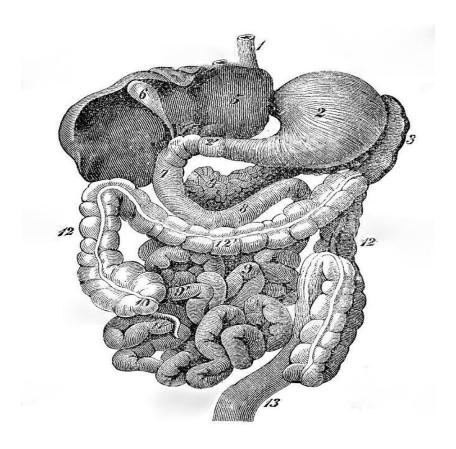
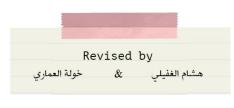
Microbiology

43**5**'s Teamwork **G**astro**I**ntestinal & **N**utrition Block



- Please contact the team leaders for any suggestion, question or correction.
- Pay attention to the statements highlighted in red.
- Extra explanations are added for your understanding in grey.
- Footnotes color code: General | Females | Male





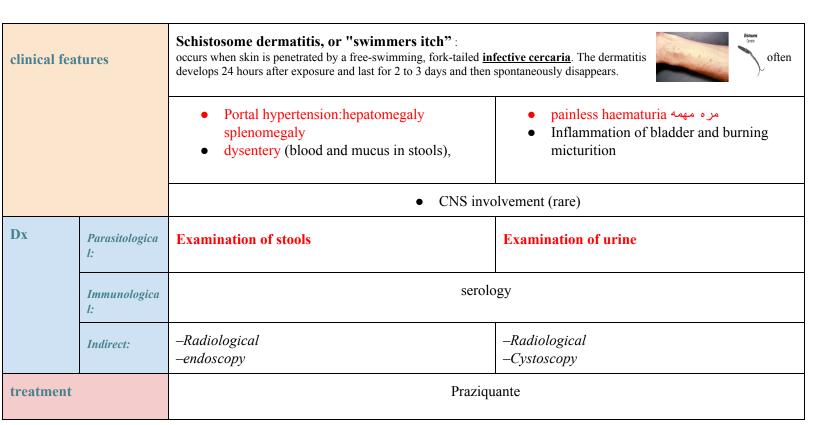
Schistosomiasis

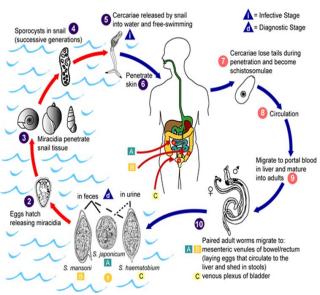
Resources: Sherris Medical Microbiology, LIR Microbiology,...

Recall:

Protozoa	Helminths
Unicellular Single cell for all functions	Multicellular Specialized cells
Types: 1- Aoebae: move by pseudopodia 2- Flagellates: move by flagella 3- Cilliates: by cilia 4- Apicomplexa (Sporozoa): tissue parasites	Types: 1- Round worms (Nematodes): Elongated, cylindrical & unsegmented. 2- Flat worms: - Trematodes: leaf-like & UNsegmented Cestodes: Tape-like & segmented.

Schistosoma one of blood flow trematode (blood-flukes)_ second most socioeconomically devastating parasitic disease (after malaria)		
Туре	Schistosoma mansoni	Schistosoma haematobium
habitat	Mesenteric plexus(liver)	vesical plexus of the bladder
	the eggs of the human-infected with S.mansoni & S.japonicum are passed in the feces	the eggs are passed during micturition from host infected with S.haematobium
Life cycle (for more clarification see the pic in the next page)	into the water \rightarrow the eggs search for a suitable freshwater snail to act as an intermediate host \rightarrow In the snail the egg develops to Cercaria emerge from snail in the water and penetrate the skin of the human \rightarrow cecaria lose tails during penetration and become schistosomula \rightarrow The schistosomula first enters the systemic circulation and then finds its way into:	
	the portal circulation worms mature remains in the mesenteric veins of the portal circulation → discharges eggs into → bowel → feces ↓ Blood → go to multiple organs (mainly LIVER)	worms generally remain in the systemic circulation and mature in the blood vessels of the vesical plexus → discharges eggs into → blader → urine
Diagnostic stag	Egg in the feces	egg in urine
Infective stage	cercaria	
pathology	The EGG is the main cause of pathology in schistos tissues or are carried by the blood stream to other organs ma from small granulomas to extensive fibrosis. The extent of opresent in the tissues.	ainly the LIVER. The host reaction to the eggs may vary

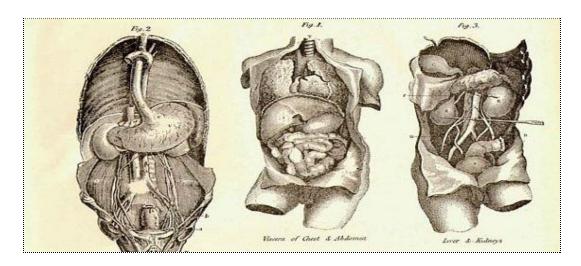


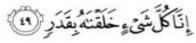






Fasciola hepatica		
Pathology and clinical picture	<u>True infection</u> occur when man accidentally ingests water plant (watercress) contaminated with <u>METACERCARIA(infective stage)</u> , the adult worm can causes mainly biliary colic with <u>biliary obstruction</u> , <u>jaundice</u>	
Infective stage	METACERCARIA	
Diagnosis	eggs in stools or duodenal aspirate.	





Team Leaders

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Heartful thanks to our phenomenal team members

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Ghadah Alqasimi

Johara Almalki

Lamees Altamimi

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Morooj Alharbi

Norah Alakeel

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