Malaria

Human Malaria is caused by one of protozoan parasites:

Plasmodium falciparum

Plasmodium vivax

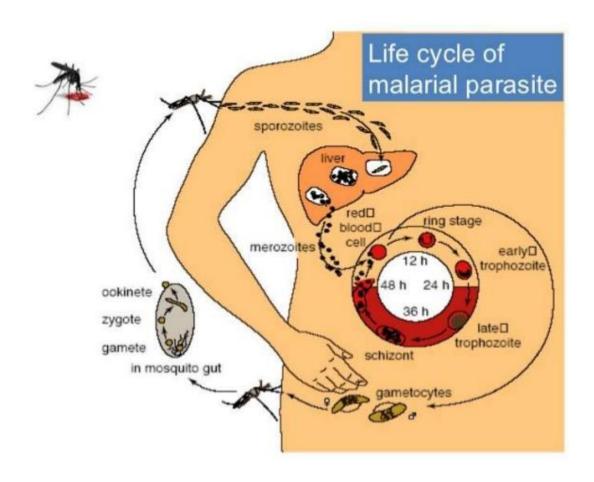
Plasmodium ovale

Plasmodium malariae



Plasmodium knowlesi-forested regions of South East Asia

Malaria is transmitted through the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito



Cycle in Mosquito Cycle in Human Hepatic cell Sporozoites Hypnozoite (to salivary gland) (hepatic dormancy) **Bursting cyst** Mature liver schizont Merozoites Erythrocyte **Aosquito** midgut. Tropnozoite Zygote Ruptured erythrocyte Macrogamete Erythrocytic schizont Microgamete Erythrocyte

The malaria life cycle is a complex system with both sexual and asexual aspects . cycle of all species that infect humans is basically the same. There is an exogenous sexual phase in the mosquito called sporogony during which the parasite multiplies. There is also an endogenous asexual phase that takes place in the vertebrate or human host that is called schizogeny

Gametocyte

Human Cycle

- 1 Pre erythrocytic schizogony
- 2 Erythrocytic Schizogony
- 3 Gametogony
- 4 Exoerythrocytic schizogony

