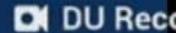
# (داء القطط) Toxoplasmosis

#### **Outlines**

- What is the toxoplasmosis?
- What is the causal effect?
- Life cycle
- Rout of transmission
- Symptoms
- Diagnosis and treatment

# **TOXOPLASMOSIS**





## **Toxoplasmosis**

- Is a parasitic disease caused by *Toxoplasma* gondii.
- In the United States it is estimated that 11% of the population have been infected with Toxoplasma. In various places throughout the world, it has been shown that more than 60% of some populations have been infected with Toxoplasma.

# Toxoplasam gondii

- is an obligate intracellular parasite
- is capable of infecting virtually all warmblooded animals.
- It is a cosmopolitan organism found in all human communities.
- The most important infection in human are those occurring in the developing fetus and the immunocompromised patient.

# Lifecycle of T.gondii DH Unporulated Infective Oocyst **Sporulated** Oocyst IΗ Tissue cyst (Bradyzoites) for host's life Pseudocyst

#### Mode of transmission

- 1- fecal oral routes
- 2- carnivorism
- 3- transplacental transmission

## **Symptoms**

- Clinical signs and symptoms in the new born child is: hydrocephalus, partial or complete blindness, sever mental retardation, cross eyed and hearing loss in one ear.
- in adult: flu- like syndrome (fever, headache, muscle and joint pain ache and skin rash)

## Diagnosis

- 1- finding zoites in the tissue
- 2- observing clinical signs and symptoms
- 3- finding antibodies in the blood by serological test such as Dye test (sabin-feldman dye test).

#### **Treatment**

- Spiramycin an antibiotic used most often for pregnant women to prevent the infection of their children.
- Sulfadiazine an antibiotic used in combination with pyrimethamine to treat toxoplasmosis

#### **Home work**

 Why this parasite prefer warm and moist condition?

#### Reference

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Thank you for listening 0

