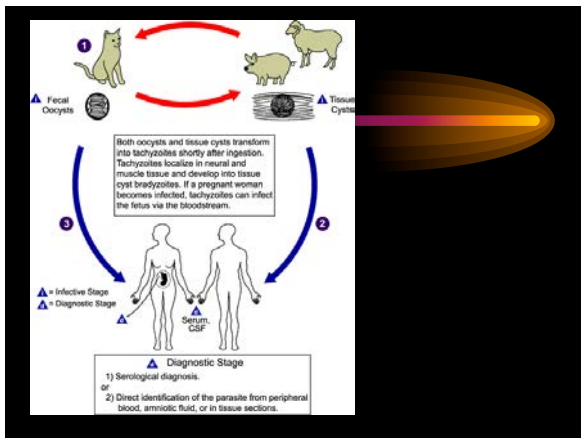


Toxoplasma

- Toxoplasma has worldwide distribution .
- 20%-75% of the population is seropositive without any symptomatic episode.
- Infection poses a serious threat in immunosuppressed individuals and pregnant females

Life cycle



Symptoms

- Although Toxoplasma infection is common, it rarely produces symptoms in normal individuals
- Its serious consequences are limited to pregnant women and immunodeficient hosts.
- Congenital infections occur in about 1-5 per 1000 pregnancies of which 5-10% result in miscarriage and 8-10% result in serious brain and eye damage to the fetus.

continue

- 10-13% of the babies will have visual handicaps. Although 58-70% of infected women will give birth to a normal offspring,
- a small proportion of babies will develop active retino-chorditis or mental retardation in childhood or young adulthood.

- In immunocompetent adults, toxoplasmosis, may produce -
- flu-like symptoms,
- generalized parasitemia involvement of brain, liver lung and other organs, and often death.

- Commonest cause of Retinochoroiditis, posterior uveitis so familiar in ophthalmology.
- Local and general lymphadenopathy.

Diagnosis

- biologic,
- serologic,
- histologic, or
- molecular methods,
- or by some combination of the above

Treatments

- Medical -
- Surgical-
- Pregnant women are advised to avoid cat litter and to handle uncooked and undercooked meat carefully

Medical

- Pyrimethamine + sulfadiazine + folinic acid + corticosteroids
- or
- clindamycin + sulfadiazine + corticosteroids

Surgical

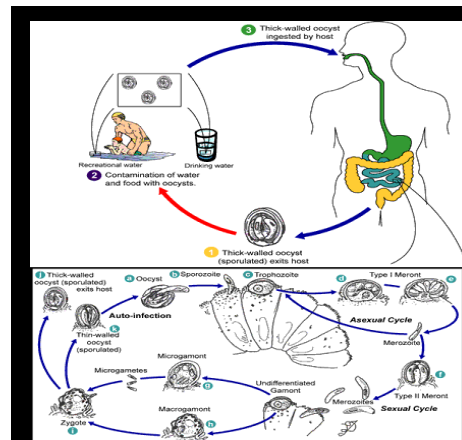
- Indication
- cataract
- uncontrolled rise in intraocular pressure
- vitreous membranes,
- epiretinal membranes and
- retinal detachment

Cryptosporidium

- Cryptosporidium was first recognized as a cause of disease in 1976

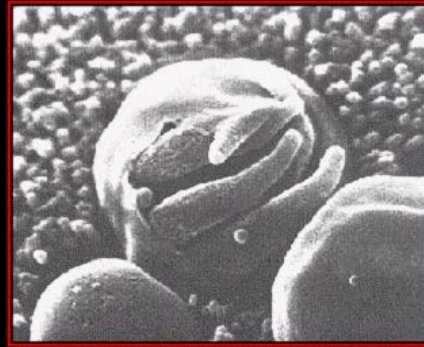
Symptoms:

- The most common symptom of the disease is watery diarrhea.
- Other symptoms usually include:
 1. Abdominal cramps
 2. Nausea
 3. low-grade fever
 4. Dehydration
 5. Weight loss



tests

- Stool test
 - Special staining of the stool (called AFB staining), since cryptosporidium stains positive with AFB
 - Intestinal biopsy (rare)

*Complications*

- Severe mal absorption
- Wasting syndrome
- Billiary tract involvement such as cholangitis cholecystitis
- Hepatitis
- Pancreatitis

