

Medically important parasitic agents

Protozoa

A) Intestinal Amebae:

- 1) *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Entamoeba dispar*
- 2) *Entamoeba hartmani*
- 3) *Entamoeba coli*
- 4) *Endolimax nana*
- 5) *Idamoeba butchlii*
- 6) *Blastocystis hominis*

B) Tissue Amebae (free living):

- 1) *Naegleria Fowleri*
- 2) *Acanthamoeba*

C) *Balamuthia mandrillaris*

D) Ciliates:

Balantidium coli

E) Pathogenic intestinal urogenital flagellates:

- 1) *Giardia lamblia*
- 2) *Dientamoeba fragilis*
- 3) *Trichomonas vaginalis*
Trichomonas hominis

F) Nonpathogenic intestinal flagellates:

- 1) *Trichomonas hominis*
- 2) *Chilomastix mesnili*

G) Blood and tissue flagellates:

Hemoflagellates in the genera *Leishmania* and *Trypanosoma*.

Apicomplexa:

A) *Plasmodium*

(*P. vivax*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, *P. falciparum*)

B) *Babesia microti*

C) *Toxoplasma gondii*

D) Opportunistic intestinal Apicomplexa

1) *Cryptosporidium parvum*

2) *Isospora belli*

3) *Cyclospora cayetanensis*

Microsporidia

- Microsporidia are obligate intracellular parasites common to invertebrates and other animals

Helminths

A) Flukes (trematodes)

1) Intestinal flukes

2) Liver flukes

3) Lung flukes

4) Blood flukes

B) Tapeworms (cestodes)

C) Round worms (nematodes)