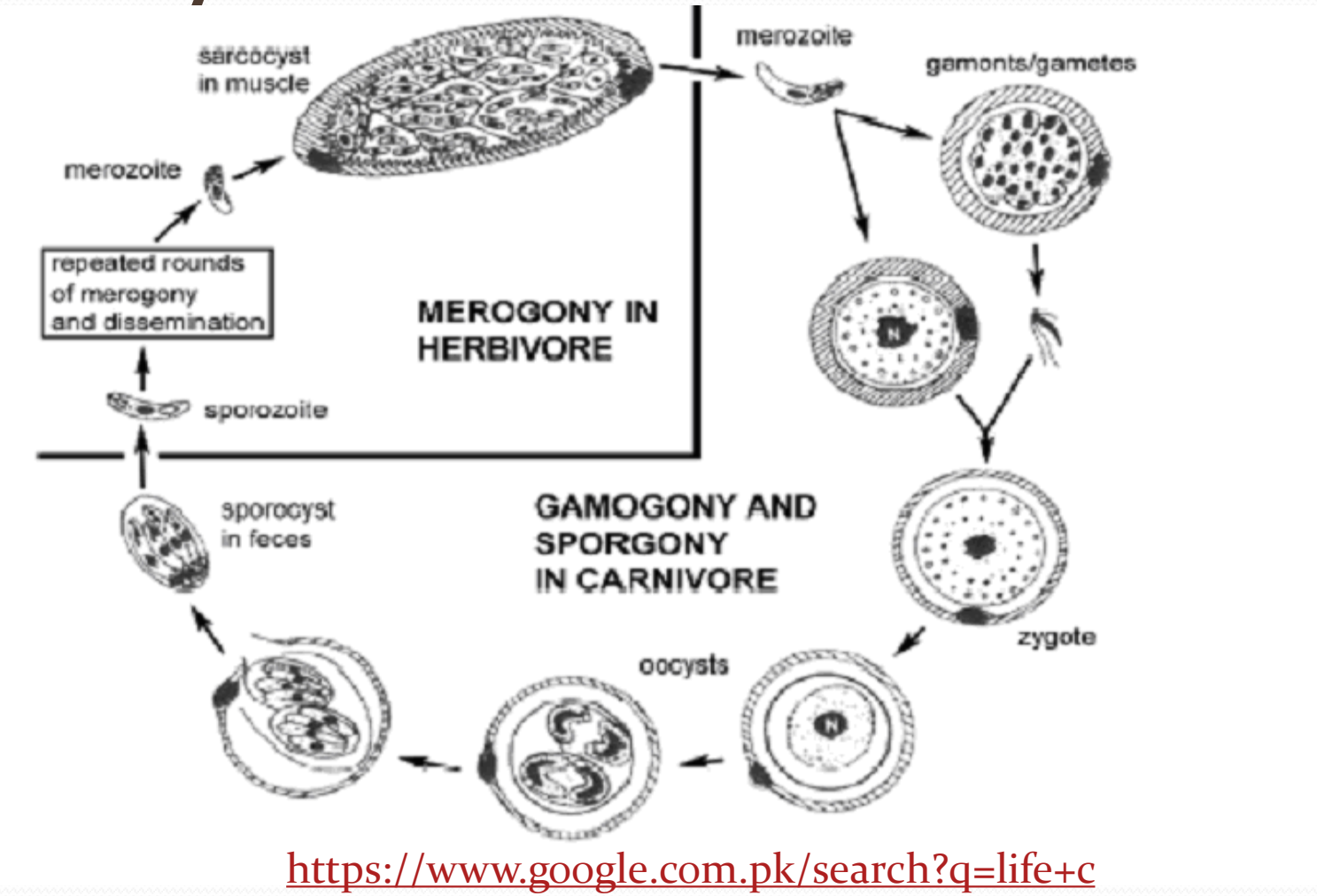
Sarcocystis, Cryptosporidium and Balantidium

Sarcocystis hominis

- ***3 stages:***
- *oocyst*
- *sporocyst*
- *sarcocyst*
- ***In man produces:***
- *Mascular sarcocystosis (Sarcocystosis lindemanni)*
- *Intestinal sarcocystosis (Sarcocystosis suihominis)*