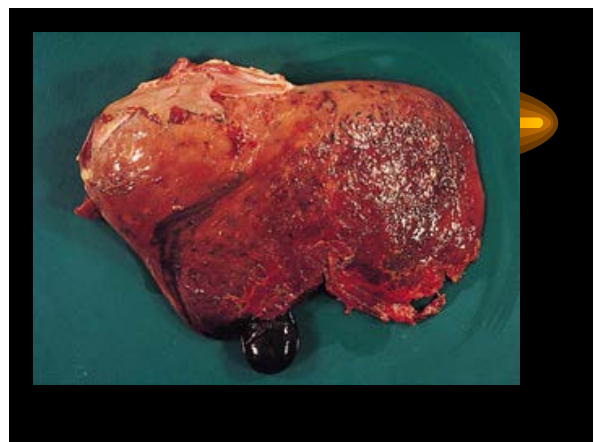
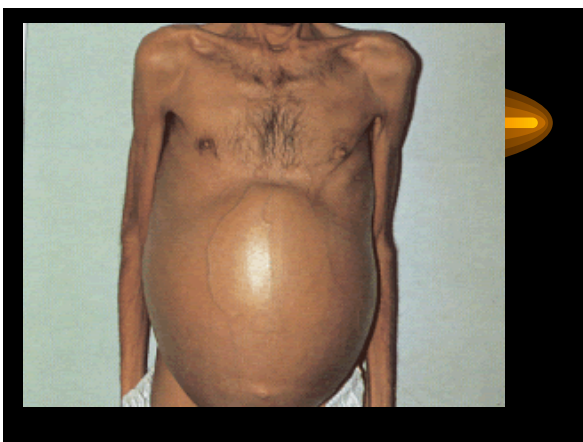
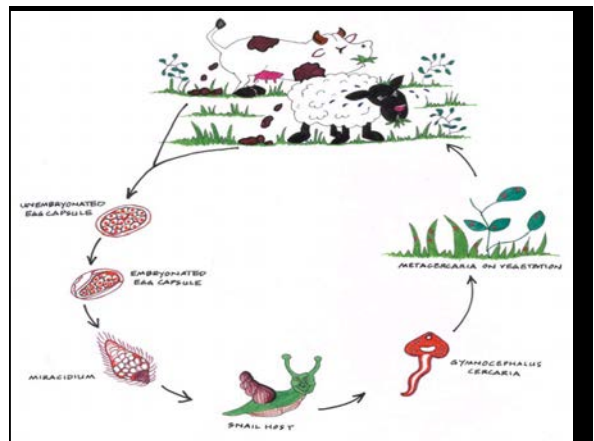
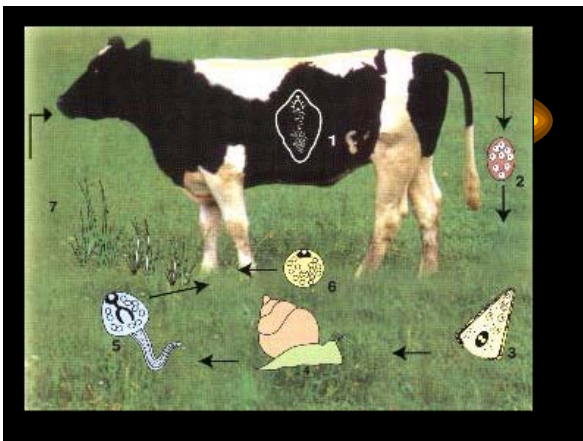
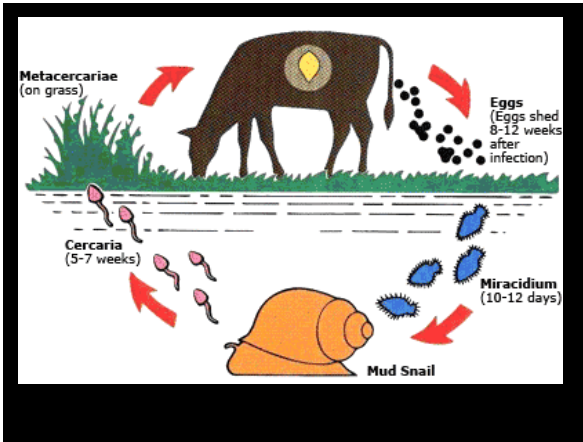
Treatment

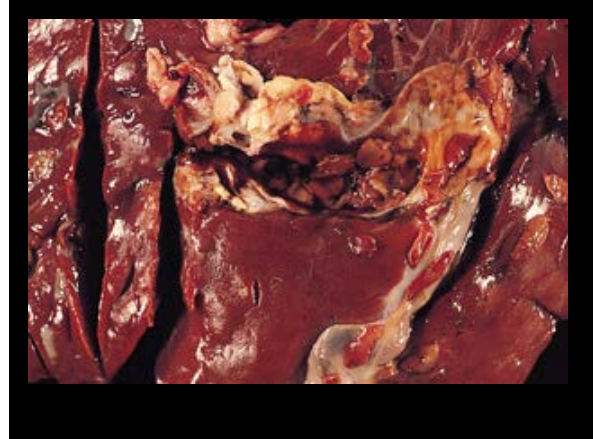
- There is no reliable treatment for cryptosporidium
- paromomycin, atovaquone, nitazoxanide, and azithromycin are sometimes used.
- the best approach is to improve the immune status in immunodeficient individuals. Eg- by using antiviral therapy in patients with AIDS and supportive treatment for symptoms

surgical

- Billiary tract
- papilotomy ,cholecystectomy, etc.

