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सेमेस्टर

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*अतिरिक्त प्रयुक्त उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या

No. of continuation books used

Nidhi

11.4
12

95/10

Q1 (a) (i) Sporozoites → Sporozoite is a cell form which infect the new host. It is motile & infective form.

(b) (ii) Ectoparasite → Parasites which live outside the host body.
eg. lice, bed bug.

(iii) Zoonotic → Transfer of disease which transfers from animal to human.

(iv) Mechanical vector →

(b) (i) Tetra nucleate cyst ✓

(ii) Sporozoites ✓

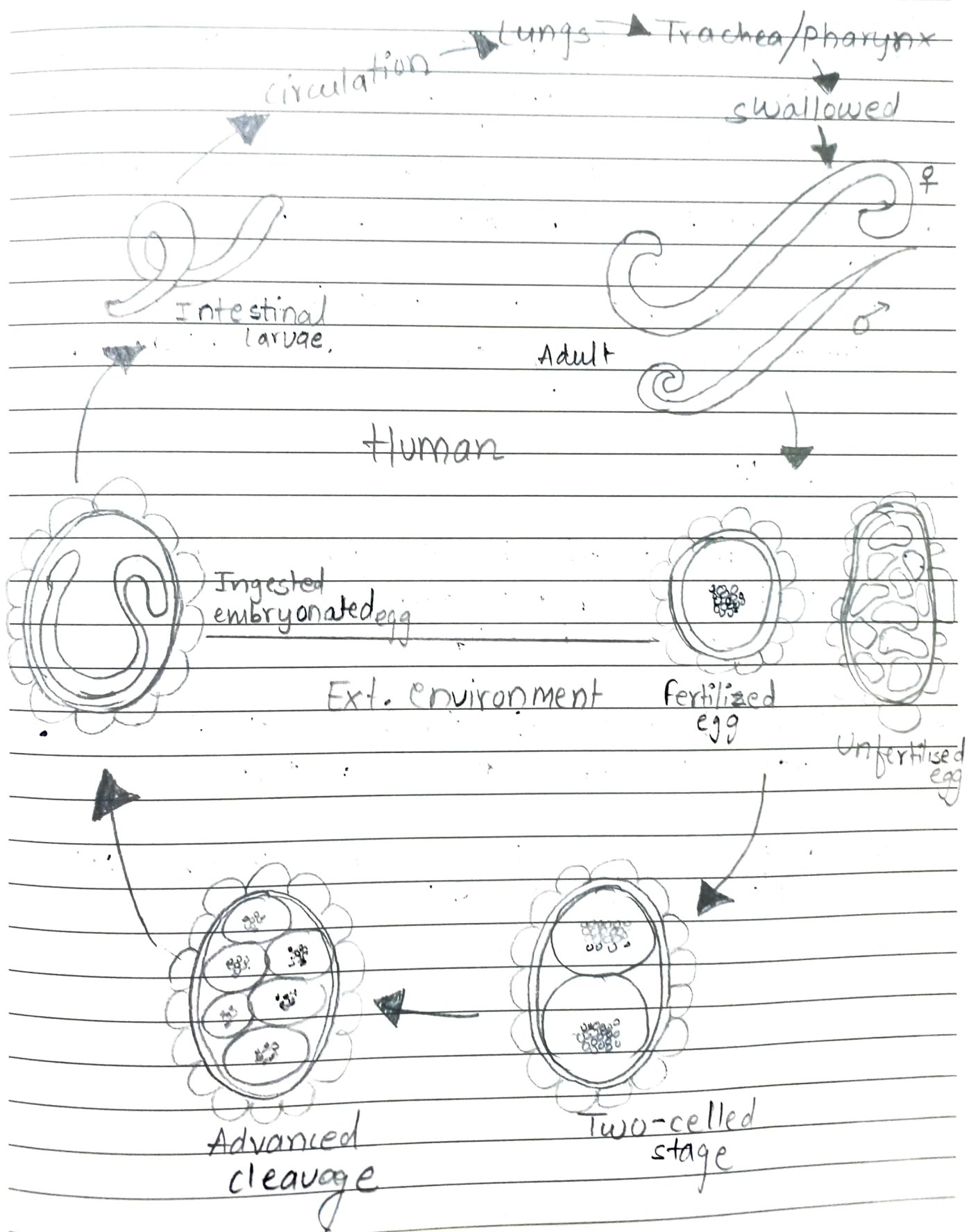
(iii) ~~fasciculate~~ bifurcate / fork ✓

(c) (i) <u>Facultative parasite</u>	<u>Obligatory parasite</u>
(i) Facultative refers to the ability to live under more than one specific environment conditions.	(i) Obligate means to be restricted to a particular characteristics.
(ii) Grows inter & intracellularly	(ii) Grows intercellularly
(iii) Usually kill the host and are more destructive	(iii) less less destructive & nourished cells are not killed
(iv) Have broad host range	(iv) Narrow host range

(iv) <u>Definitive host</u>	<u>Intermediate host</u>
(i) Organisms that support the sexual reproductive form of parasites.	(i) Organisms that support the immature or non-reproductive forms of parasite
(ii) Also called primary host	(ii) Also called secondary host.
(iii) Sexual reproduction of the parasite occurs	(iii) Asexual reproduction of the parasite occurs
(iv) eg. Definitive host of Plasmodium is female Anopheles.	(iv) Intermediate host of Plasmodium is human.

Q3 Life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides

stage 1 → The egg
stage 2 → larva
stage → Adult.



Pathogenicity of Ascaris Lumbricoides

1. By Migrating Larva

- • They are more injurious than adults' worm by causing hemorrhages
- They make blocks the intestine and appendix
- The migrating larvae causes pathological lesions
- During migration and moulting through lungs, larvae may cause acute pneumonia.

2. By adult

- Few worms in the intestine produce no major symptoms and but sometimes give abdominal pain especially in children.
- The worm produces the toxin which irritates the mucous membrane of the gut.
- The metabolites of living or dead worm are toxic and immunogenic.