Life cycle



https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=life+cycle+of+sarcocystosis&tbm=isch&v

Diagnosis

- Demonstration of sporocyst or oocyst
- Muscle biopsy
- Immunoassays (ELISA, IHA and IFAT)

Cryptosporidium parvum

- ***High incidences in AIDS cases***

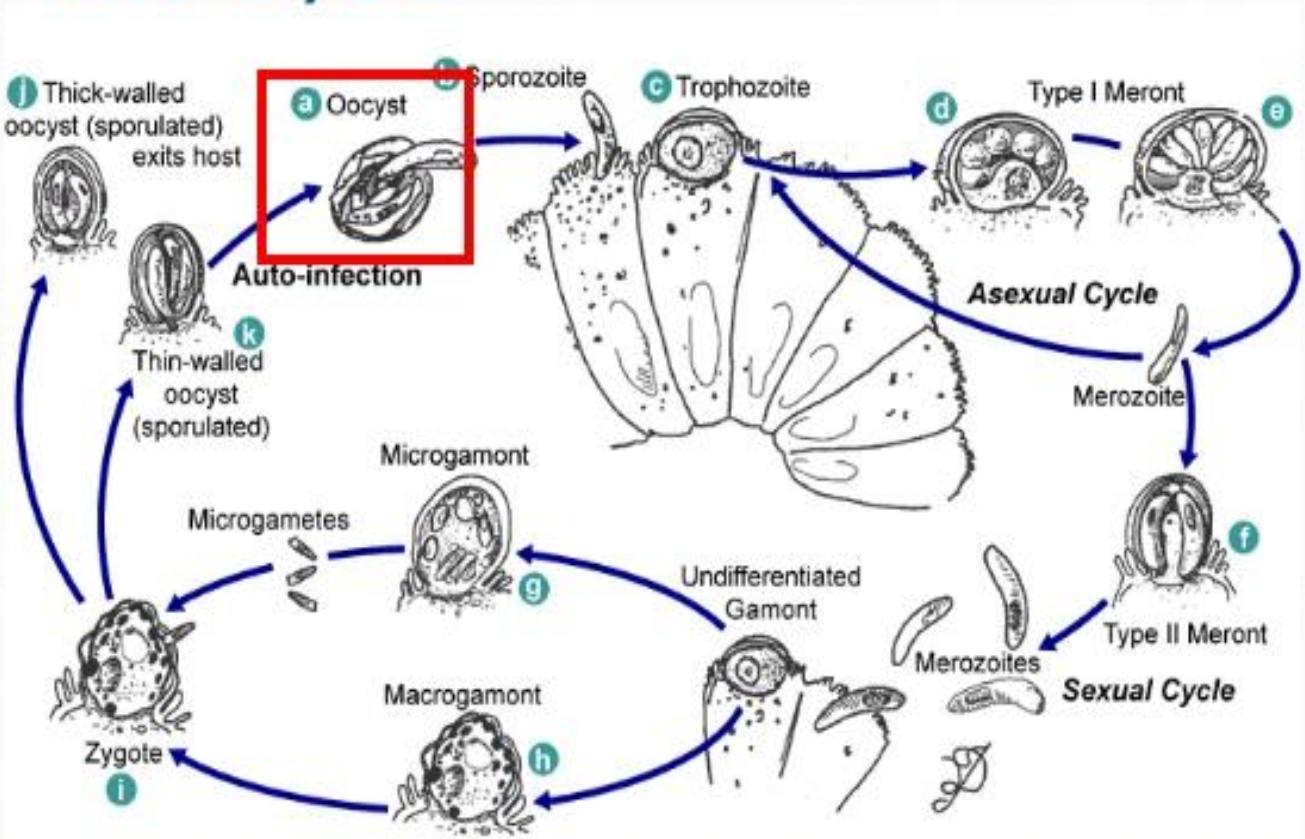
- ***Morphology:***
- *oocyst*

  (thin and thick walled)

In mature oocyst, 2-4 sausage shaped sporozoites can be seen

- *Thin walled oocyst reinfect the host*
- *Thick walled oocyst infect new hosts*

Life Cycle



http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx/HTML/Cryptosporidiosis.asp?body=Frames/A-F/Crypto

