



LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN.
FACULTY OF BASIC MEDICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
SECOND SEMESTER, 2018/2019 ACADEMIC SESSION
COURSE PARTICULARS

Course code: ZOO 411
Course Title: Principles of Parasitology
No. Of Units: 3
Status: Compulsory
LECTURERS DETAILS

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Area of Specialization: Public-Health Parasitology & Biology.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The basic concepts and models of hidden areas in parasitology, but also provides the minimal background relevant for the understanding of the biological features of parasites and the principles in the spread and control of parasitic diseases. To also explain the mode of parasitic infection and its consequences in the hosts and eradication of parasitic diseases.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

By the end of the course, students would have been able to understand the basic elements of parasitology as well as the pathology and pathogenesis of parasitic infection, diagnosis control and eradication of parasitic diseases.

ASSESSMENT

Class Attendance	10 marks
Tests and Assignments	30 marks
Final Examination	60 marks

TEACHING PLAN:

WEEK	CONTENT
1	Revision: Parasites, Hosts, Animal Associations and Parasitology.
2-3	Transmission of Parasites and Parasitic Diseases
4-5	Parasite Evolution and Adaptations.
6	Epidemiology of Parasitic Diseases
7	Pathology and pathogenesis of Parasitic Diseases
8	Diagnosis of Parasitic Diseases.
10-11	Control of Parasitic Diseases.
12	W.A.S.H. and W.E.S
13	Revision
14	Examination

Recommended text: Otubanjo, O.A. (2008) Elements of Parasitology Second Edition. Panaf Publishing Inc. Abuja 196pp

Ukoli, F.M.A. (1990). Introduction to parasitology in Tropical Africa. Texflow Limited, Ibadan. 462pp.

Tutorial Questions

Section A

1. Attempt a description of the epidemiology of schistosomiasis in Nigeria.

2. Explain the role of Water, Sanitation and personal Hygiene in the persistence of Neglected Tropical Diseases.
3. Explain the life cycle of *Schistosoma haematobium*, identifying the infective stages as well as the opportunities of control.
4. You are a member of an investigative team to Eggua community in Yewa North LGA, how will you help them reduce or eradicate schistosomiasis?

Section B

- 5a. Discuss Parasitism. (b) What are the possible effects of parasites on the hosts?
- 6a. The host immunity plays a critical role in pathogenicity of Malaria infection. Discuss.
 - b. Describe the mode of transmission of *Toxoplasma gondii*.
 - c. Mention four sources of infection of Human Toxoplasmosis.
- 7 a. Carefully elucidate the role of immunity in Toxoplasmosis infection.
 - b. Discuss why *Trichomonas vaginalis* is cosmopolitan and exhibit a high global prevalence.
 - c. Describe the mode of transmission and control of Trichomoniasis.
- 8a. Describe the morphology and life cycle of Human Malaria.
 - b. Enumerate four factors which promote epidemiology of malaria infection.
 - c. State four obstacles which prevent eradication and resurgence of malaria infection

SECTION C

9. a. Describe the morphology of Guinea worm
 - b. Explain the lifecycle of guinea worm along with the treatment for Guinea worm infection
- 10.a. Explain the life cycle of *Trypanosoma Gambiense* as well as the morphology of the worm
 - b. List the symptoms of trypanosomiasis, its vectors as well as the routes of entry.
- 11 a. The pathology of *Necator Americanus* is divided into stages explain the stages
 - b. Describe the Lifecycle of *Necator Americanus* with an appropriate diagram
- 12a. What is the role of the black fly in the transmission of Onchocerciasis?
 - b. Discuss various ways by which the vector of Onchocerciasis parasite can be controlled.