



Formando líderes para la construcción
de un nuevo país en paz



ACREDITACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL
Avanzamos... ¡Es nuestro objetivo!



VERSION XX - FERIA VIRTUAL DE LOS MICROORGANISMOS **EL MUNDO MICROBIANO Y SU ACCION EN LA SOCIEDAD**

ATLAS VIRTUAL DE PARASITOLOGÍA MEDICA

CURSO DE PARASITOLOGIA- PERIODO ACADÉMICO 2020-2

ESTUDIANTES:

GABRIELA SANCHEZ FRANCO CODIGO 1007945786

SILVIA FERNANDA SANCHEZ MENDOZA 1005107033

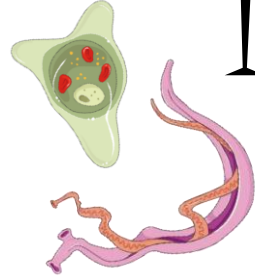
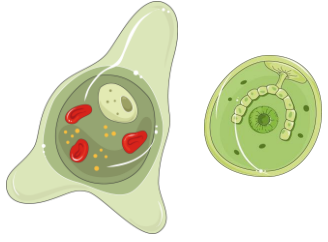
ATLAS VIRTUAL DE PARASITOLOGIA MEDICA

Imágenes microscópicas

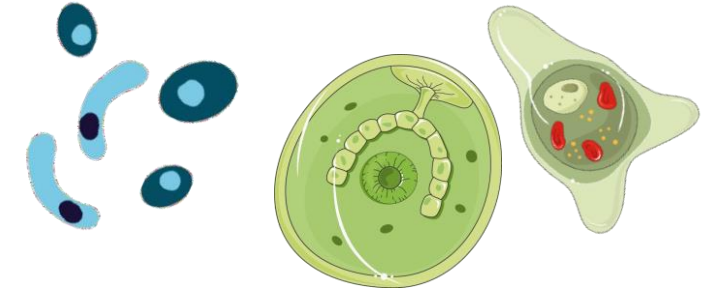
Silvia Fernanda Sánchez Mendoza código. 1005107033

Gabriela Sánchez Franco código. 1007945786





ÍNDICE

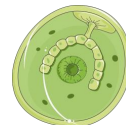
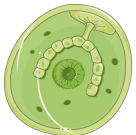


1. PROTOZOOS

- ❖ Amebas intestinales
- ❖ Flagelados y ciliados intestinales
- ❖ Coccidia intestinal
- ❖ Malaria
- ❖ Flagelados de la sangre

2. NEMATODOS

- ❖ Nematodos intestinales
- ❖ Nematodos filariales

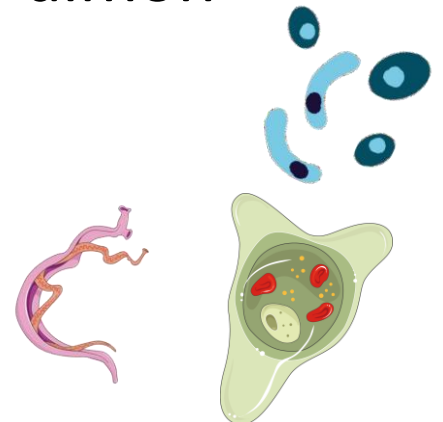
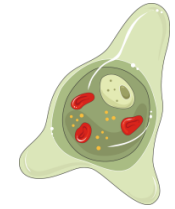


3. CESTODOS

- ❖ Cestodos intestinales
- ❖ Cestodos de tejido

4. TREMATODOS

- ❖ Trematodos intestinales
- ❖ Trematodos de Hígado/Pulmon
- ❖ Trematodos sanguíneos

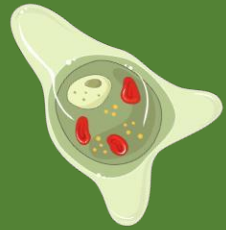


AMEBAS INTESITNALES





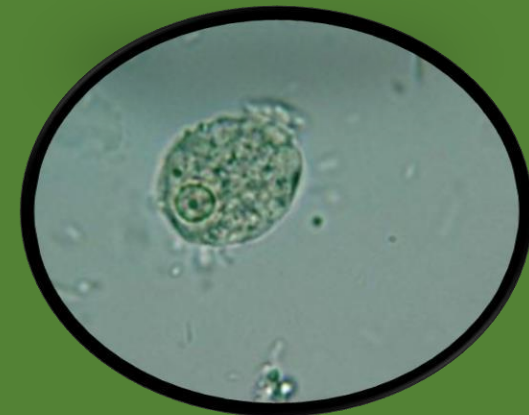
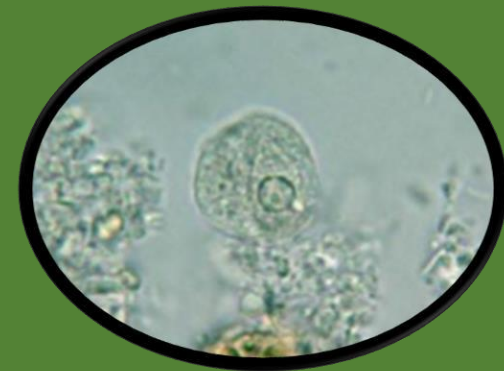
Entamoeba histolytica