Liver flukes





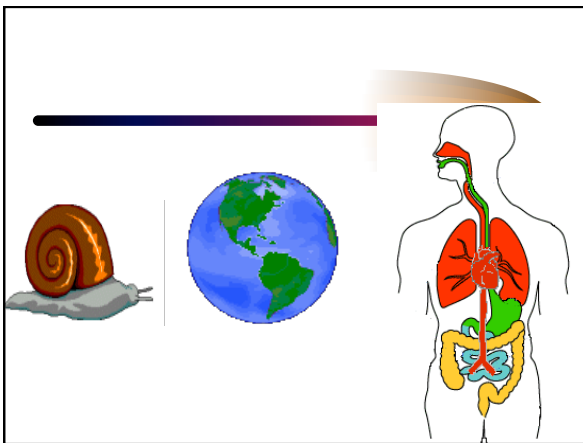
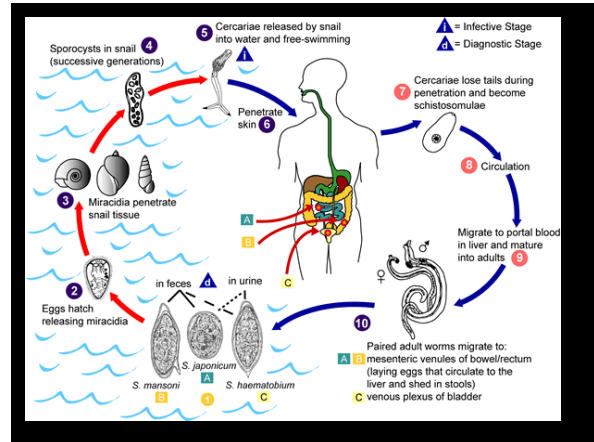
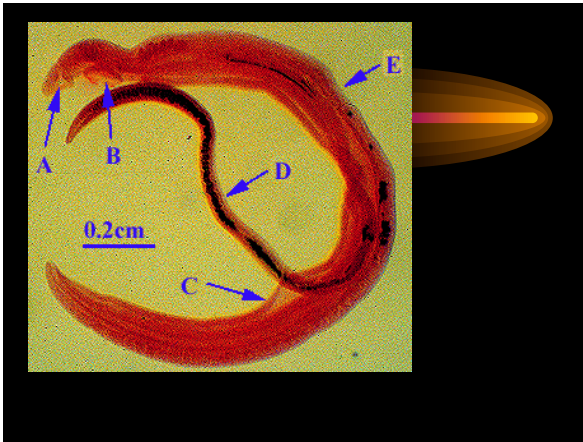
Schistosomiasis

- The three main species infecting humans are *Schistosoma haematobium*, *S. japonicum*, and *S. mansoni*. Two other species, more localized geographically, are *S. mekongi* and *S. intercalatum*. In addition, other species of schistosomes, which parasitize birds and mammals, can cause cercarial dermatitis in humans

Geographic Distribution

- *Schistosoma mansoni* is found in parts of South America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East;
- *S. haematobium* in Africa and the Middle East; and
- *S. japonicum* in the Far East(china,japan malaysiya).

- *Schistosoma mekongi* and *S. intercalatum* are found focally in Southeast Asia and central West Africa, respectively.



- Egg are main cause of pathology,
- adult -no multiply

Diagnostic Factors

- stool and urine exam (Stool examination -*S. mansoni* or *S. japonicum* , and urine examination - *S. haematobium*)
- serology
- biopsy

Schistosoma japonicum

- Fever, eosinophilia
- abdominal pain
- diarrhea, bloody diarrhea
- fecal leukocytes
- lymphadenopathy,
-

- Dermatitis,
- cough
- portal hypertension(hepatomegaly
splenomegaly ascites, esophageal varices
hepatic portal fibrosis)
- hypertension
- transverse myelitis
- encephalopathy
- CNS damage



- Treatment and Prevention*
- sanitation
 - vector control
 - drugs-eg
 - praziquantel
 - Oxamniquine
 - surgical treatments