Clinical features and Diagnosis

- **Clinical features:**
- Severe diarrhoea in AIDS patients
- Symptoms related to giardiasis
- **Diagnosis:**
- Direct microscopic examination
- Stool concentration smear
- Intestinal biopsy
- ELISA and PCR

Balantidium coli

- Causes ciliate dysentry
- Habitat: large intestine, cecum and terminal ileum

- *Zoonotic disease*

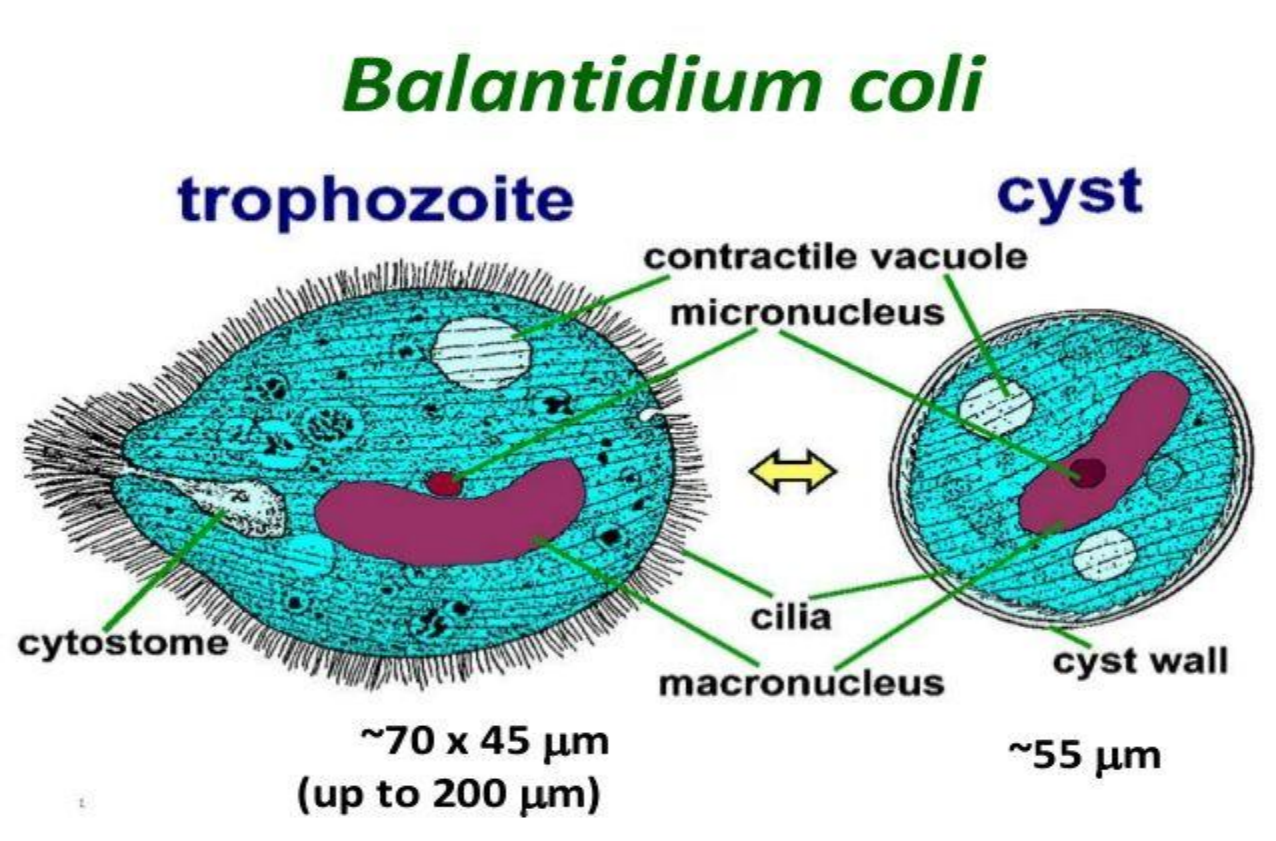
- *Pig is the most common reservoir*

- *T. hominis* (Pathogenicity not established yet)