QUISTES

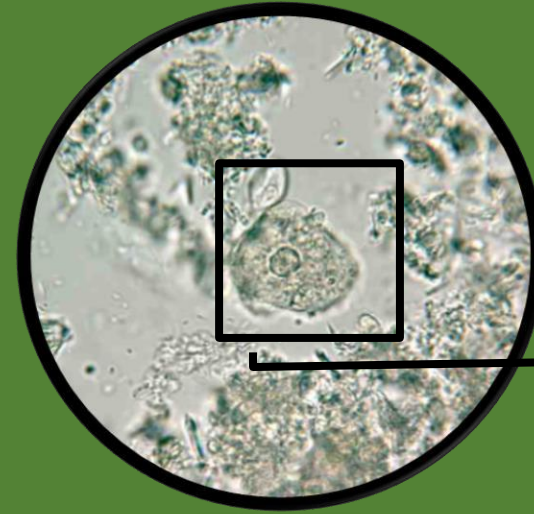


TROFOZOITOS

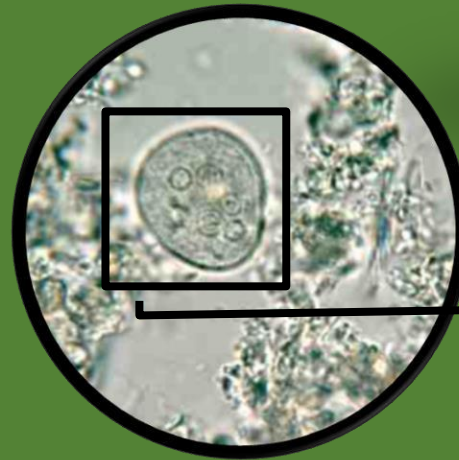


Entamoeba coli

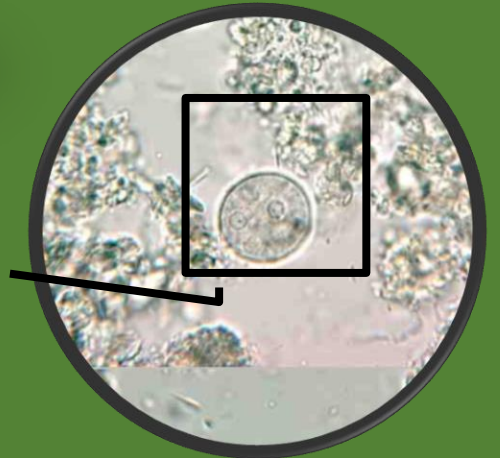
QUISTES



Trofozoito



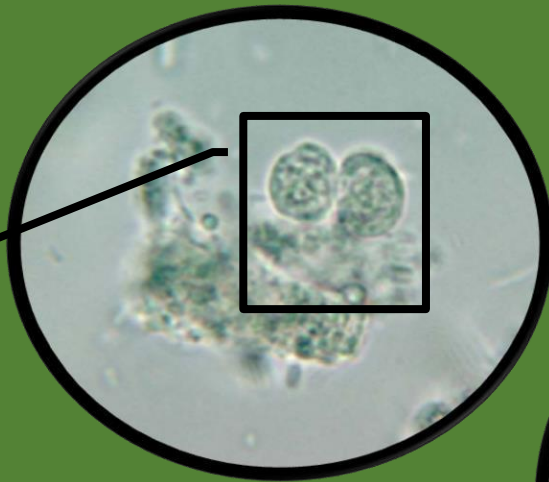
Quistes
maduros



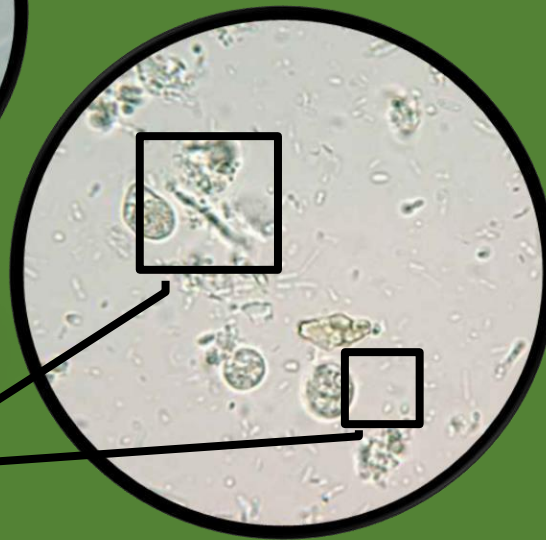
Entamoeba hartmanni

QUISTES

Quiste
maduro



Quistes
inmaduros

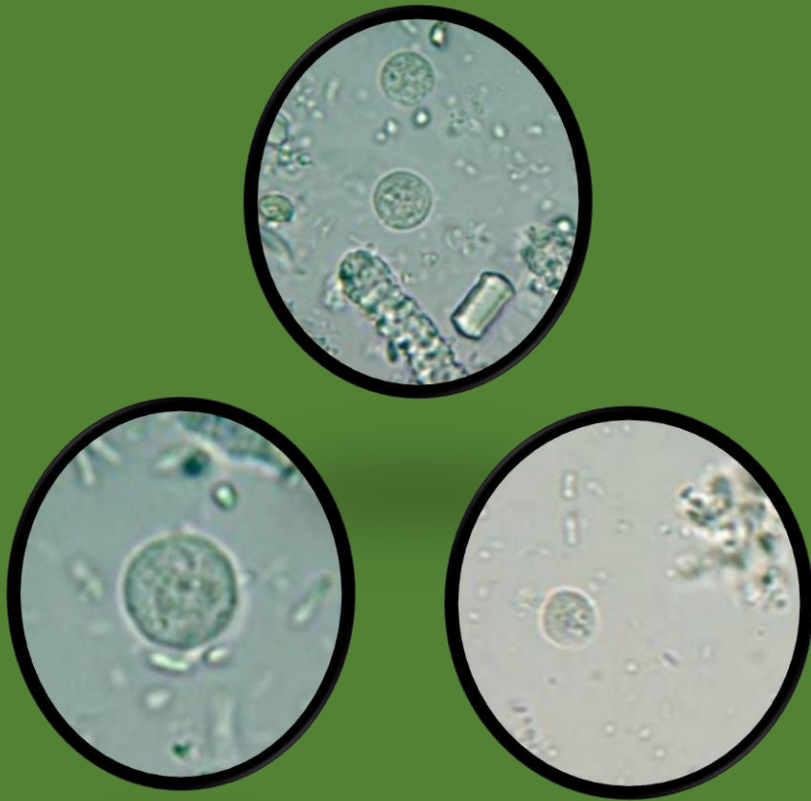


TROFOZOITOS

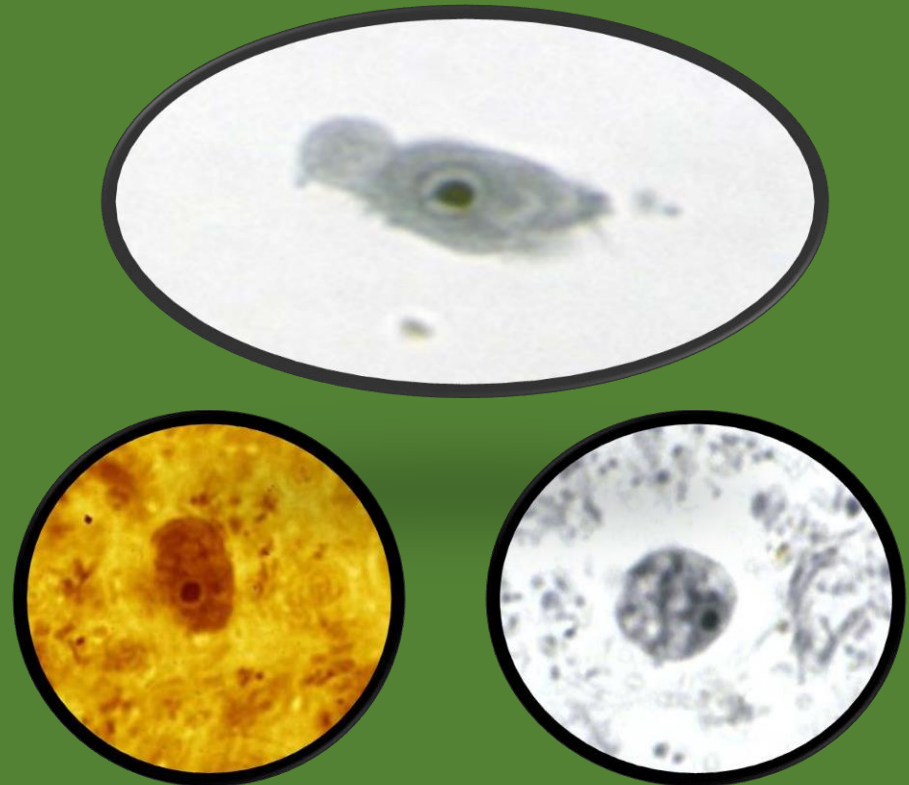


Endolimax nana

QUISTES

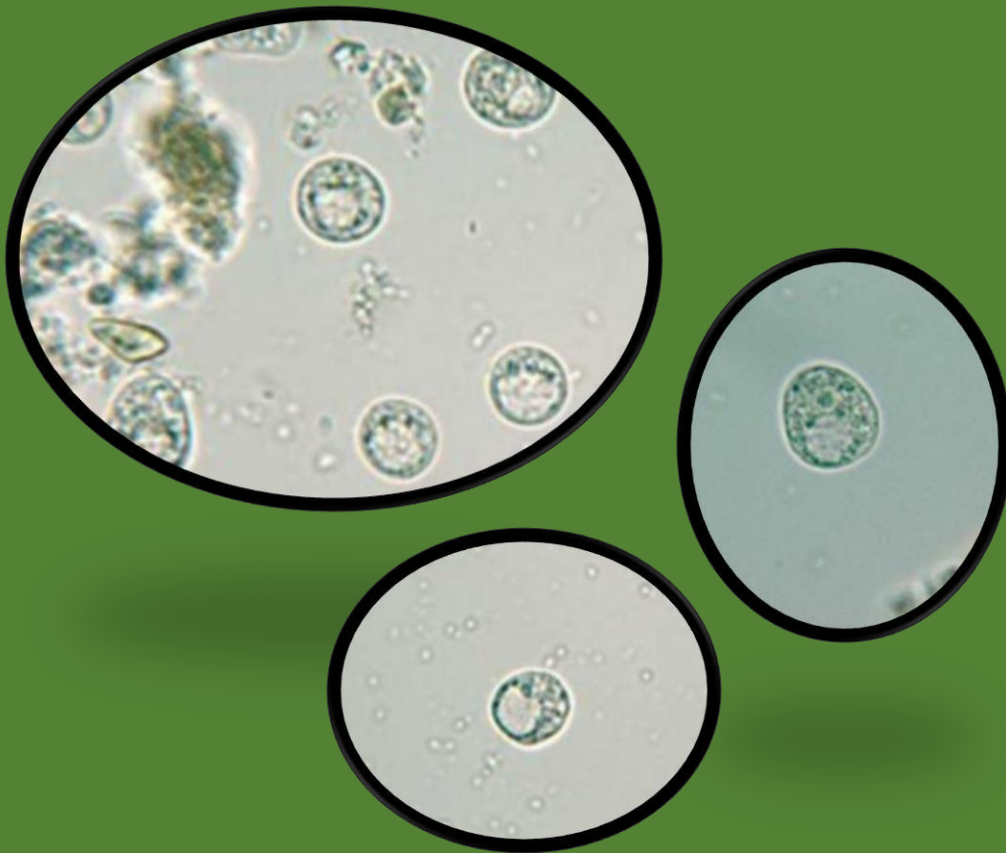


TROFOZOITOS

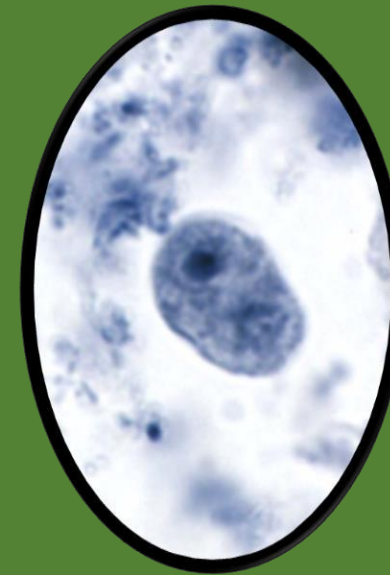


Iodamoeba butschlii

QUISTES

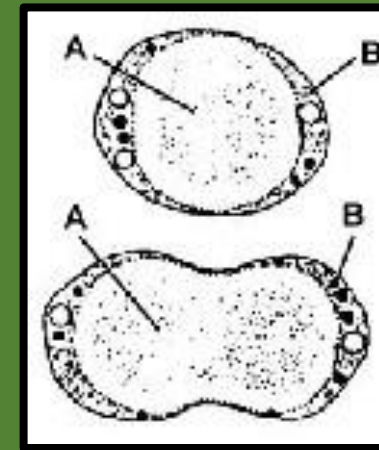
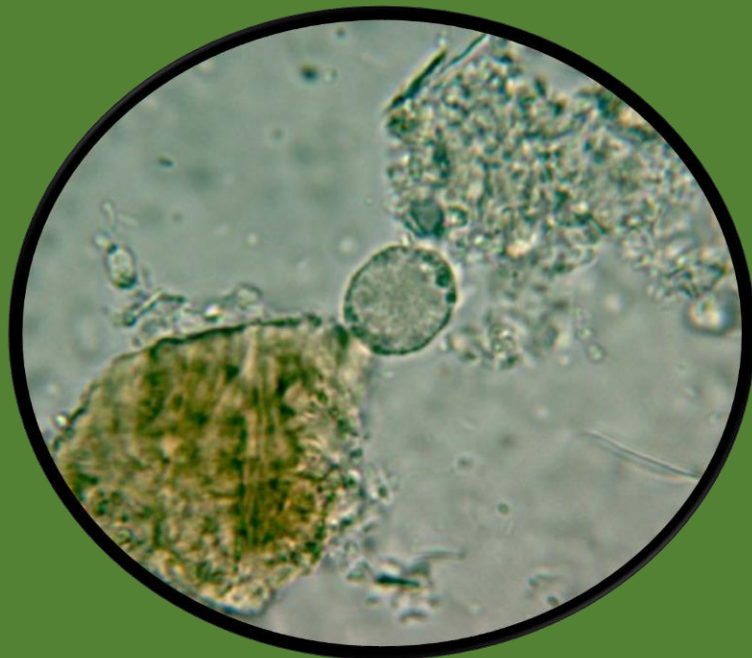


TROFOZOITOS



Blastocystis hominis

La forma clásica varía en tamaño y se caracteriza por el gran cuerpo central.
Tamaño: 6 - 40 μm



A Cuerpo central
B Gránulos

FLAGELADOS Y CILIADOS INTESITNALES



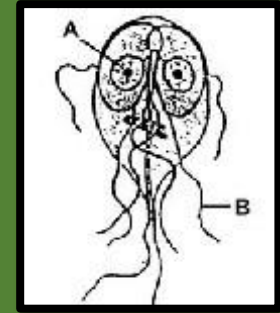
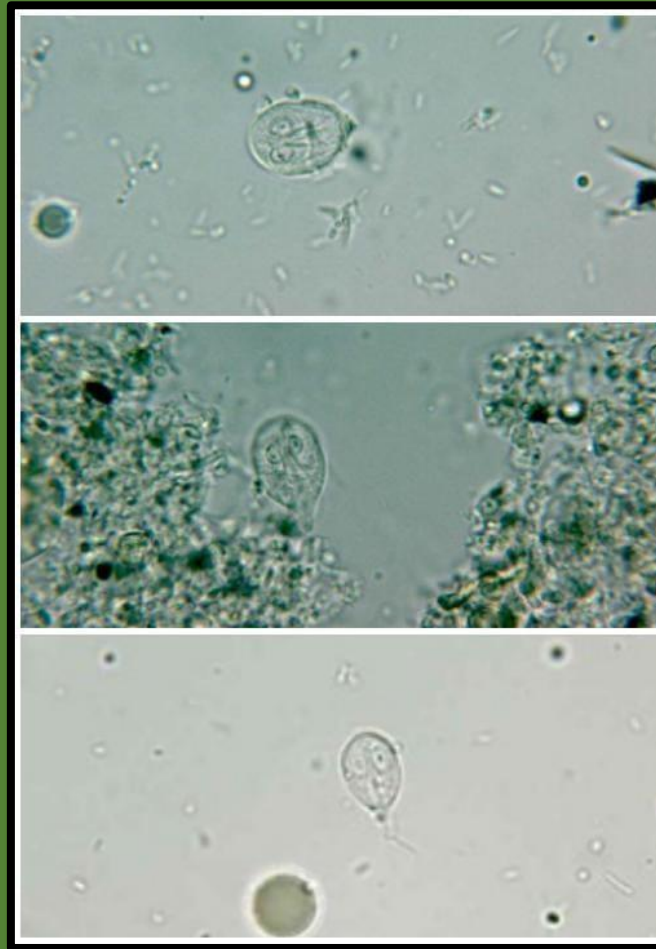
Giardia duodenalis (*G. lamblia*)



QUISTES



FORMA VEGETATIVA

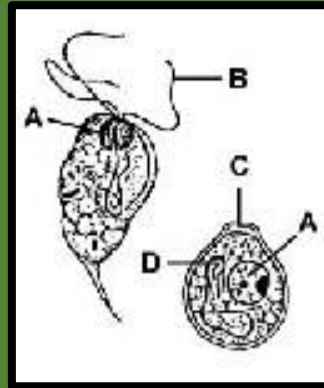
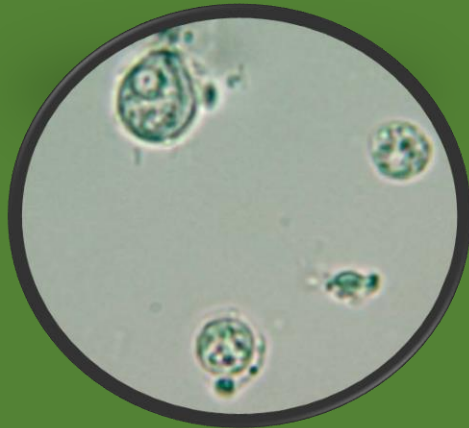
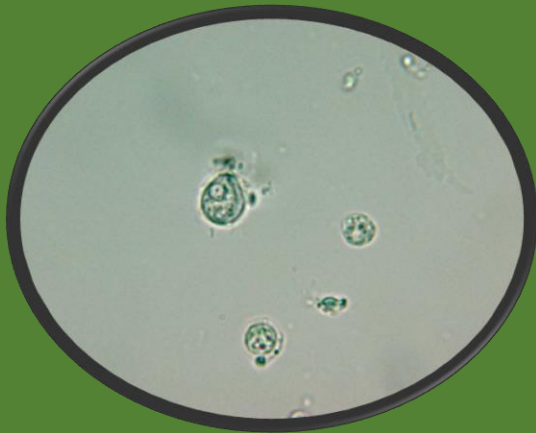


A Núcleo
B Flagelos



Chilomastix mesnili

QUISTES



Quistes + forma vegetativa

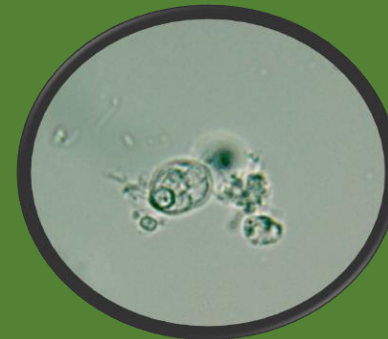
A Núcleo

B Flagelos

C Extremo aplanado

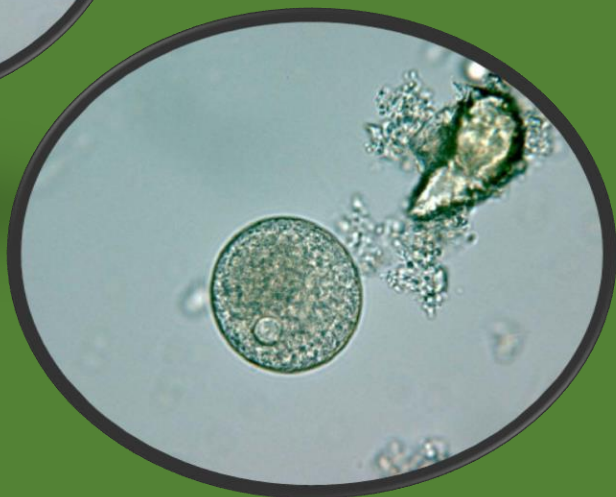
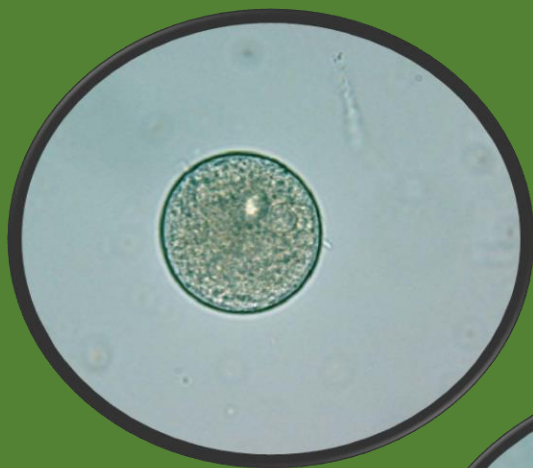
D Fibrilla citostomal

FORMA VEGETATIVA

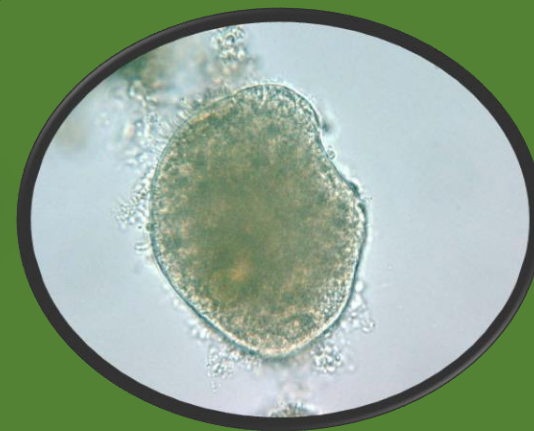
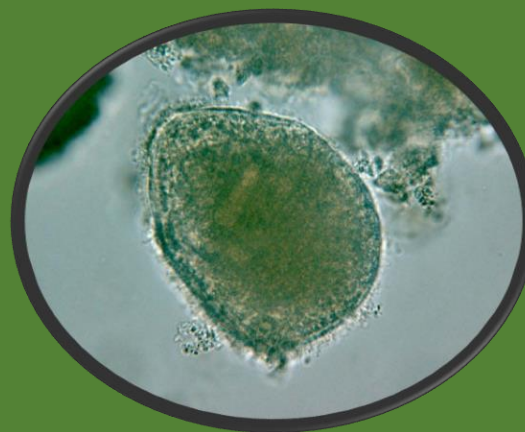


Balantidium coli

QUISTES



FORMA VEGETATIVA

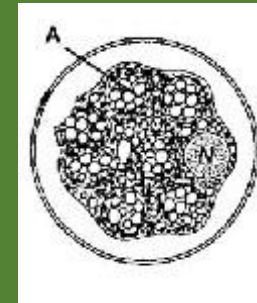
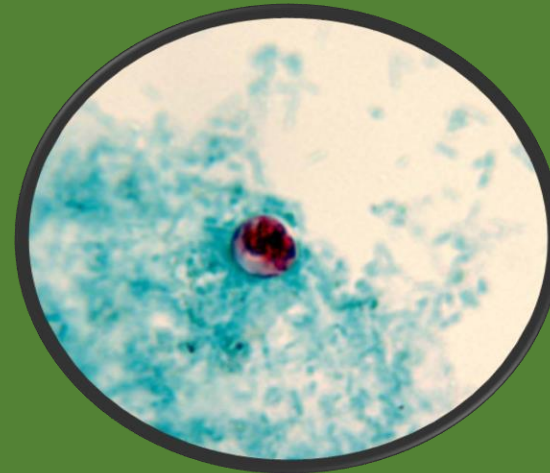
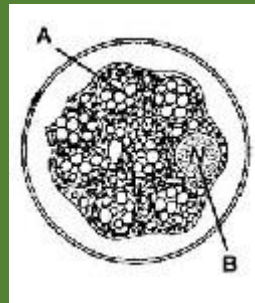
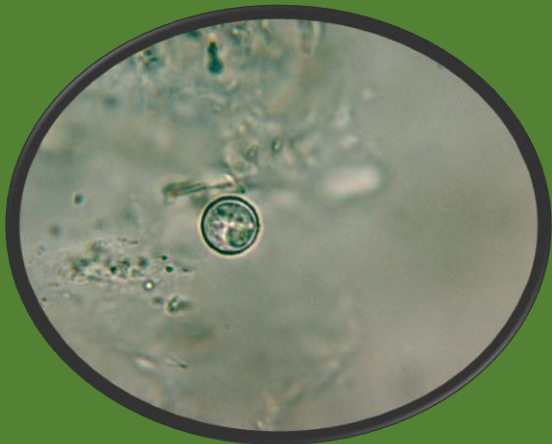


COCCIDIA INTestinal

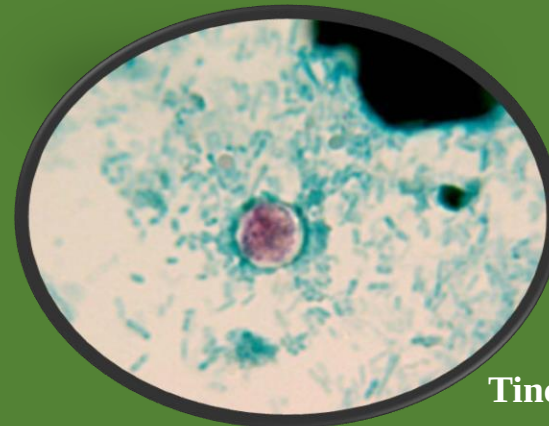


Cyclospora spp.

