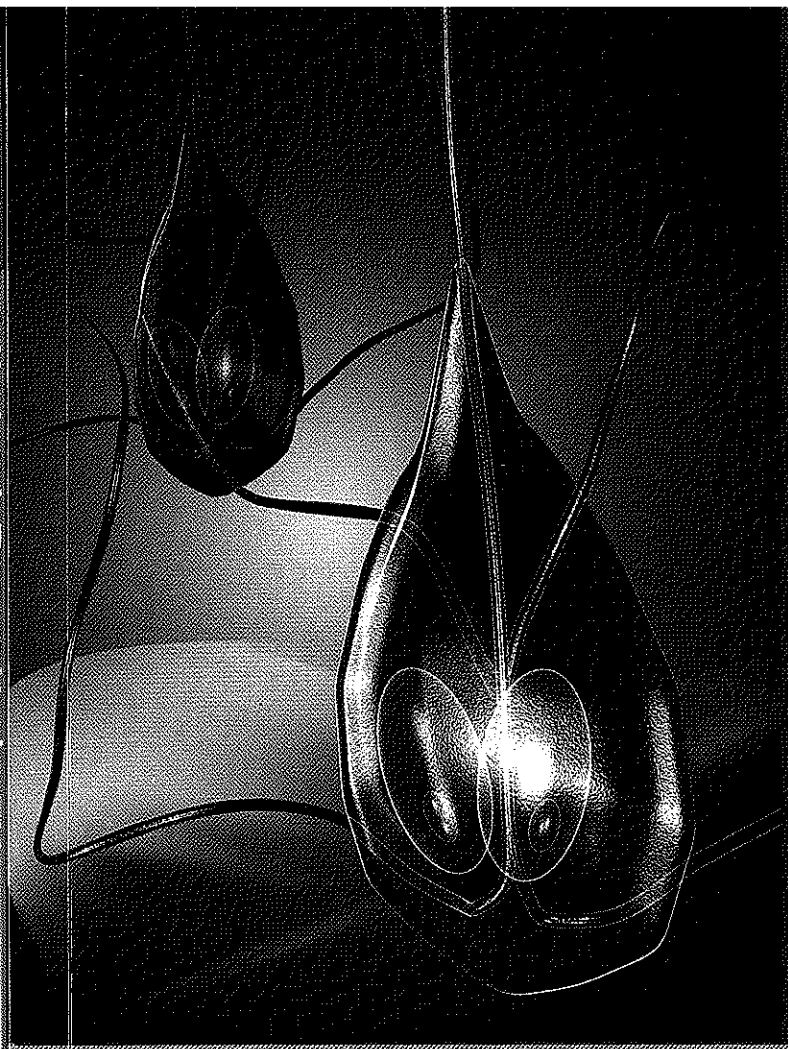

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Clinical Parasitology

A PRACTICAL APPROACH

Second Edition

ELSEVIER

http://evolve.elsevier.com

CHAPTER

3

The Amebas

Hassan Aziz and Elizabeth Zeibig

WHAT'S AHEAD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

On completion of this chapter and review of its figures and corresponding photomicrographs, the successful learner will be able to:

3-1. Define the following key terms:
- Acanthopodia
- Ameba (*pl.*, amebas)
- Amebiasis
- Amebic
- Amebic colitis
- Amebic dysentery
- Chromatoid bars
- Cyst (*pl.*, cysts)
- Encystation
- Excystation
- Extraintestinal
- Flagellum (*pl.*, flagella)
- Flagellate (*pl.*, flagellates)
- Glycogen mass
- Karyosome (karyosomal chromatin)
- Kernig's sign
- Pathogenicity
- Peripheral chromatin
- Pseudopod (*pl.*, pseudopods)
- Trophozoite (*pl.*, trophozoites; often abbreviated as troph or trophs)
- Vector (*pl.*, vectors)

3-2. State the geographic distribution of the amebas.

3-3. Given a list of parasites, select those organisms belonging to the protozoan group Ameba, subphylum Sarcodina.

3-4. Classify the individual ameba as intestinal or extraintestinal.

3-5. Construct, describe, and compare and contrast the following life cycles:
- A. General intestinal amebas
- B. General extraintestinal amebas
- C. Each specific ameba

3-6. Briefly identify and describe the populations prone to contracting clinically significant disease processes and clinical signs and symptoms associated with each pathogenic ameba.

3-7. Identify and describe each of the following as they relate to the amebas:
- A. Factors responsible for the asymptomatic carrier state of an infected patient
- B. Treatment options
- C. Prevention and control measures

3-8. Determine specimen(s) of choice, alternative specimen type(s) when appropriate, collection protocol(s), and laboratory