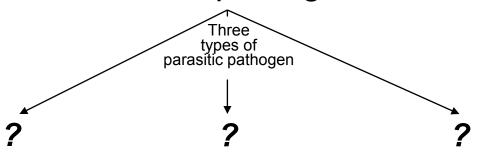
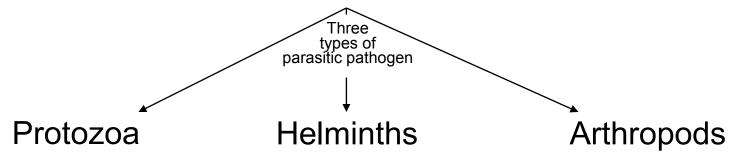


# Parasitic pathogens



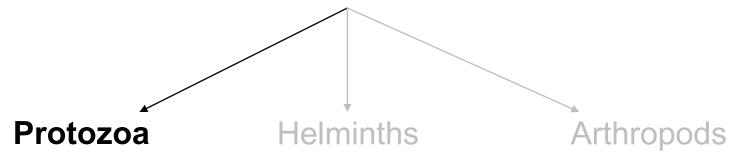


# Parasitic pathogens





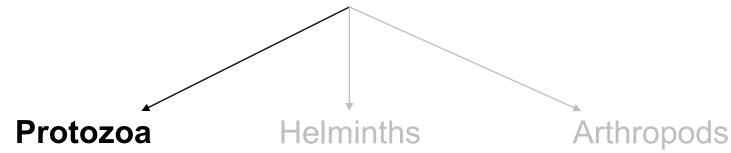
# Parasitic pathogens



Broadly speaking, what are protozoa?



# Parasitic pathogens

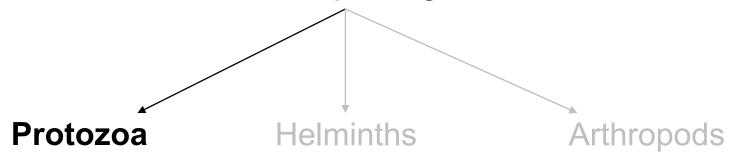


Broadly speaking, what are protozoa?

They are unicellular eukaryotes capable of some form of motility. Protozoa feed on organic material, and many are parasites.



# Parasitic pathogens

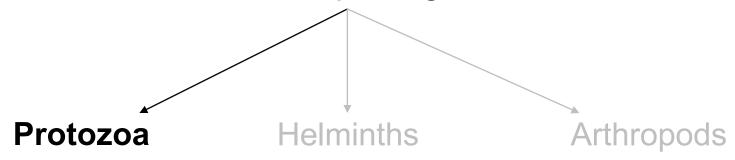


Broadly speaking, what are protozoa?

They are unicellular eukaryotes capable of some form of motility. Protozoa feed on organic material, and many are parasites. The term *protozoa* is considered outdated by modern biologists, but it persists in the ophthalmic literature.



### Parasitic pathogens

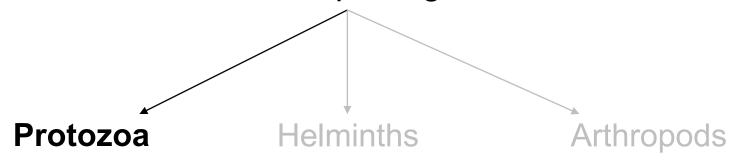


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# Parasitic pathogens



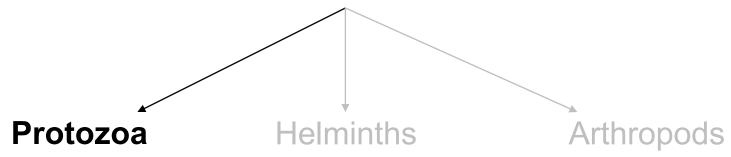
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# Parasitic pathogens



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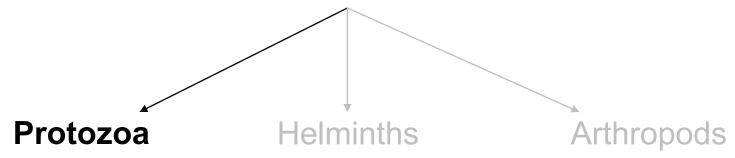
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### Parasitic pathogens