OOQUISTES



Ooquiste
A Cuerpo refractor
grande
B Cuerpo refractor
pequeño

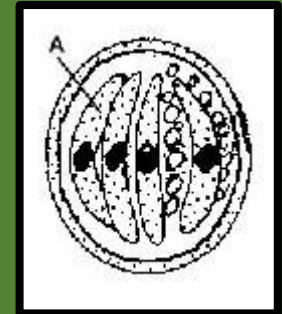
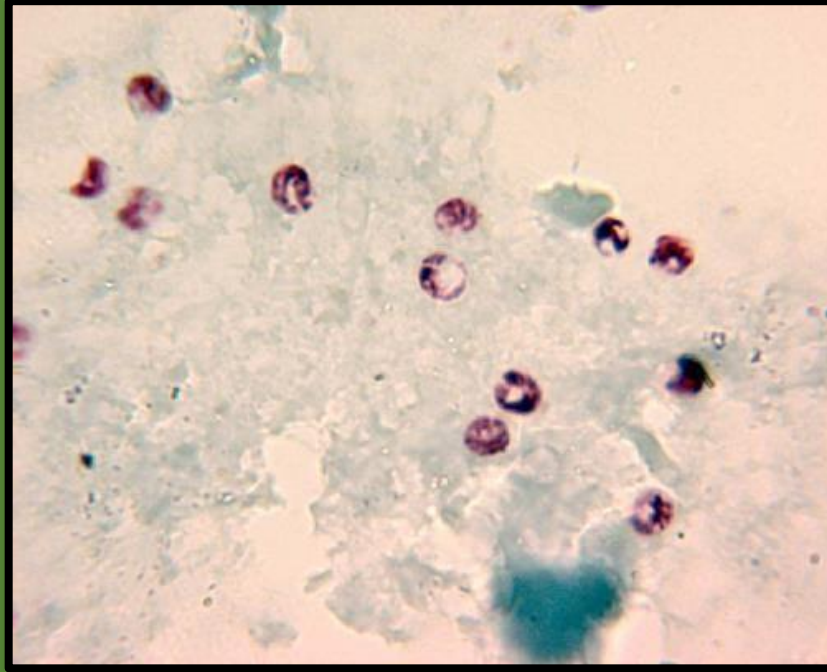
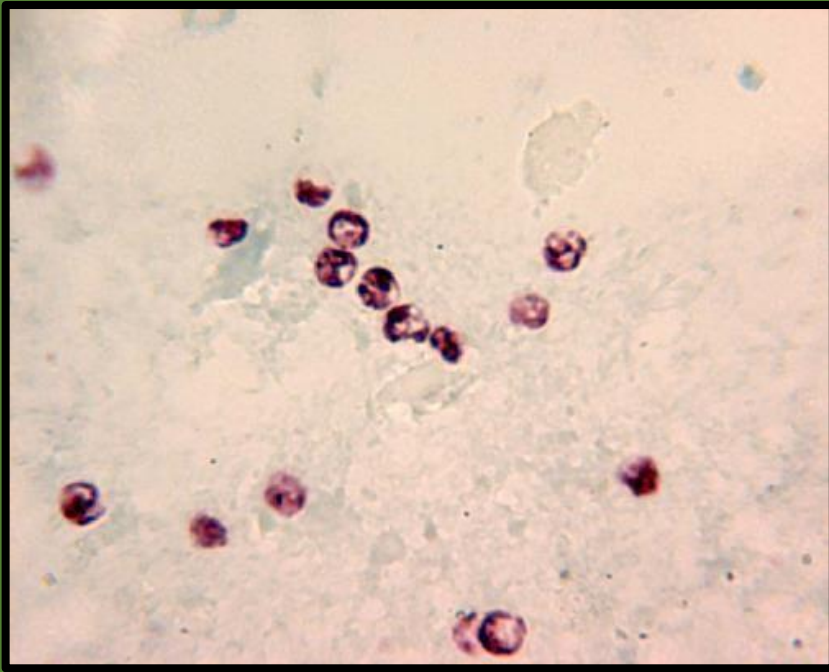


Ooquiste
A Cuerpo refractor

Tinción de Ziehl-Neelson modificada con oocistos

Cryptosporidium spp

OOQUISTES



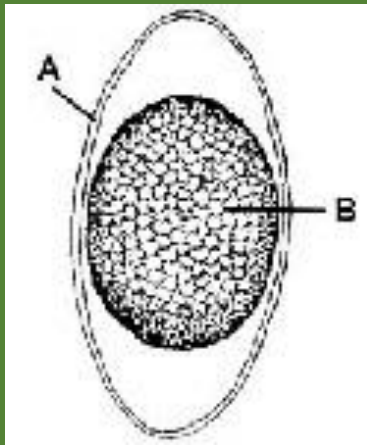
A Esporozoito

Los oocistos se tiñen de rojo y deben diferenciarse de *Cyclospora* spp.

Ooquistes Tinción de Ziehl-Neelson modificada

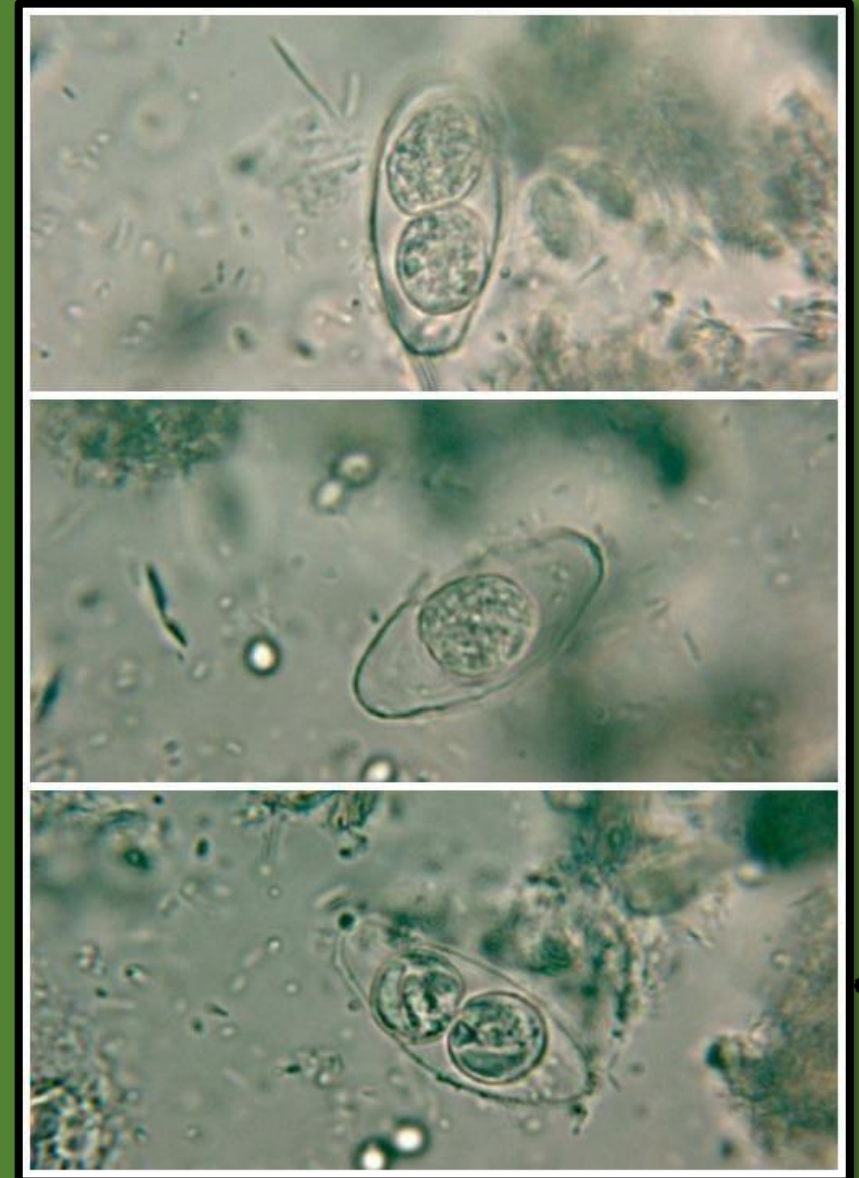
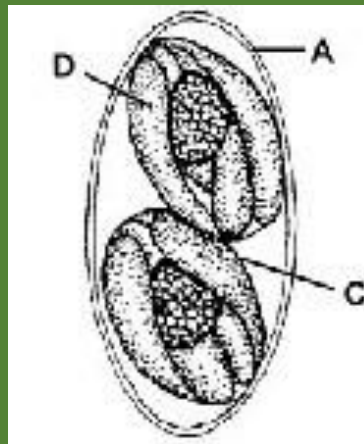
Isospora spp.

OOQUISTES



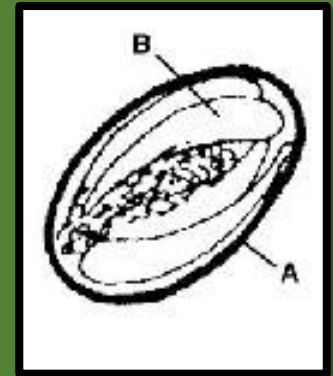
Ooquiste con 1 esporocisto
A Pared del ooquiste
B Esporociste no esporulado

Ooquistes con 2 esporoquistes
A Pared de oocistos
C Esporocistos esporulados
D Esporozoitos



Sarcocystis spp

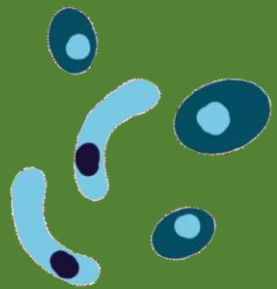
ESPOROQUISTE



A Esporoquiste
B Esporozito

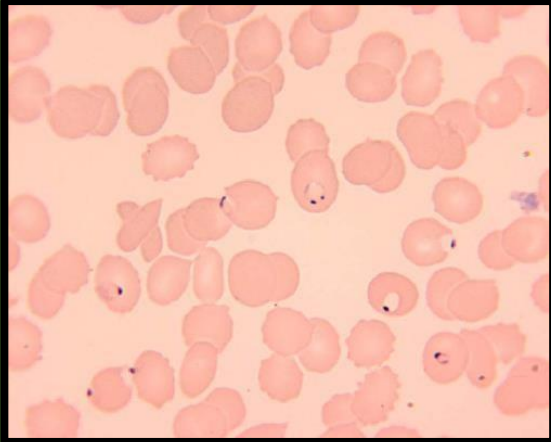
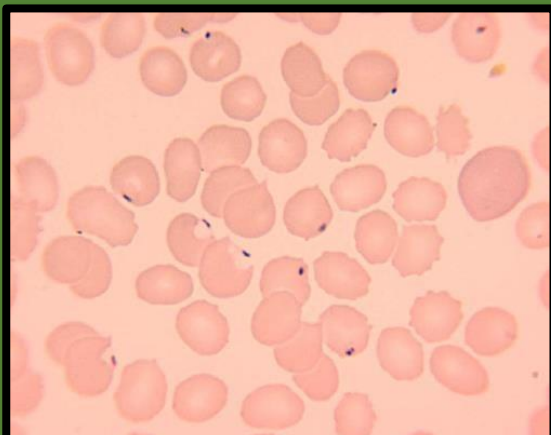
MALARIA





Plasmodium falciparum

ANILLOS



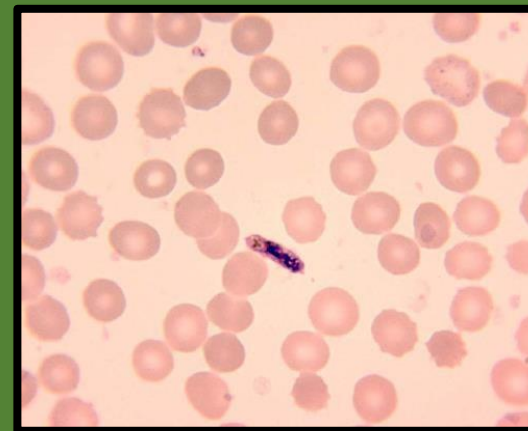
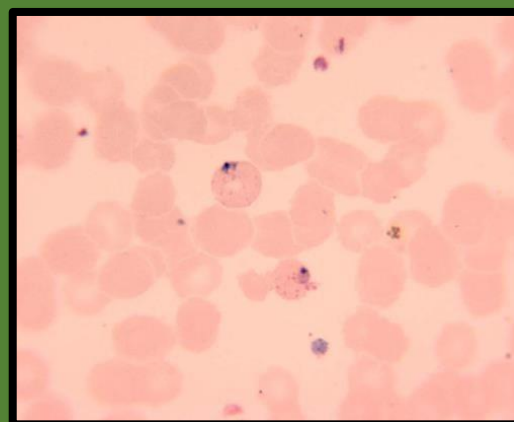
MICROGAMETOCITOS

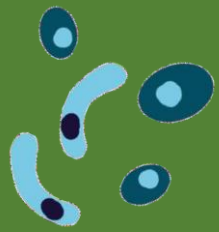


MACROGAMETOCITO



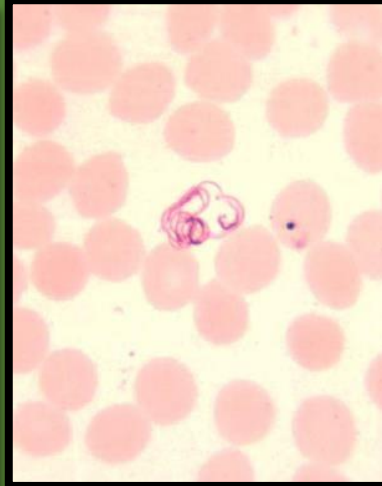
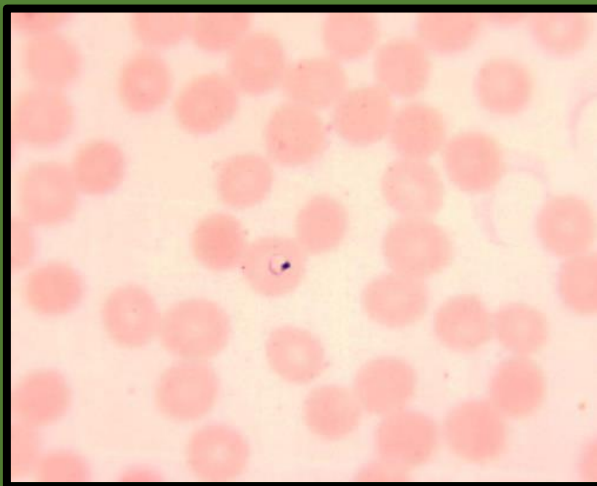
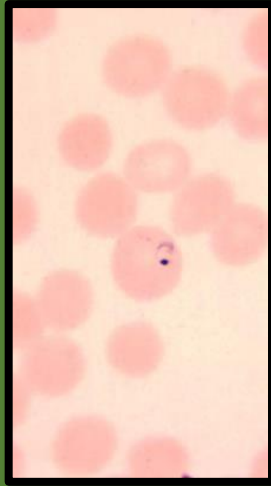
TROFOZOITO