- *T. tenax* (commensal

Balantidium coli

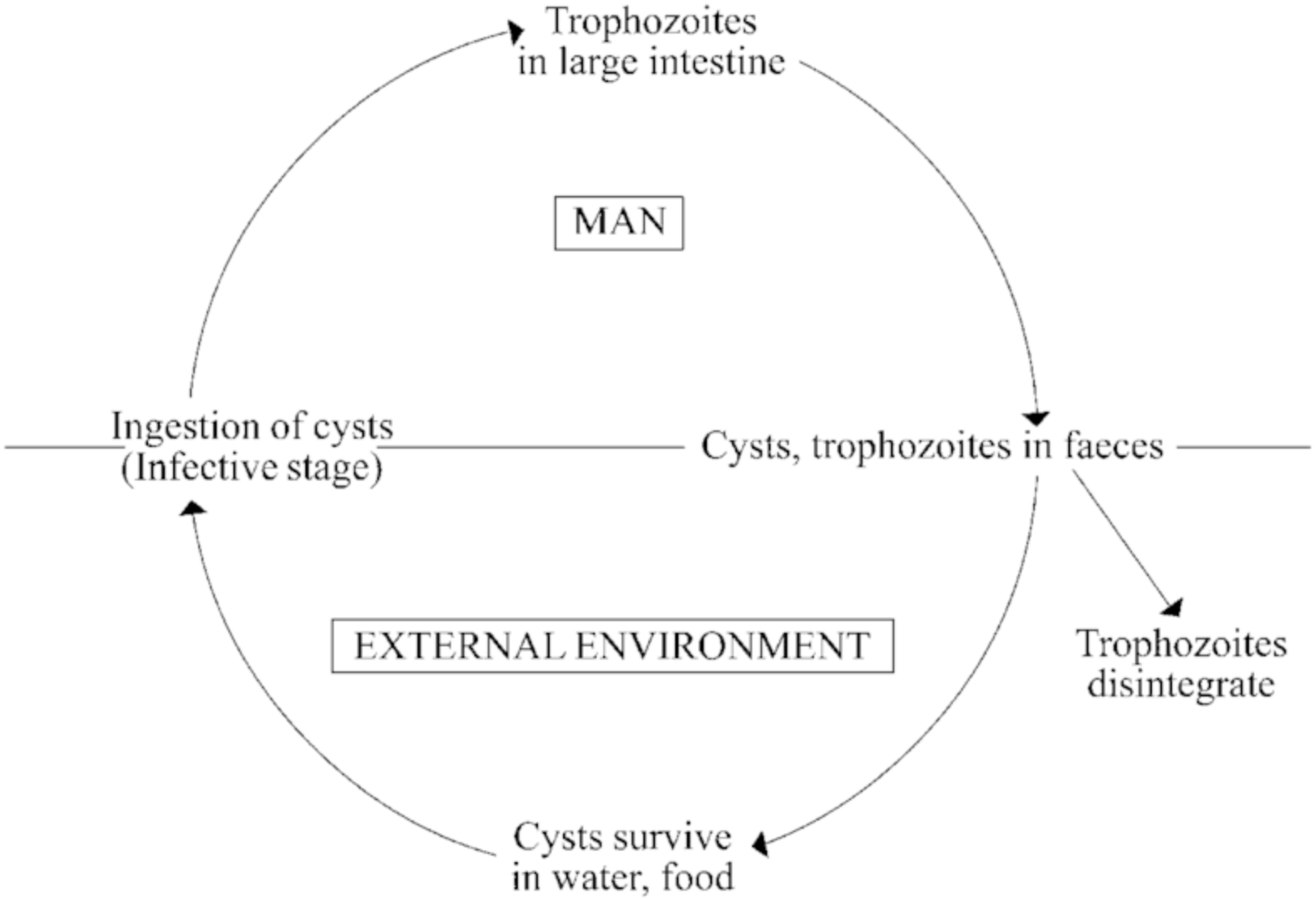
- Morphology:



https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=morphology++of+balantidium+coli&tbm=

Clinical features

- Acute and chronic dysentry
- appendicitis
- Perforation of colon
- urinary tract infections
- Vaginitis
- Liver abcess
- Pulmonary infections



https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=life+cycle+of+balantidium+coli&tbm=isch&v