

Hypersensitivity			Type 1 reactions - anaphylactic reactions (cont)			Viral diseases of the skin			The Nematodes, aka the roundworms (cont)		
Hypersensitivity	There are four types of hypersensitivity reactions: type 1 (anaphylactic), type 2 (cytotoxic), type 3 (immune complex), and type 4 (delayed cell-mediated, or delayed hypersensitivity)		Localized anaphylaxis is the result of someone ingesting (eating a food) inhaling (things like pollen) an antigen and the symptoms, the result of an individual, who is antigen sensitized entered to a particular antigen, is exposed to the particular antigen	Sensitivity to an antigen is shown by a rapid inflammation reaction that causes swelling, redness, and itching at the site of inoculation. The site is called a wheel	Desensitization is one way to prevent anaphylactic reactions, and avoiding the antigens known to cause reactions is another way to prevent an anaphylactic reaction	The viruses that cause well known diseases are <i>Morbili</i> , <i>measles</i> , <i>Epillomas coxsackievir</i> , <i>herpes</i> , <i>Smallpox</i> , and <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>			Some nematodes have eggs that are infective for humans	The nematodes that have infective eggs are <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> (infects human intestines), <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> (whipworm transmitted by fecal-oral transmission or feces-contaminated food), and <i>Enterobius</i>	Some nematodes have larvae that infect human
Type 1 reactions - anaphylactic reactions			Microbial diseases of the skin			Fungal and parasitic diseases of the skin			Helminths		
Anaphylactic reactions occur within 2 to 30 minutes of coming into contact with an antigen	IgE antibodies bind to mast cells or basophils; causes degranulation of mast cells or basophils, and causes the release of reactive substances like histamine	There are two types of anaphylactic reactions: systemic anaphylaxis and localized anaphylaxis	Bacterial diseases of the skin			The fungi and parasites that cause well known diseases of the skin are ringworm, <i>Candida albicans</i> , and <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>			Most parasitic animals belong to one of two phyla: Platyhelminthes (flatworms) and Nematoda (roundworms)		
			Bacterial diseases of the skin						The Nematodes, aka the roundworms		
			The bacteria that cause well known diseases are <i>Staphylococci</i> , <i>Streptococci</i> , <i>Micrococci</i> , <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> , and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>						The roundworms have cylindrical bodies and have a complete digestive system	The roundworms are dioecious	The males have spicules , which are used to take the sperm to the female's genital pore
											There are hermaphrodites (pinworm) parasitic that depends its life in a human host; adult pinworms are found in the host's large intestine)



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The Protozoa			The Protozoa (cont)			Platyhelminths, aka the flatworms			Platyhelminths, aka the flatworms (cont)		
The protozoa are unicellular eukaryotes that inhabit water and soil	The protozoans have complex life cycles and animal-like nutrition	They require a large supply of water	The amoebae have a large pellicle and infects the outer corneal and covering causes blindness	Some amoebae have a large pellicle and infects the outer corneal and covering causes blindness	The apicomplexans require specialized structures to take in food	The apicomplexans are nonmotile, obligate intracellular parasites and have a complex life cycle	The apicomplexans are nonmotile, obligate intracellular parasites and have a complex life cycle	The apicomplexans are nonmotile, obligate intracellular parasites and have a complex life cycle	The head of cestodes is known as the scolex , and the body is made up of segments called proglottids	Cestodes don't have a digestive system, so to obtain nutrients from the host's small intestine, they absorb food through their cuticle	
Protozoa's food is digested in vacuoles and wastes are eliminated through an anal pore	There are some medically important protozoa: Excavata , Amoebozoa , Apicomplexa , and the Ciliates	Amoebae move by extending pseudopodia	Amoebae move by extending pseudopodia	Amoebae move by extending pseudopodia	Amoebae move by extending pseudopodia	The blood flukes (blood trematode) are members of the Schistosoma species	The blood flukes (blood trematode) are members of the Schistosoma species	The blood flukes (blood trematode) are members of the Schistosoma species	The trematodes are also known as the flukes	The trematodes have a flat, leaf-shaped body. They also have an oral and ventral sucker	
									The Paragonimus species is known as the lung fluke	The Schistosoma species is known as the blood fluke	
									The cestodes are known as the tapeworms	The head is known as the scolex , and it has suckers for attachment	



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Phylum Platyhelminthes (flatworms) (cont)

The body segments of the cestodes are called proglottids ; the proglottids have male and female reproductive organs	The cestode <i>Taenia solium</i> uses humans as a definitive host
The cestodes that use humans as a definitive host produce eggs in the human, the eggs hatch in to larvae, and the larvae bore into the intestinal wall	The cestodes produce cysticerci in pigs
When humans are the intermediate hosts for cestodes, humans ingest the eggs, and the eggs hatch in the intestine. The larvae migrate to the liver or the lungs of the host and form a hydatid cyst	The cestode species <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> uses humans as an intermediate host

Characteristics of helminths

They might lack a digestive system	They have a reduced nervous system
Their means of moving (locomotion) are occasionally reduced or are completely lacking	The reproductive system is usually complex
Adult helminths life cycle can be dioecious or monoecious , or hermaphroditic	Dioecious adult helminths have male reproductive organs in one individual, and female reproductive organs in another individual
Monoecious adult helminths have male and female reproductive structures in the same individual	



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