



كلية الرشيد الجامعة

قسم تقنيات المختبرات الطبية

الطفيليات الطبية

*Cryptosporidium parvum*

المرحلة الثانية – النظري

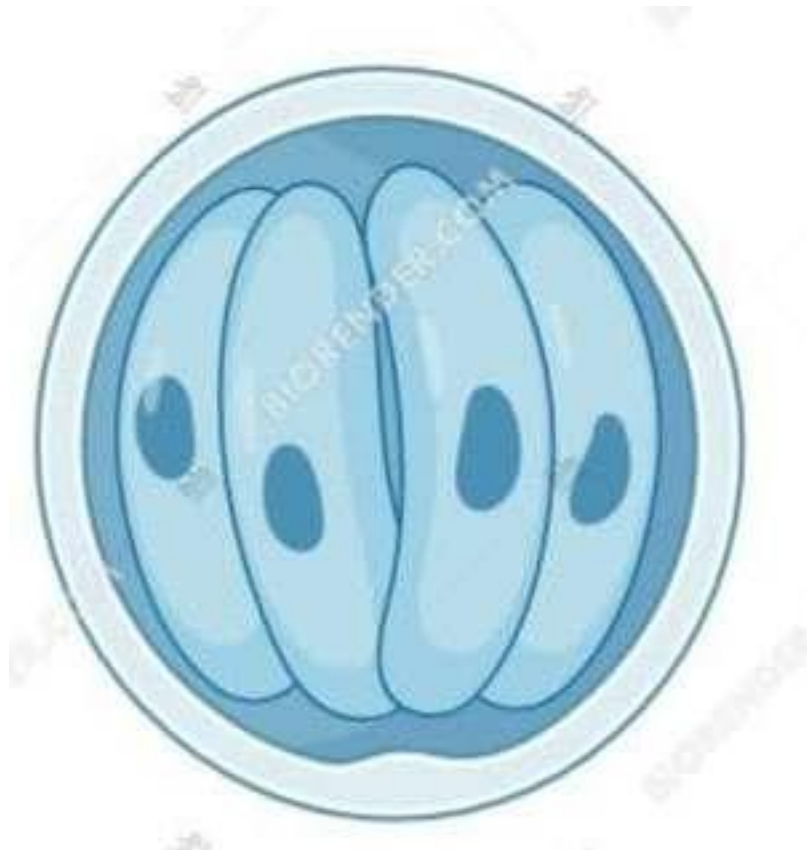
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# ***Cryptosporidium parvum***

