

## **AMOEBIASIS**

Amoebic dysentery is caused by the parasite *Entamoeba histolytica*. This is a protozoon (one cell) and more common in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The disease is characterized with abdominal pain, bloody diarrhoea, and loss of appetite. Infection is due to the ingestion of the amoebic cysts in contaminated food or water. From the intestine the amoebae may spread to the liver where they produce hepatitis and hepatic abscess.

The mature amoeba contains a nucleus and cytoplasm; and many ingested red blood cells. It divides by simple binary fission like bacteria.

### **Diagnosis:**

Stools may be examined by direct microscopy to see cysts or the vegetative *E. histolytica*.

## **MALARIA**

Malaria is found all over the world. It is caused by infection with *Plasmodia* spp., e.g. *P. vivax*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovalae* & *P. falciparum*. The last species is the most common cause of malaria in Sudan.

### **Symptoms of malaria:**

Onset is sudden with fever, rigors and sweating. This usually occurs by night. *P. falciparum* gives malignant tertian malaria and can be very toxic and lead to black water fever (black urine).

### **Diagnosis:**

This is done by examination of peripheral blood (finger-prick) by microscopy to look for the parasite inside the red cell. The thick film is stained by Field's stain and the thin film by Leishman's stain. Presence of gametocyte rings confirms the diagnosis. Malaria may be also diagnosed by I.C.T. serology.

### **PREVENTION:**

- 1- Destruction of mosquito population.
- 2- Diagnosis and treatment of infected cases.
- 3- Protection against bites.
- 4- Chemoprophylaxis, using Draprim tablets.