



HEMATOPOIETIC & LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

-HANAYAT BATCH-

SUBJECT : Micro Mid Summary

LEC NO. : 2

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وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا



HEMATOPOIETIC & LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

عَيْط
واشرب قهوة
واستمر بالسعي

Plasmodium 2, Malaria (lec 2)

Morphology	Life Cycle	Epidemiology
<p>1 red nuclear chromatin</p> <p>2 blue cytoplasm</p> <p>3 brownish-black malarial pigment, or hemozoin</p> 	<p>1 The sexual cycle begins when a female Anopheles mosquito ingests gametocytes from a human blood then fertilization occurs forming oocyst then sporozoites are released</p> <p>2 The asexual cycle occurs in the human, Sporozoites from the mosquito's salivary glands are injected into the human then producing merozoites</p> <p>3 The erythrocytic phase starts with the attachment of merozoite to a receptor on the RBC surface then producing multinucleated schizont then infected erythrocytes rupture,</p>	<p>Most common P.vivax uncommon P.malariae dangerous P.falciparum rare P.ovale</p> <p>disease manifestations are moderated by the development of immunity</p>
Pathogenesis	Clinical Presentations	Immunity, diagnosis, Prevention
<p>1 Fever: hallmark of malaria (fever is irregular and periodic) fever occurs 48 hours but (P. malariae, 72-hour)</p> <p>2. Anemia bec of : parasitized erythrocytes are phagocytosed, ↓ of marrow function, enlarging spleen</p> <p>3 Circulatory Changes : vasodilatation leads to hypotension </p> <p>4 Thrombocytopenia: bec of splenic pooling</p> <p>5 Acute transient glomerulonephritis in falciparum malaria and progressive renal disease in chronic P. malariae malaria </p>	<p>incubation period 2 weeks, clinical manifestations vary with the species but include chills, fever, splenomegaly, and anemia note that hallmark of disease is the malarial paroxysm that starts with cold stage (20 to 60 mins) then hot stage (3 to 8 hrs) then wet stage (decrease)</p> <p>In falciparum malaria, capillary blockage may occur, and also they may have cerebral malaria. Jaundice and acute renal failure are common</p>	<p>Treatment rest on two factors</p> <p>1 infecting species of Plasmodium</p> <p>2 immune status of the patient</p> <p>Falciparum malaria is lethal in nonimmune. ⚠ The complete treatment of malaria requires the destruction of the erythrocytic schizont, the hepatic schizont, & the erythrocytic gametocyte</p> <p>Drugs </p> <p>Chloroquine ... quinine/quinidin ... Primaquine</p>