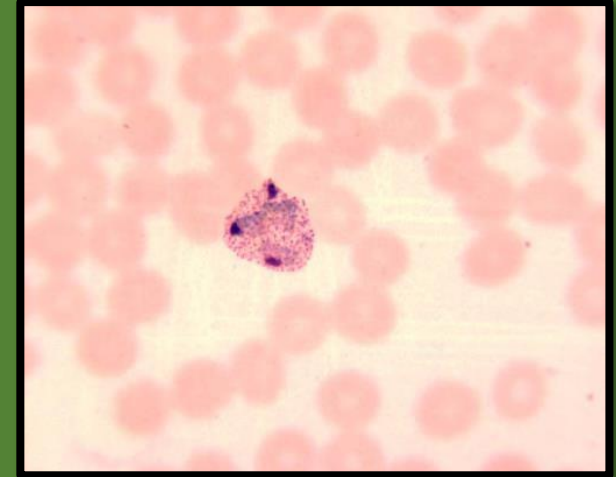


Plasmodium vivax

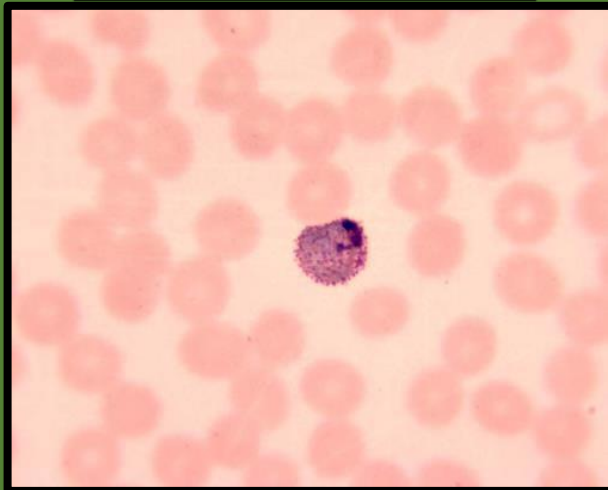
ANILLOS



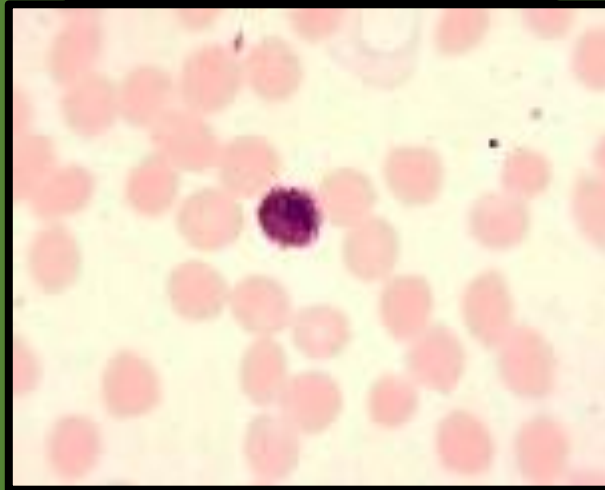
ESQUIZONTE



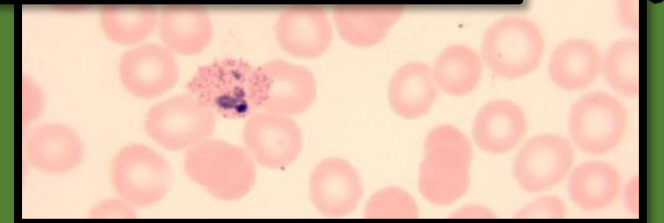
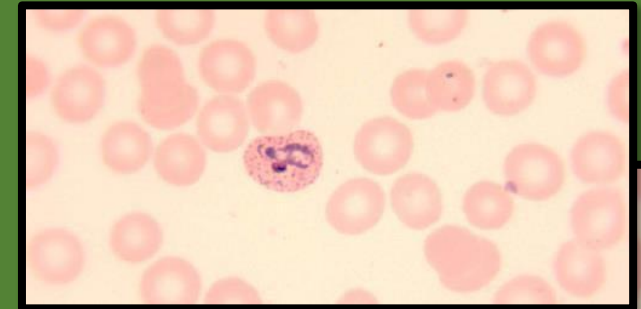
MACROGAMETOCITO

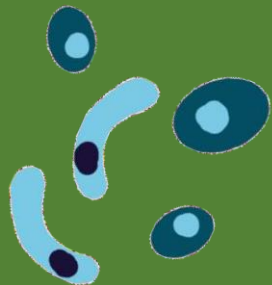


MICROGAMETOCITOS



TROFOZOITO



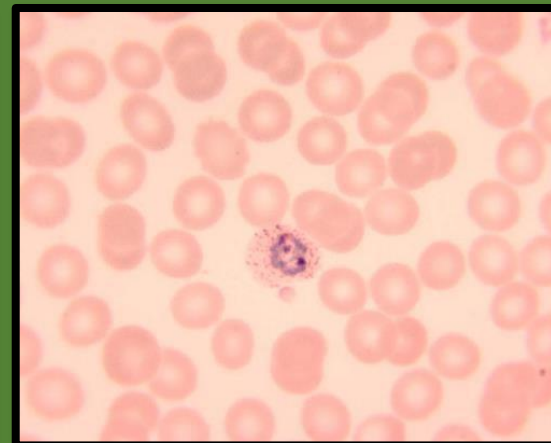
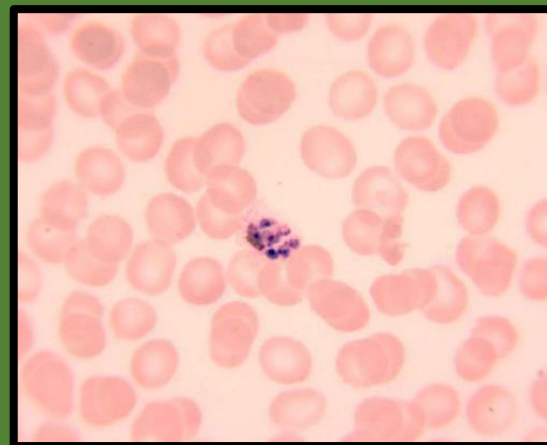


Plasmodium ovale

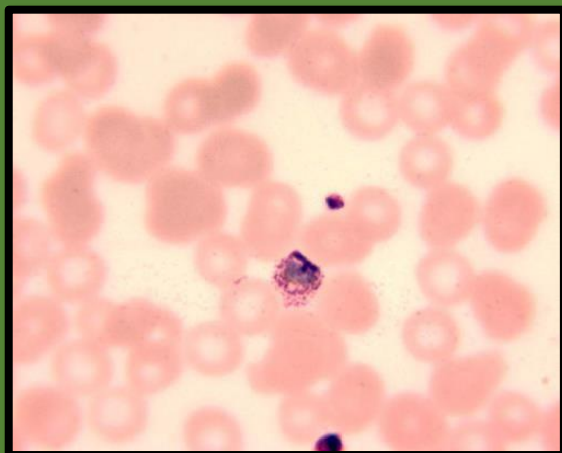
ANILLOS



ESQUIZONTE



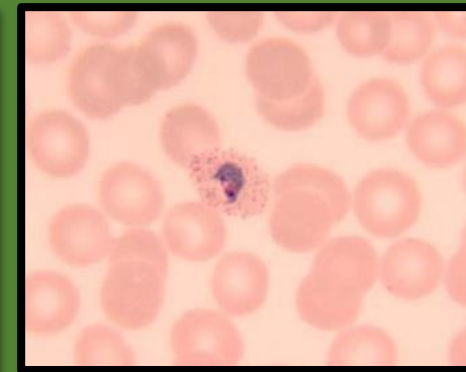
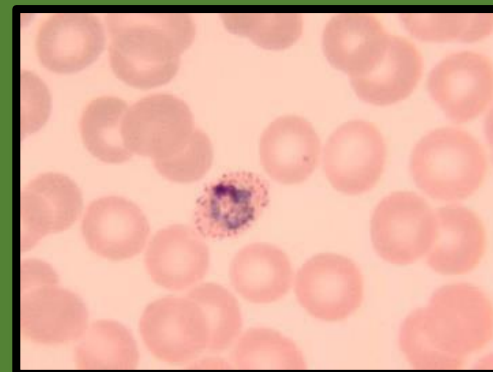
MACROGAMETOCITO

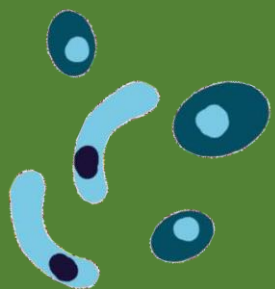


MICROGAMETOCITOS



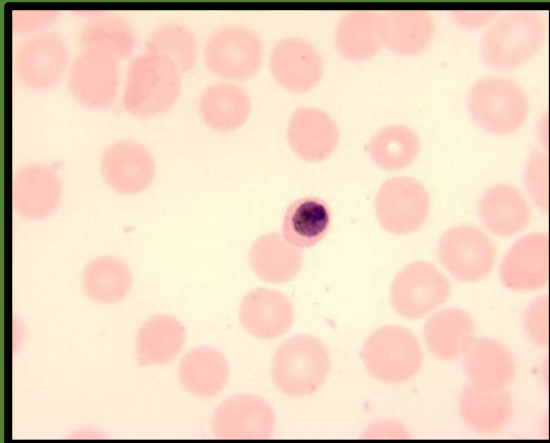
TROFOZOITO



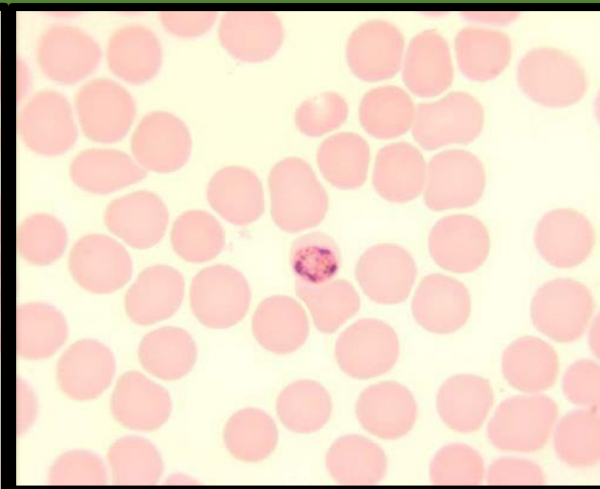
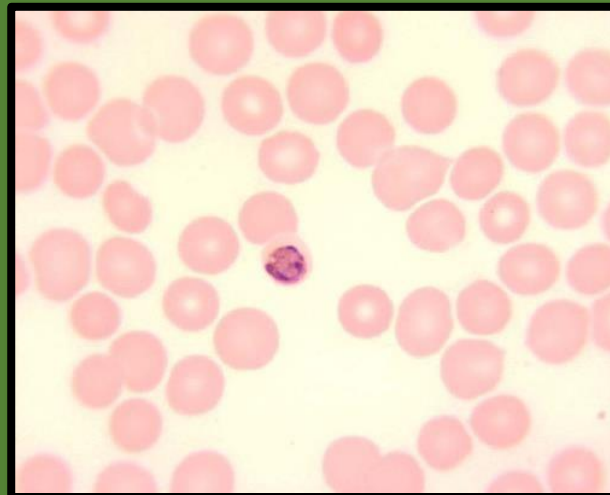


Plasmodium malariae

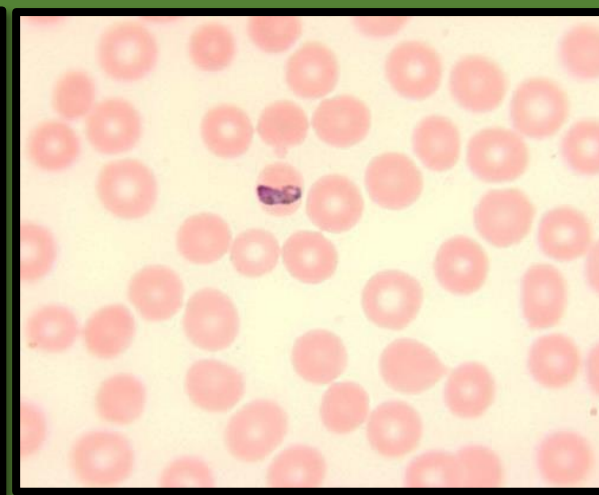
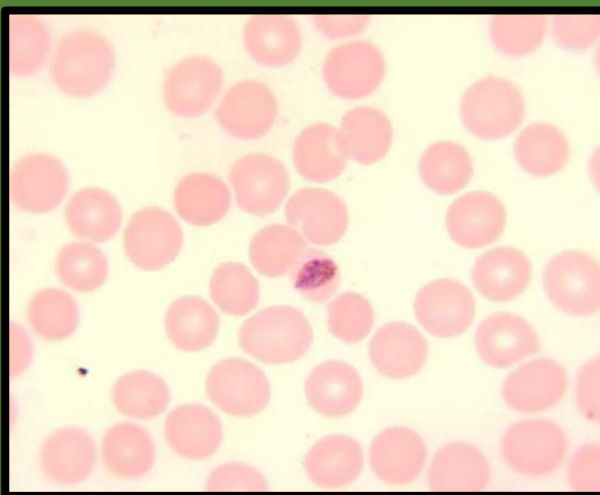
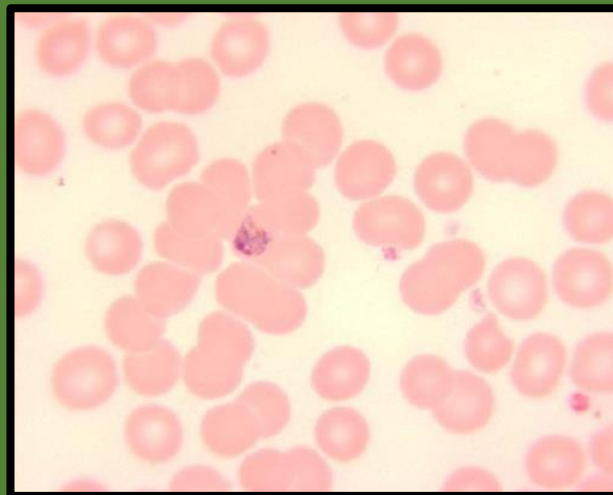
MACROGAMETOCITO



