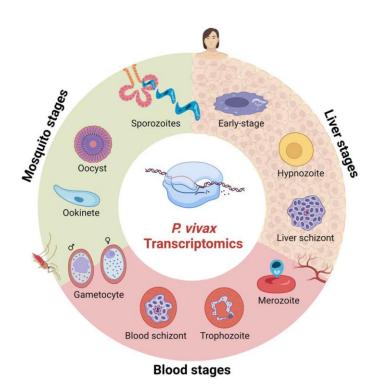
4 - Plasmodium malariae: found in Africa.

5 – Plasmodium Knowlesi : found in south and east Africa .

Transmission: Malaria transmitted by

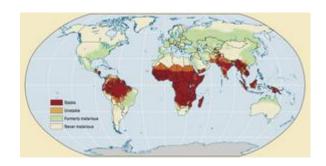
Mosquitoes (Females of Anopheles), Culex found in Iraq but not transmit malaria, Aedes not found in Iraq.





Malaria is an infectious disease spread in tropical countries by Mosquitos (by female of Anopheles) . Malaria also transmitted by blood transfusion .





Life Cycle \\ Stages of this parasite

In Human: Asexual reproduction

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Sporozoites ----- Merozoites (in liver cells) ----- infect red blood cells, Trophozoites (in blood) ------ Schizontes (in blood) ------- Gametocytes (in blood)
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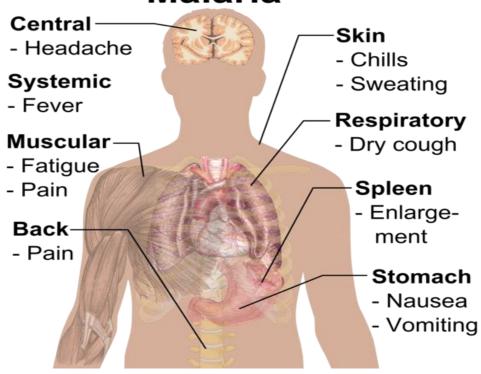
In Mosquitos: Sexual Reproduction

Gametocytes ----- male and female gamet (in stomach of insect) ----- Zygote (in stomach) ----- Ookinete (in stomach) ----- Mature OOcyst bursts to sporozoites (in Gut) ---- move to Salivary glands

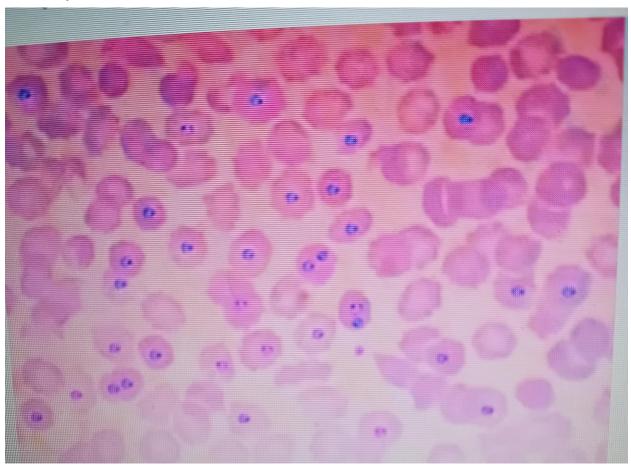
Clinical Signs, Symptoms and pathologic effects:

- 1 10 15 days after Mosquitoes bite, Fever (Marsh fever) Shivering, convulsion, Headache, Vomiting, yellow skin (Jaundice),
- **2 Complications**: Seizures fever, Coma, (Hemolytic Anemia), diarrhea in Children, heart failure, kidney failure, Cerebral malaria.
- 3 Liver and spleen are enlarged
- 4 Cough and Odema in the Lungs
- 5 Kidney failure, Black water fever (Hemoglobin in urine, Lysed red blood cell)
- 6 If the patient Pregnant woman, abortion occur.
- 7 Relapse or reinfection of malaria occur after first infection and curing .
- 8 Retinal damage .

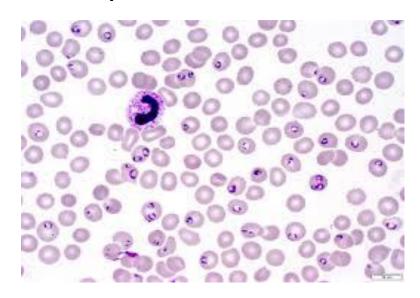
Symptoms of **Malaria**



Diagnosis; 1 - From clinical signs, symptoms, skin color, smell of volatile materials. 2 - Blood Smear



Malaria present in red blood cells



3 - Serological tests to detects Antoibodies of malaria.

Treatment: Sulfadoxine and Pyrimethanine

Quinine \ Chloroquine

Control and prevention:

- 1 Eradication of mosquitoes by insecticide .
- 2 Eliminate malaria by treating patients by antimalarial drugs .