## **Morphology**

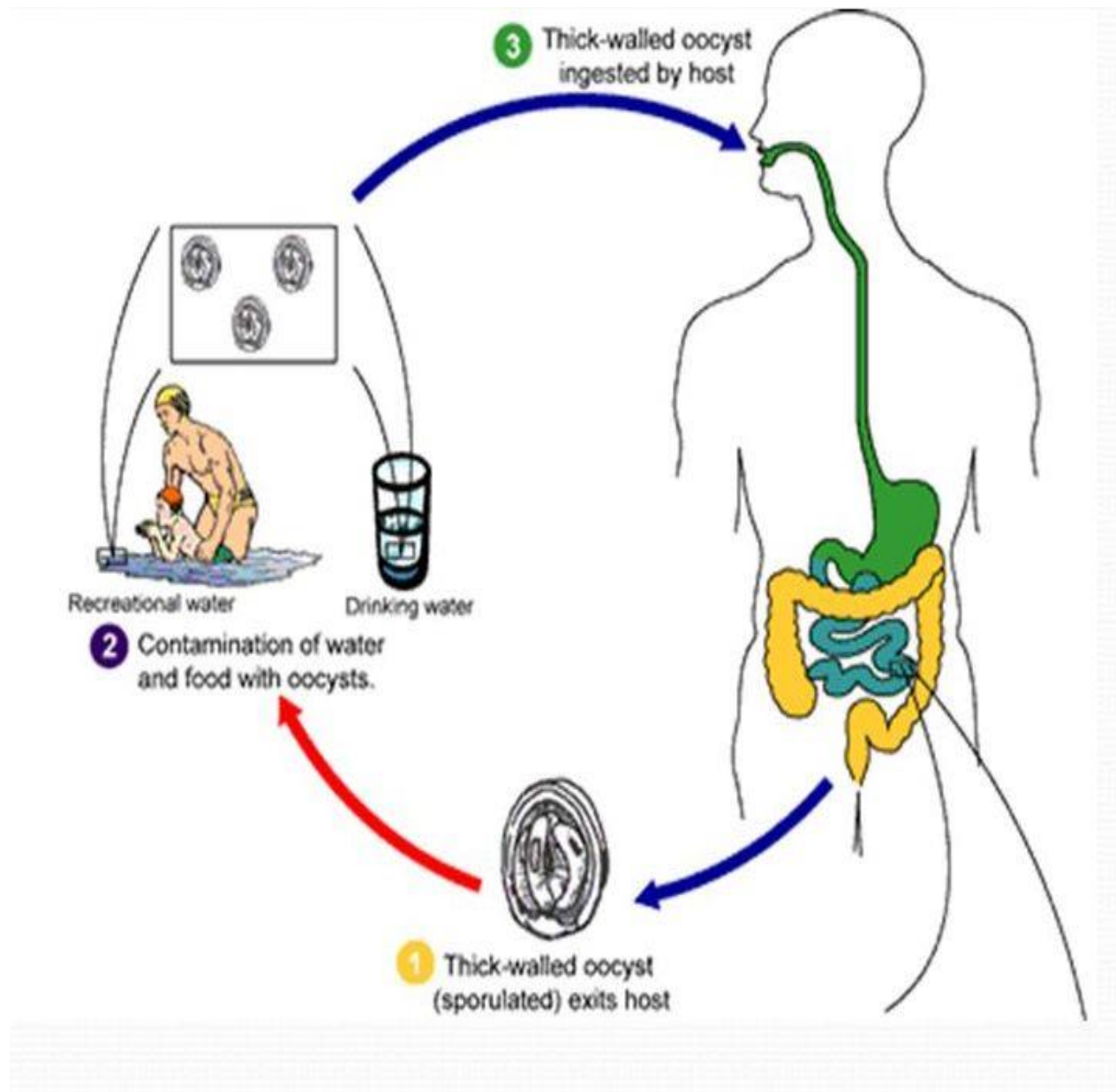
### **Oocyst**

Rounded 4-6µm in size ,contains 4 sporozoites Two types of oocysts: Thick walled oocyst(Has double wall membrane) commonly excreted with feces and thin walled oocyst (20%)involved in internal autoinfection .



## **Life cycle**

- The parasite complete its life cycle, sexual and asexual phases in a single host
- Definitive host: Man.
- Reservoirs: Man, cattle, cat, and dog.
- Mode of transmission: Man acquires infection by: Ingestion of food and water contaminated with feces containing oocysts Autoinfection.
- Infective stage : oocysts
- Habitat :in the small intestine. It may also be found in stomach, appendix, colon and rectum
- Disease : cryptosporidiosis



## **Pathogenesis**

Cryptosporidium causes diarrhea worldwide, for large outbreaks of diarrhea caused by Cryptosporidium are attributed to inadequate purification of drinking water. The disease in immunocompromized patients presents primarily as a watery, non-bloody diarrhea causing large fluid loss. Symptoms persist for long periods in immunocompromized patients, whereas self-limited in immunocompetent individuals. Although immunocompromized patients usually do not die of cryptosporidiosis, the fluid loss and malnutrition are severely debilitating

## **Diagnosis**

by finding oocysts in fecal smears when using a modified Kinyoum acid-fast stain