ESQUIZONTE



TROFOZOITO

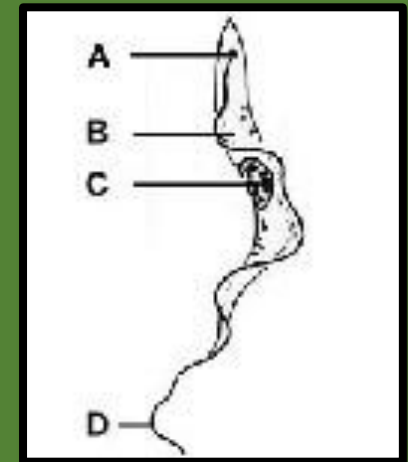
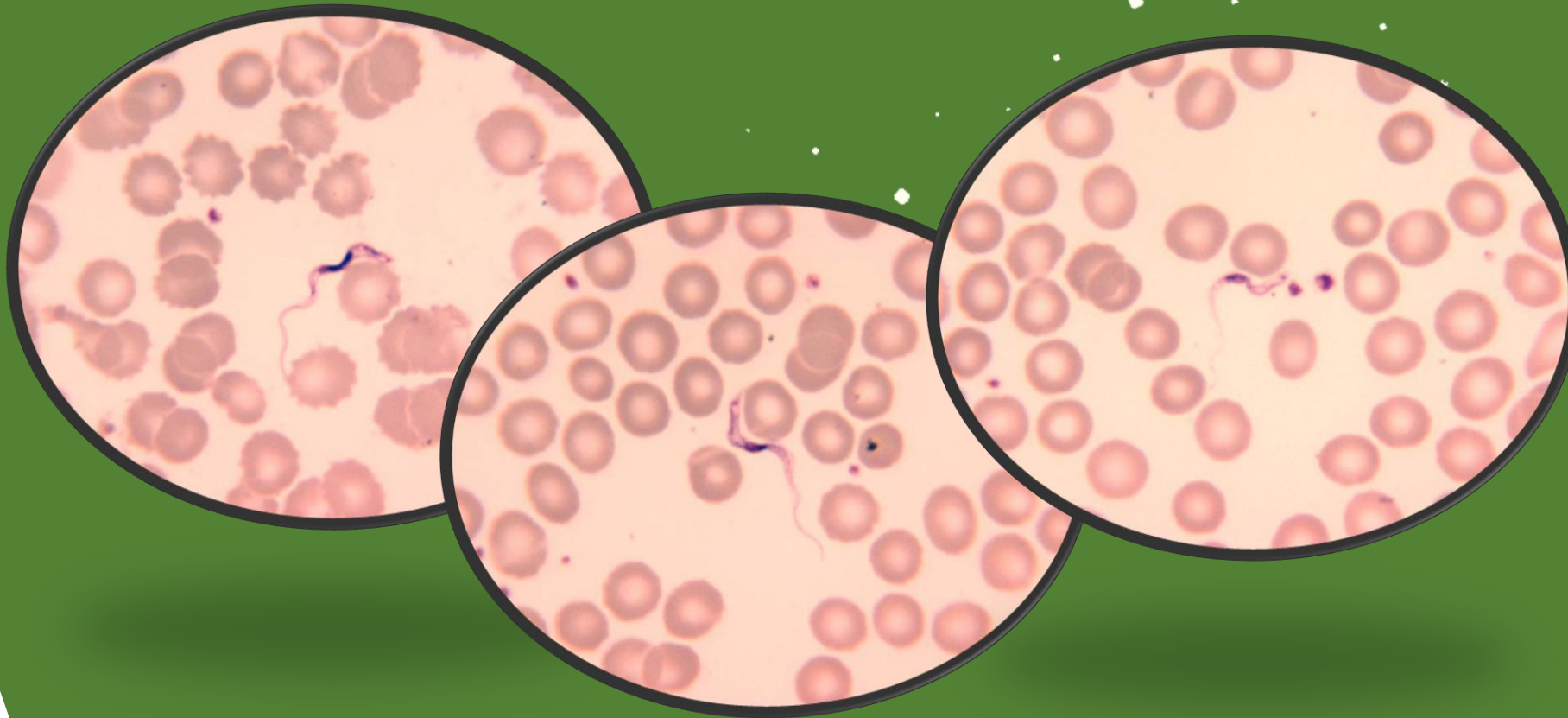


FLAGELADOS (SANGRE)



Trypanosoma brucei (rhodesiense/gambiense)

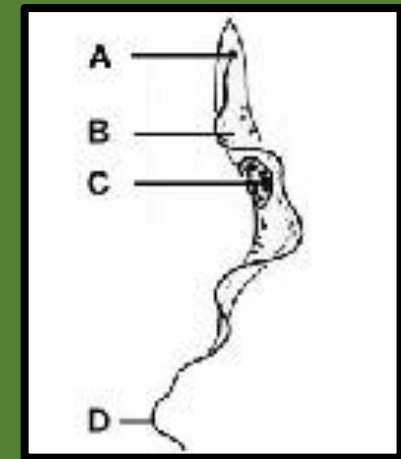
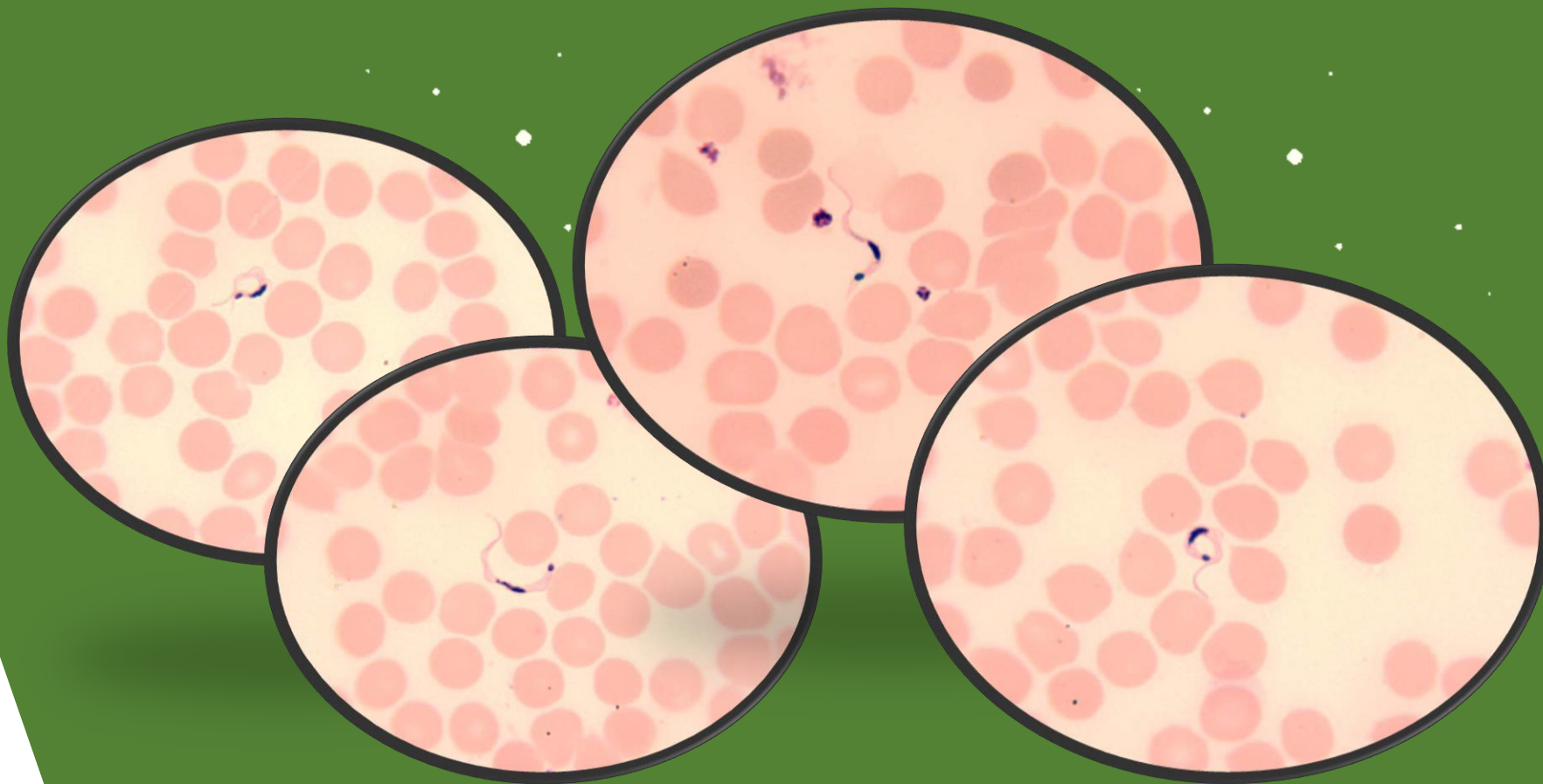
FORMA DE TRIPOMASTIGOTE



- A Cinetoplasto
- B Membrana ondulante
- C Núcleo
- D Flagelo libre

Trypanosoma cruzi

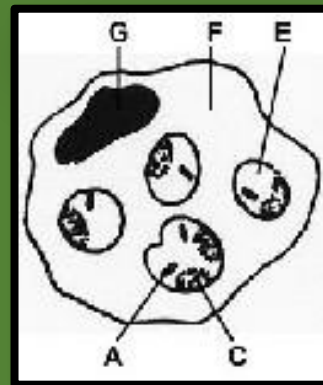
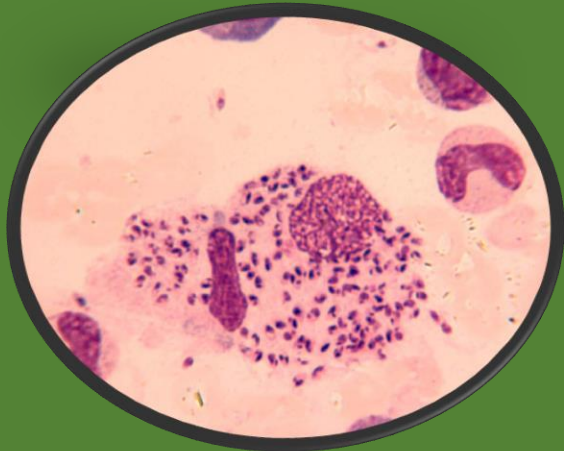
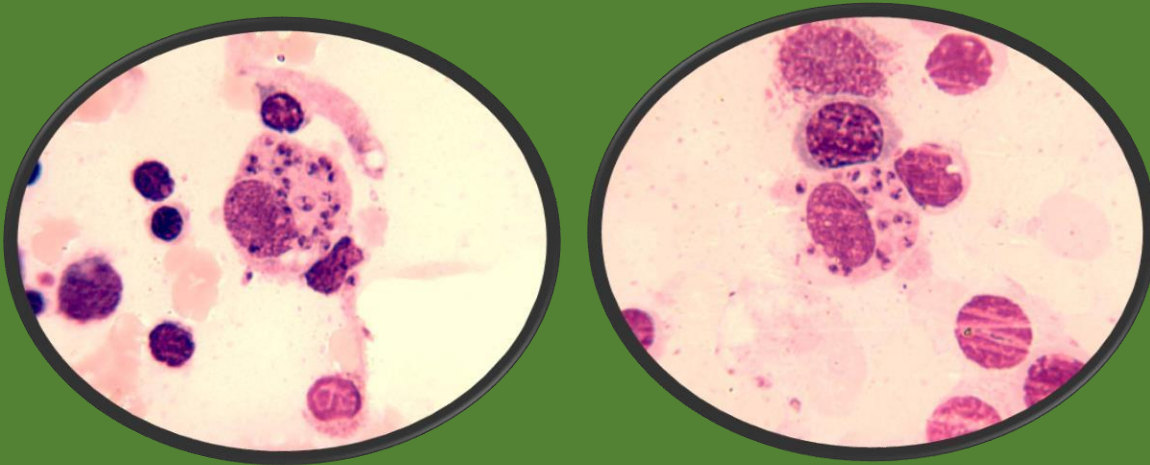
FORMA DE TRIPOMASTIGOTE



A cinetoplasto
B Membrana ondulada
C Núcleo
D Flagelo libre

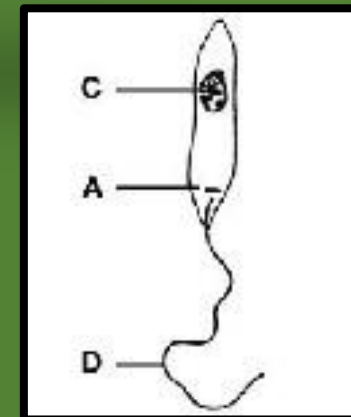
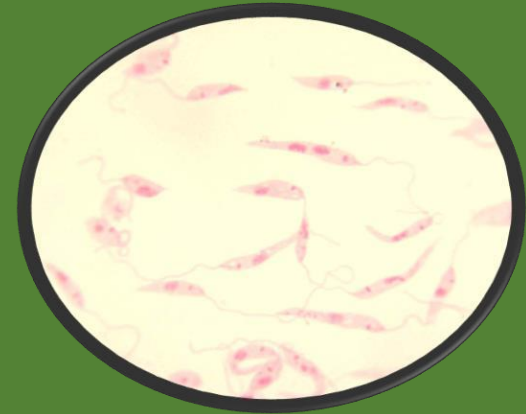
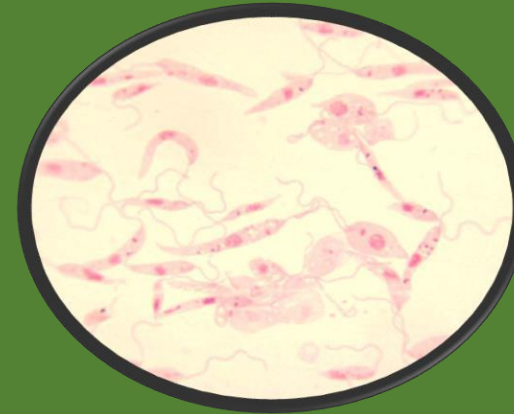
Leishmania donovani (Medula osea)

MACROFAGO CON AMASTIGOTES



A Cinetoplasto
C Núcleo
E Amastigoto forma
F Célula reticuloendotelial
(RE)
G Núcleo

FORMA PROMASTIGOTA



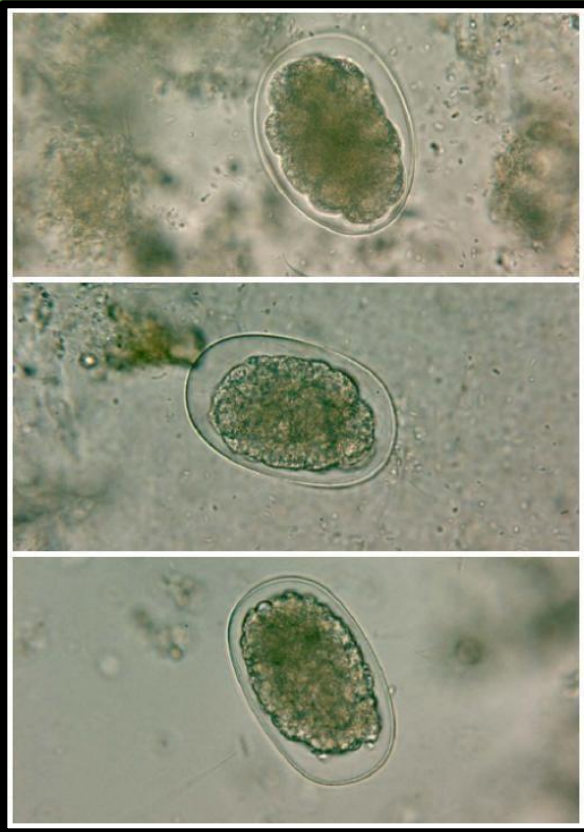
A Kinetoplasto
C Núcleo
D Flagelo libre

NEMATODOS INTESTINALES

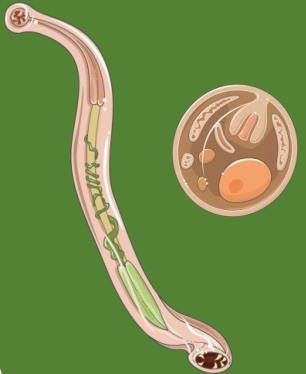
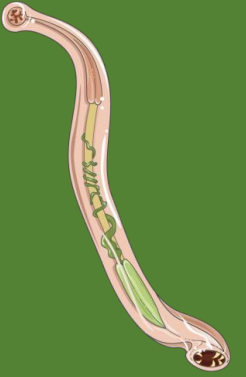
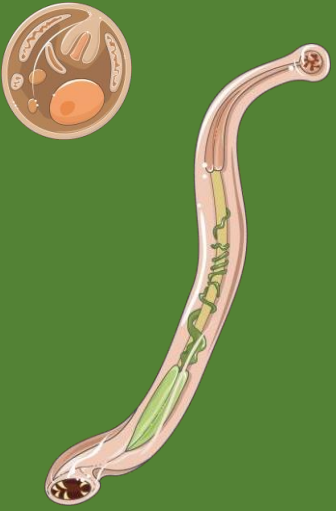


Ancylostoma duodenale

HUEVOS

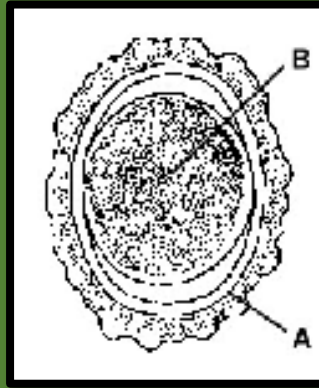
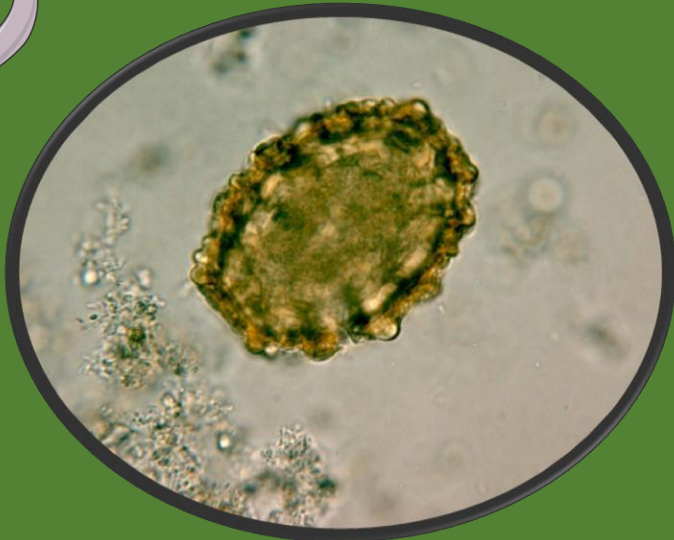


LARVAS RABDITIFORMES

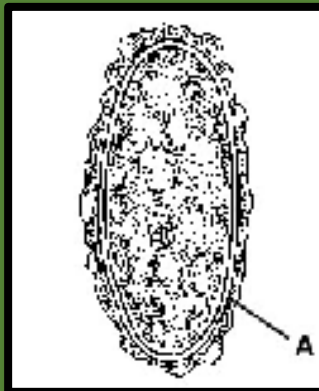
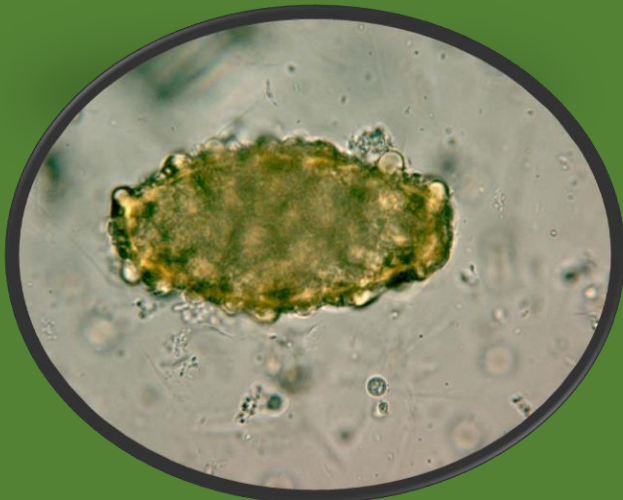


Ascaris lumbricoides

HUEVOS



Huevo fertilizado
A Cáscara
B Embrión



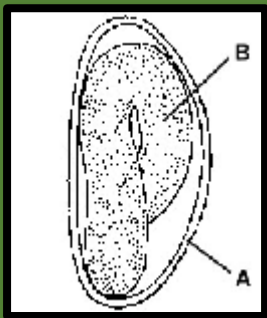
Huevo; sin fertilizar
A Cáscara

LARVA



Enterobius vermicularis

HUEVOS



A Cáscara
B Larva

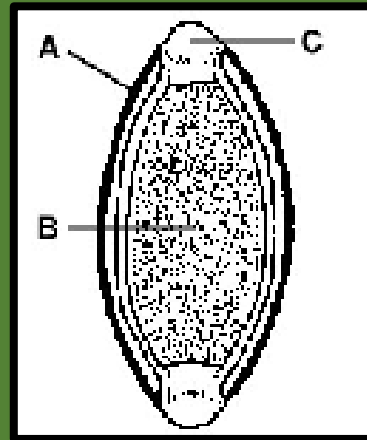
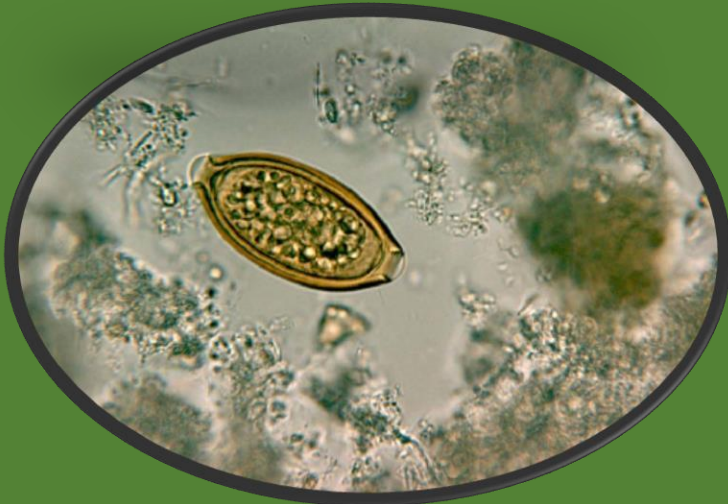
LARVA



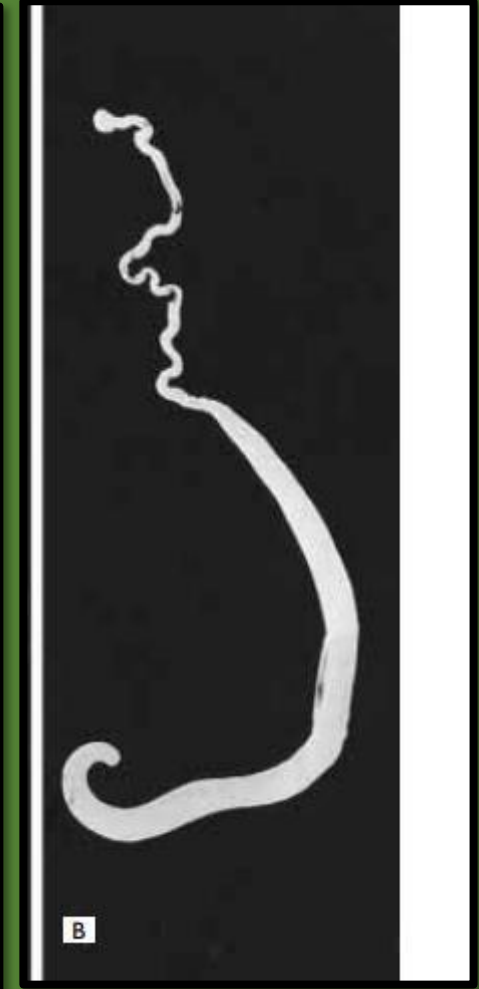
Trichuris trichiura

LARVA

HUEVOS



Cáscara
B Larva
C Enchufes polares



Strongyloides stercoralis

HUEVOS



LARVAS RABDITIFORMES



NEMATODOS FILIARES



Brugia malayi

MICROFILARIAS



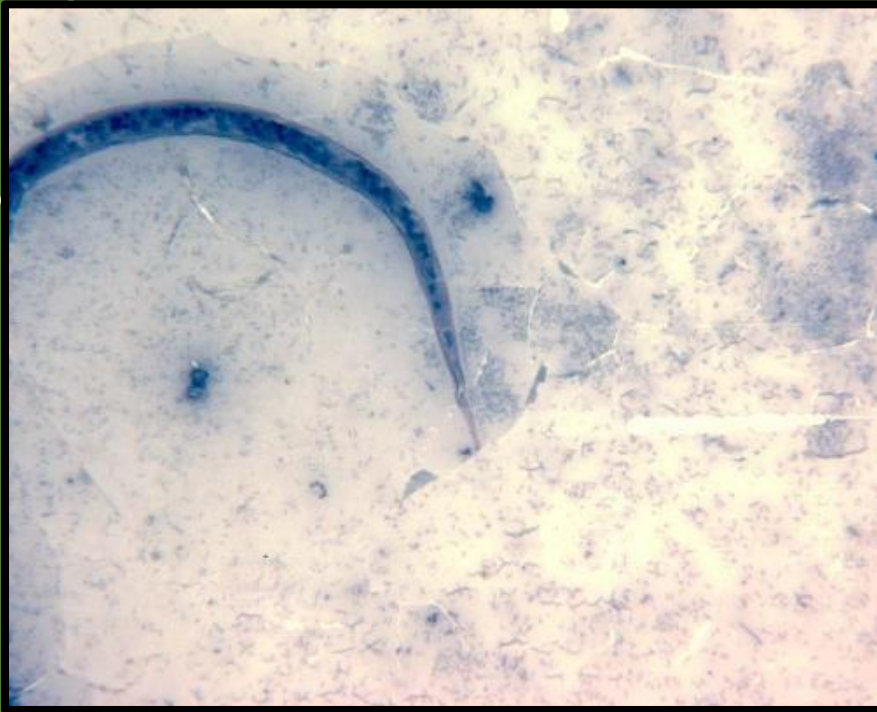
Microfilaria; final de la cola; con vaina y dos núcleos claramente separados



Microfilaria con vaina y dos núcleos terminales; se encuentra en el líquido o la sangre del hidrocele.

Wuchereria bancrofti

MICROFILARIAS



Microfilaria con vaina; final de la cola sin núcleos, principalmente periódica en el torrente sanguíneo o en el líquido del hidrocele

Loa loa

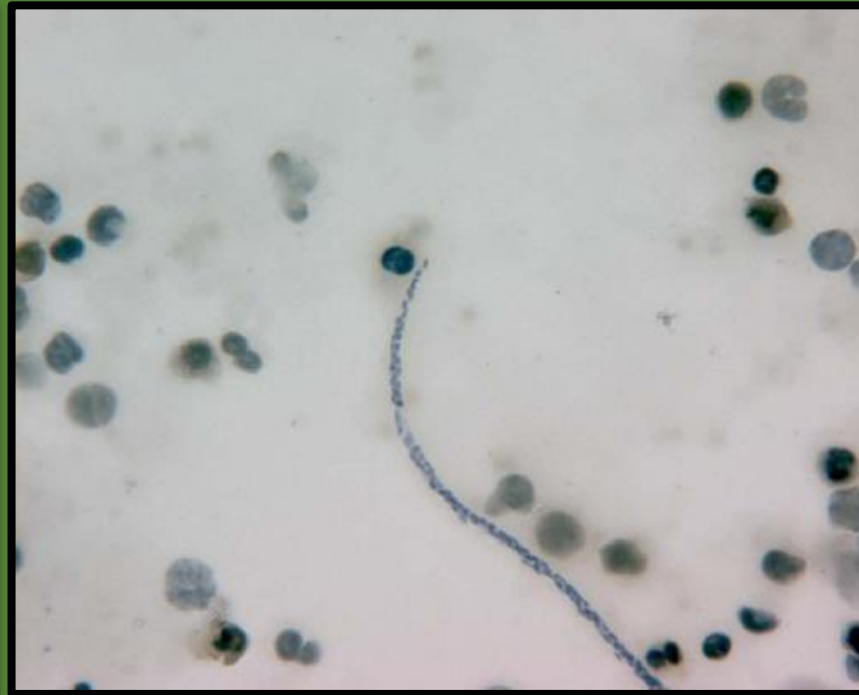
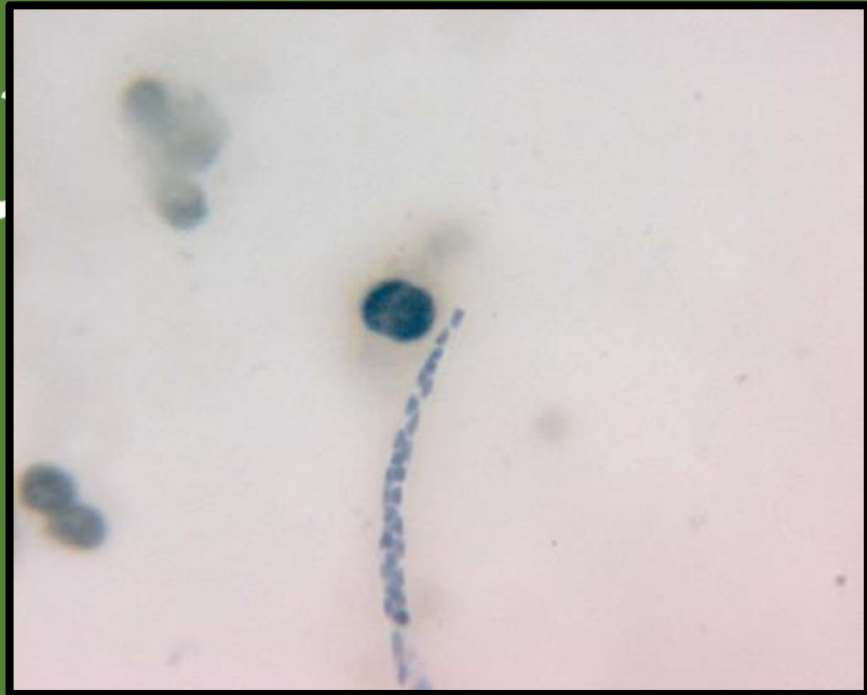
MICROFILARIAS



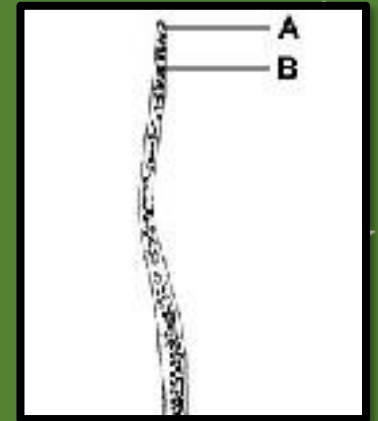
Loa loa: Final de la cola. Microfilaria con núcleos hasta la punta de la cola; periodicidad diurna.

Mansonella perstans

MICROFILARIAS



Pequeñas microfilarias sin vaina; núcleos hasta la punta de la cola; no patógeno



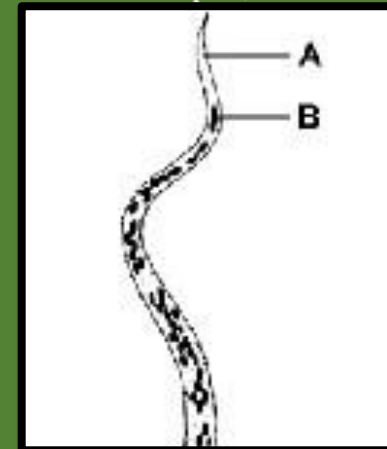
A Punta de la cola
B Núcleos

Onchocerca volvulus

MICROFILARIAS



Microfilaria sin vaina; los núcleos no se extienden hasta la punta de la cola



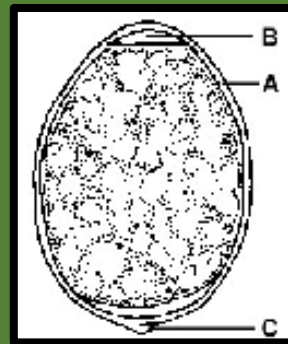
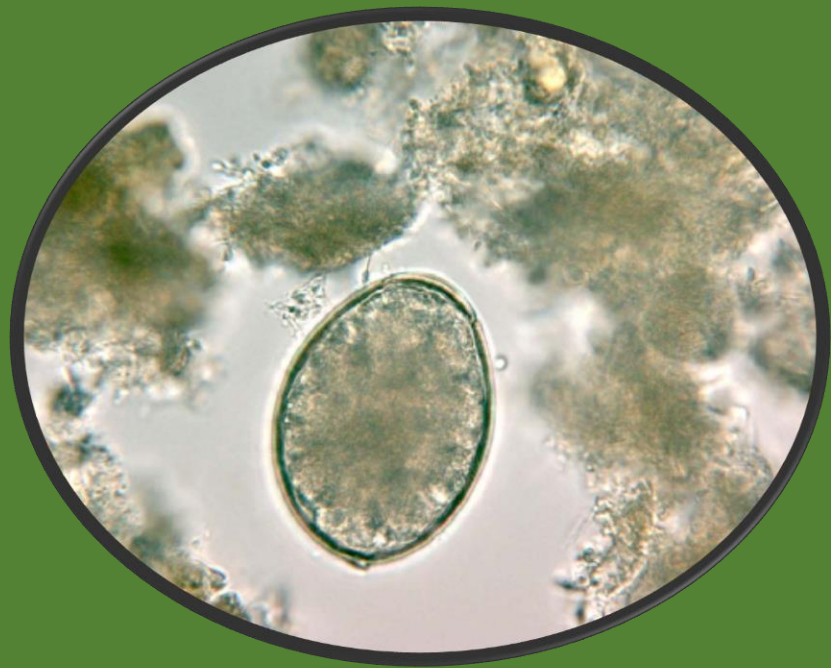
A Punta de la cola sin núcleos
B Último núcleo

CESTODOS INTESTINALES



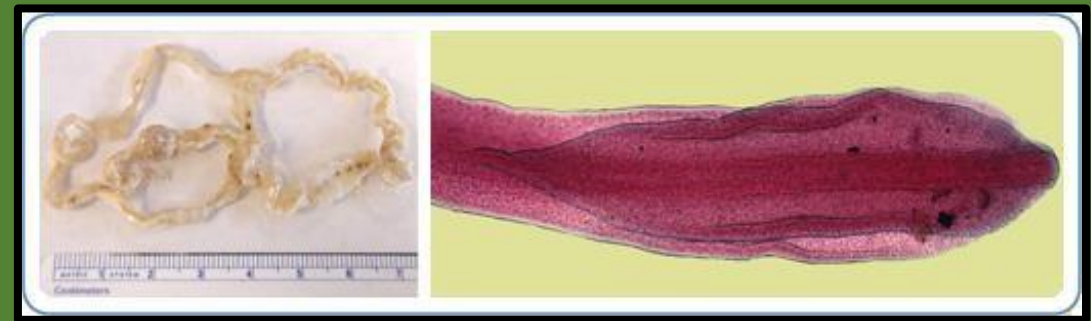
Diphyllobothrium latum

HUEVOS



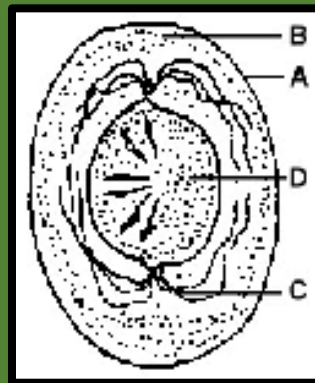
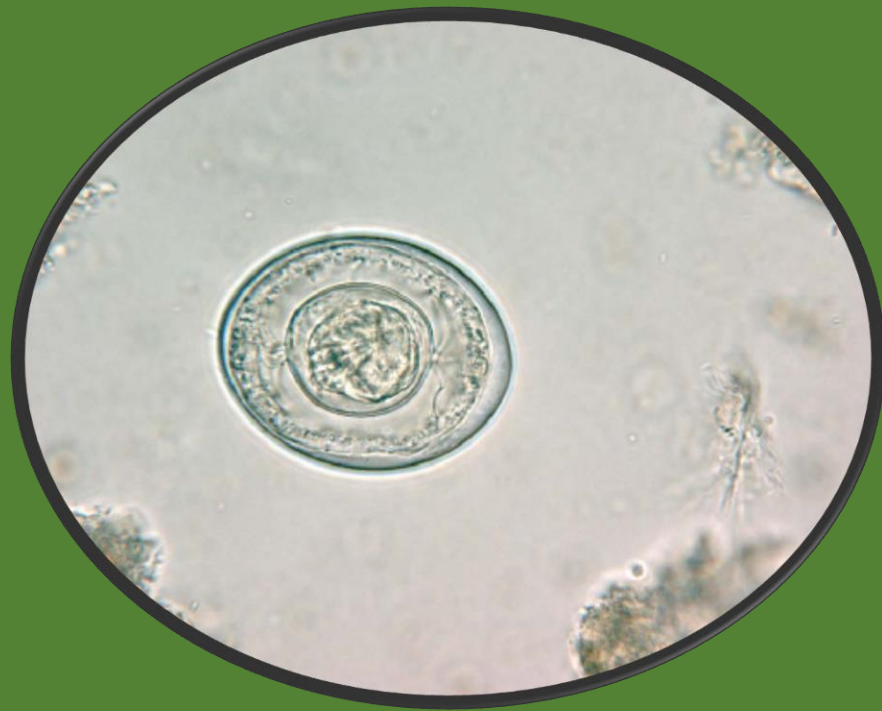
A Cáscara
B opérculo
C Mando

GUSANO



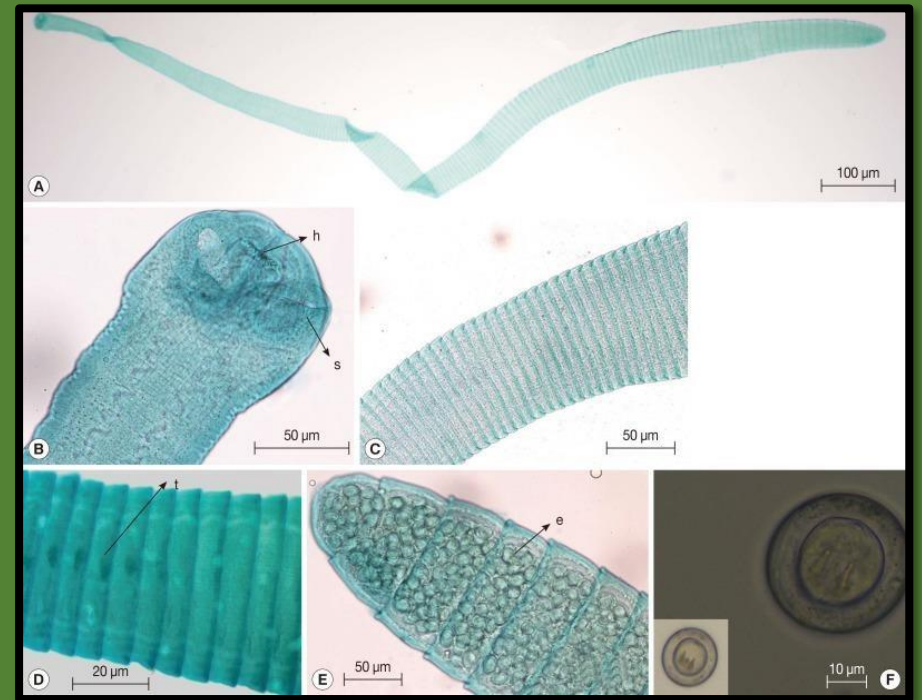
Hymenolepis nana

HUEVOS



A Cáscara
B Membrana
C Filamentos
D Oncosfera

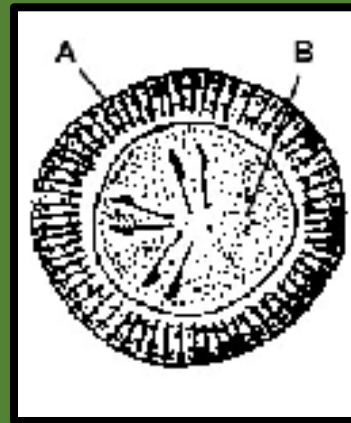
GUSANO



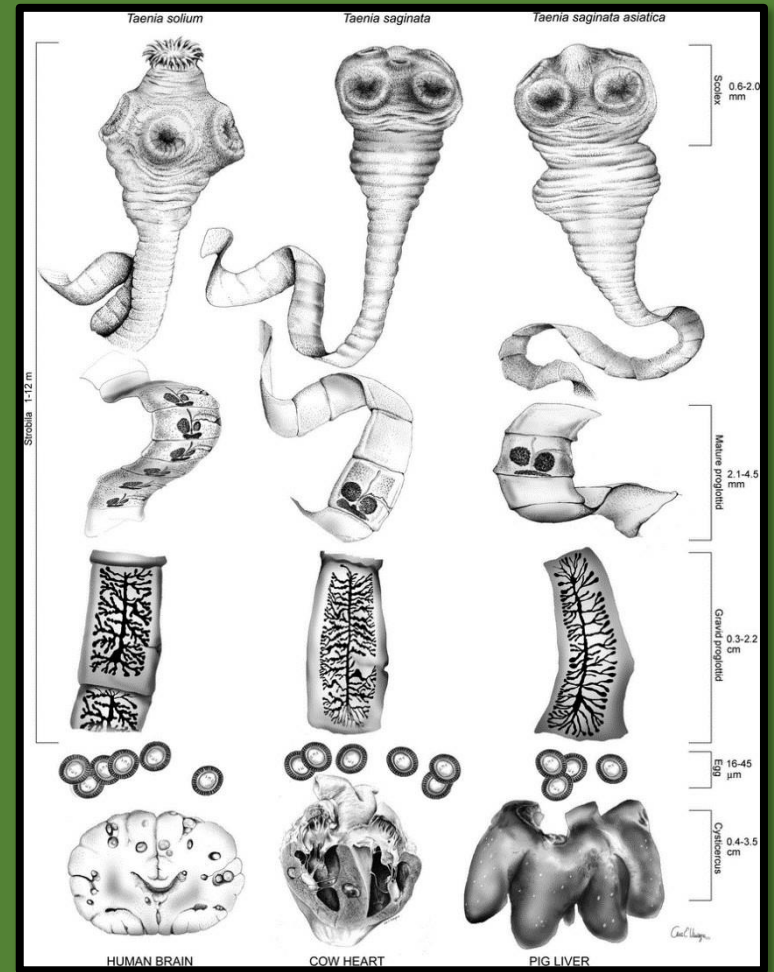
Taenia spp

HUEVOS

GUSANO



A Caparazón grueso
B Oncosfera



CESTODOS DE TEJIDO



Echinococcus granulosus

FORMA ADULTA



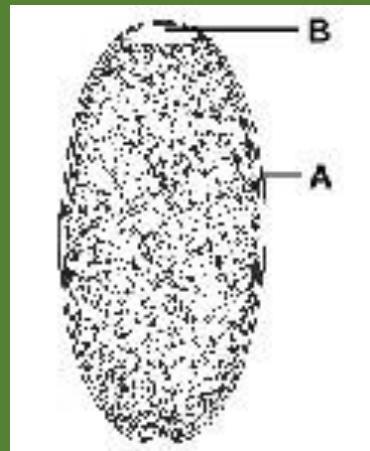
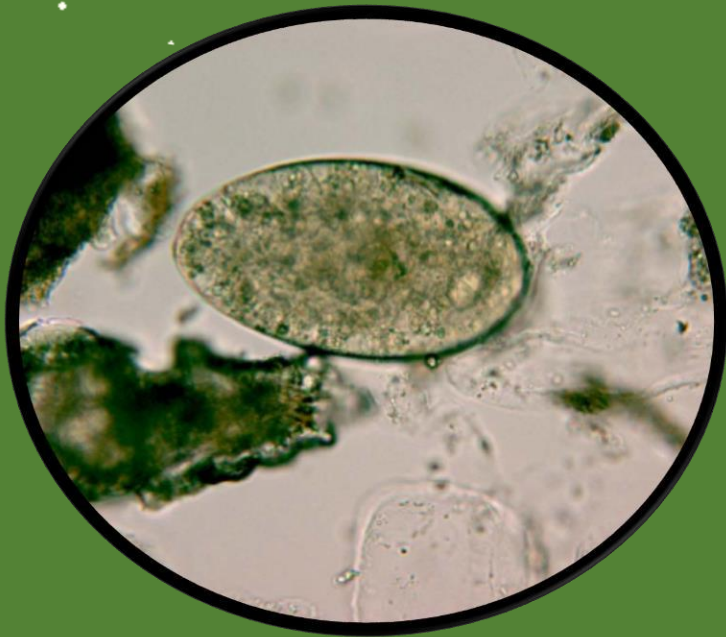
TREMATODOS INTESTINALES



Fasciolopsis buski

FORMA ADULTA

HUEVOS



A Cáscara
B opérculo

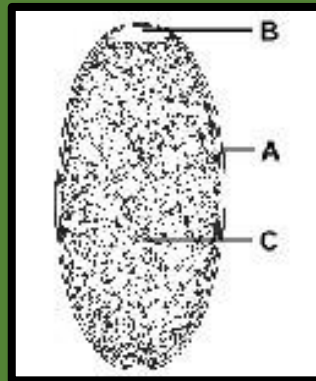


TREMATODOS DE HIGADO/PULMON



Fasciola hepatica

HUEVOS



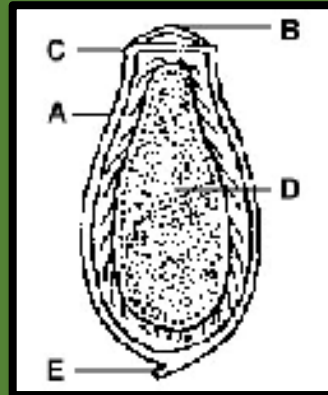
A Cáscara
B opérculo
C Células

FORMA ADULTA



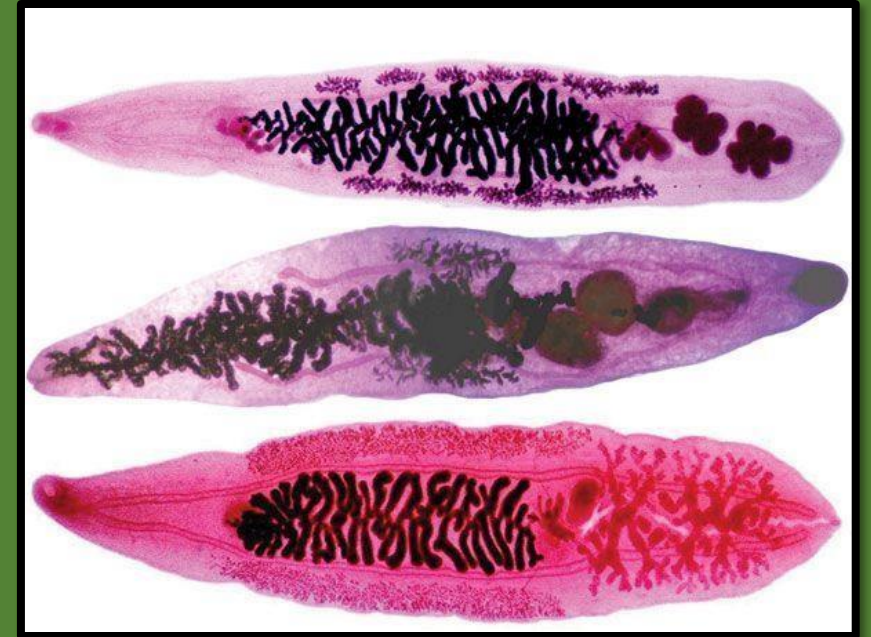
Opisthorchis viverrini

HUEVOS



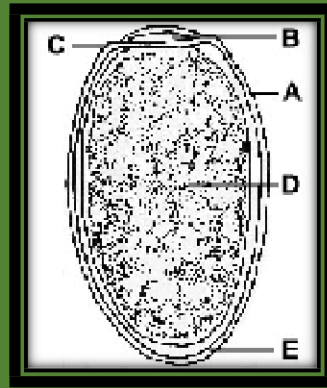
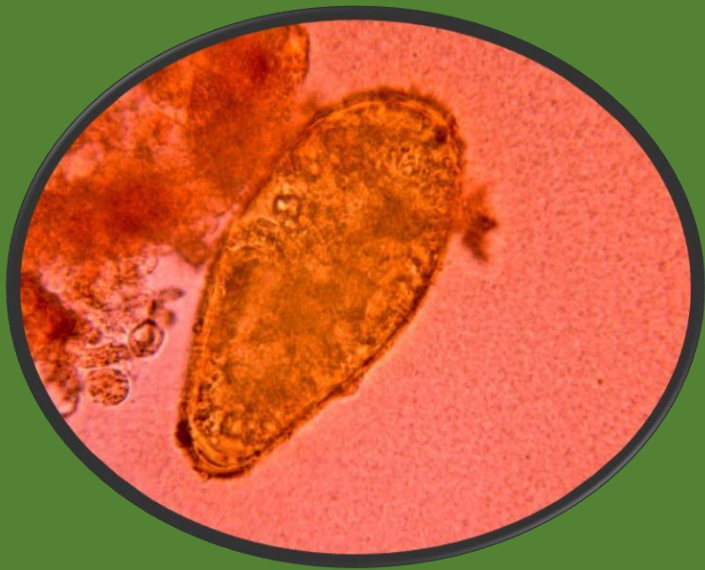
A Cáscara
B opérculo
C 'hombro'
D Miracidio
E Mando

FORMA ADULTA



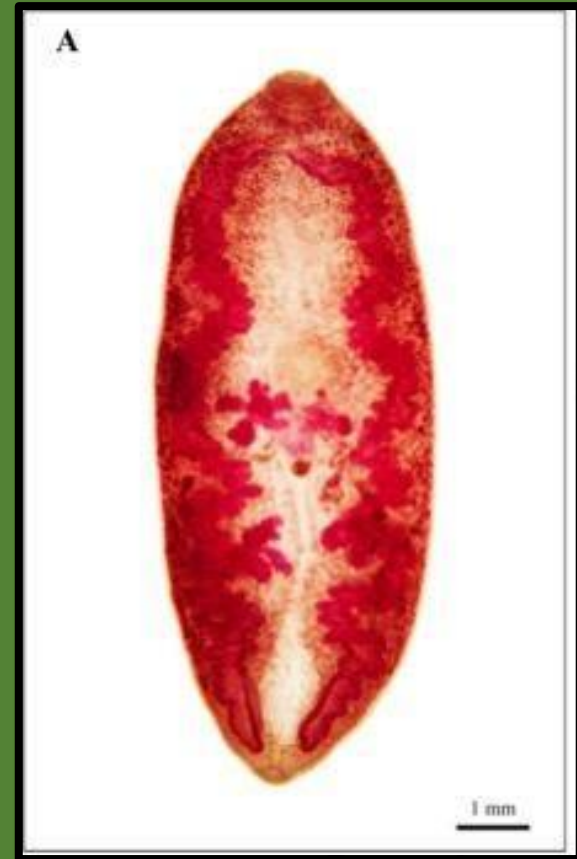
Paragonimus westermani

HUEVOS



- A Cáscara
- B opérculo
- C 'hombro'
- D Células
- E Cáscara engrosada

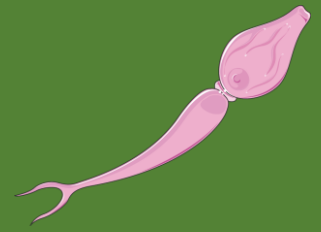
FORMA ADULTA



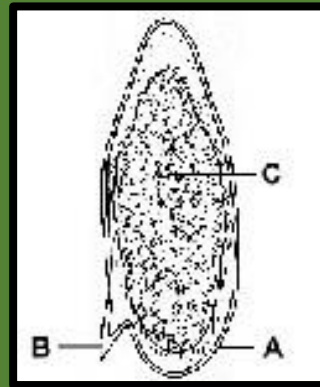
TREMATODS (SANGRE)



Schistosoma mansoni

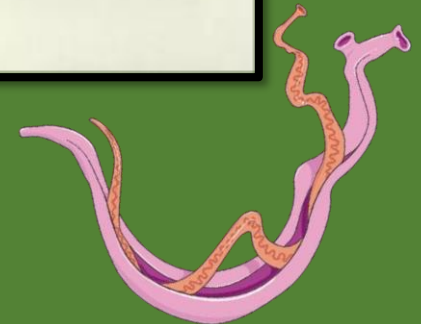


HUEVOS



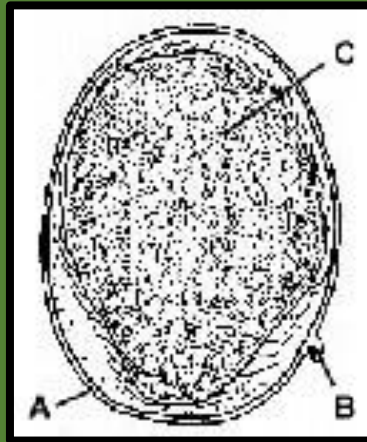
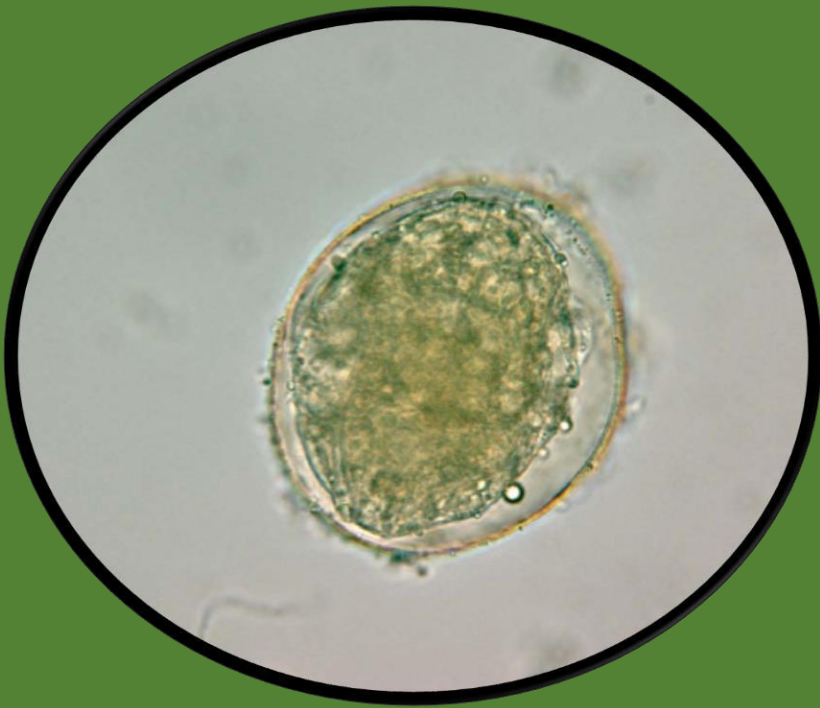
A Cáscara
B Espina
C Miracidio

FORMA ADULTA



Schistosoma japonicum

HUEVOS



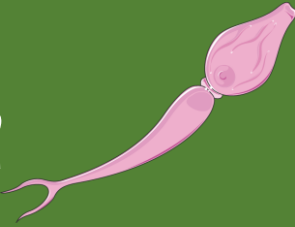
A Cáscara
B Espina
C Miracidio

FORMA ADULTA

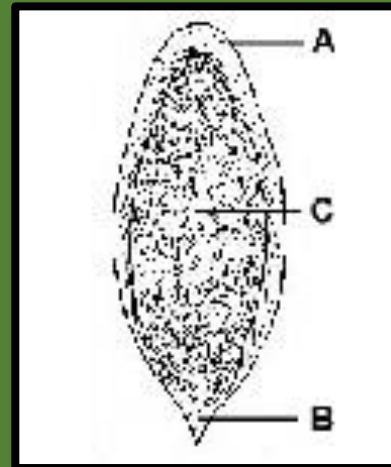




Schistosoma haematobium



HUEVOS



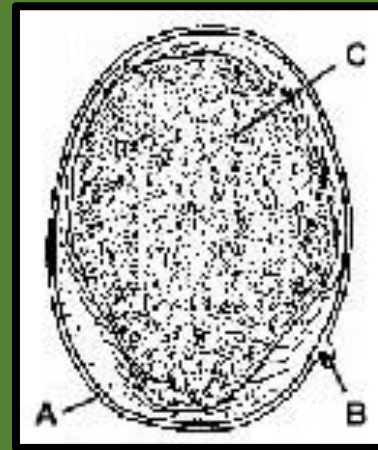
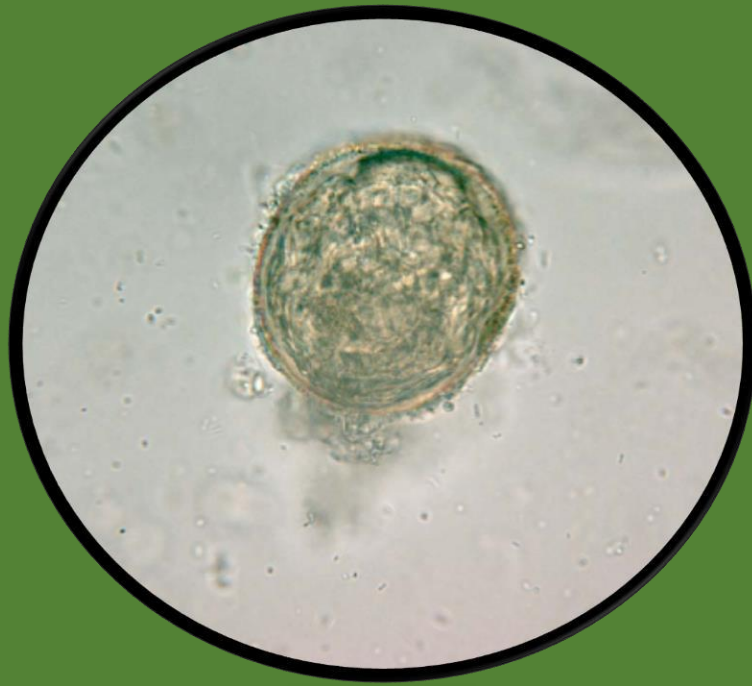
A Cáscara
B Espina
C Miracidio

FORMA ADULTA



Schistosoma mekongi

HUEVOS



A Cáscara
B Mando
C Miracidio

FORMA ADULTA



REFERENCIAS

- 1 Niklauss Weiss, Joachim Pelikan .Introduction to Diagnostic Medical Parasitology - Home. Laboratorio virtual. Tomado de: <http://www.parasite-diagnosis.ch/virtualmicroscope>.
- 2Centro para control y prevención de enfermedades CDC. DPDx: identificación de laboratorio de parásitos de interés para la salud pública. Enterobiasis. HHS.Gov – Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos. Tomado de: <https://www.cdc.gov/dpdx/enterobiasis/index.html>
- 3Atlas de parasitología online. Columbus University. Panama. Tomado de: <https://medcublog.wordpress.com/acercade/>
- 4Bong Jin Kim. Infección grave por Hymenolepis nana posiblemente a través de alimentos orgánicos: informe de un caso.La Revista Coreana de Parasitología 52 (1): 85-7
- 5 Ana Flisser. Retrato de tenias humanas.Revista de parasitología 90 (4): 914-6 .2004.
- 6] Centro para control y prevención de enfermedades CDC. DPDx: identificación de laboratorio de parásitos de interés para la salud pública. Parásitos - Infección por *difilobotrium*. Tomado de: <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/diphyllobothrium/index.html>