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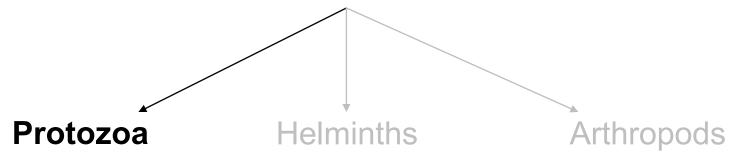
Eukaryotic cells have a

three words

whereas prokaryotic cells do not



### Parasitic pathogens



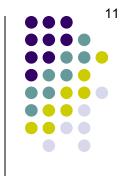
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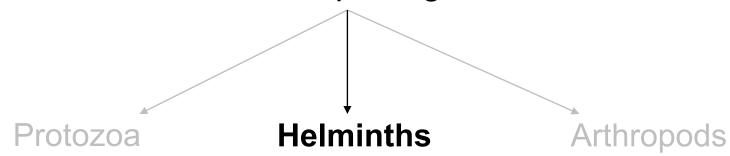
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Eukaryotic cells have a membrane-bound nucleus, whereas prokaryotic cells do not



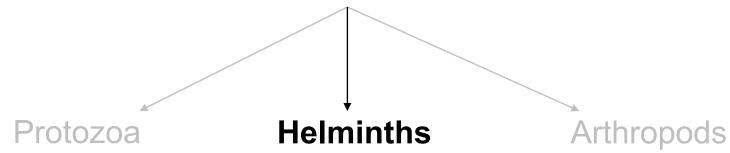
# Parasitic pathogens



Likewise, what are helminths?



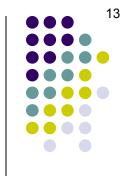
# Parasitic pathogens



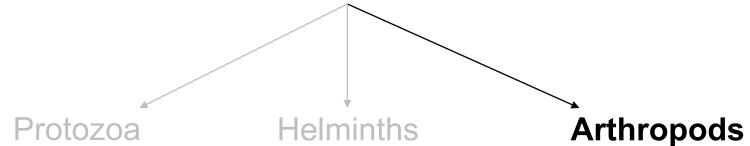
Likewise, what are helminths?

Helminths are parasitic worms (or worm-like organisms).

By definition, they live inside the body of their host.



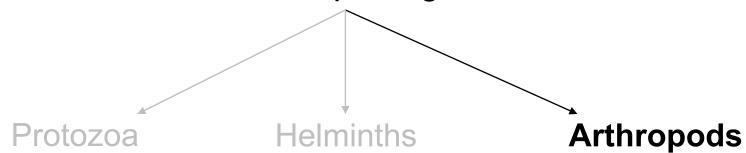
# Parasitic pathogens



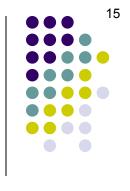
Finally—what are arthropods?



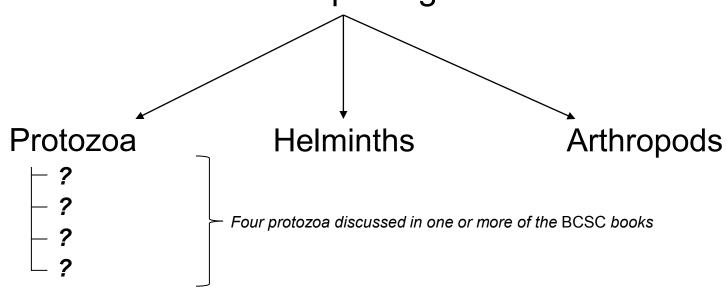
# Parasitic pathogens

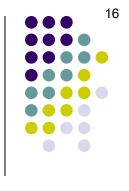


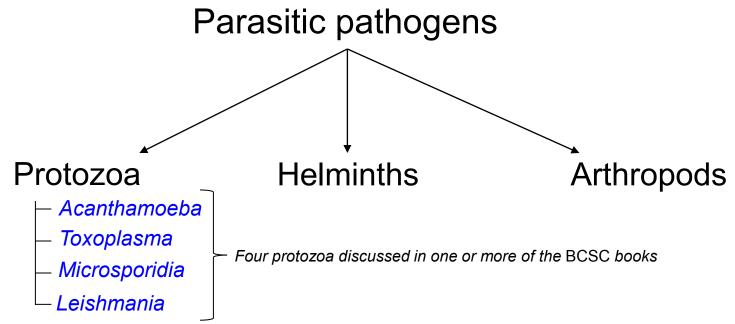
Finally—what are arthropods? Arthropods are bugs—literally. They have a body, and may have an exoskeleton and/or appendages.



# Parasitic pathogens

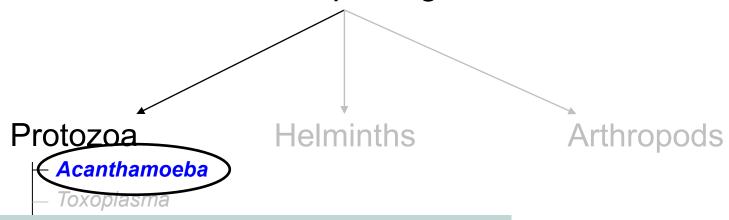








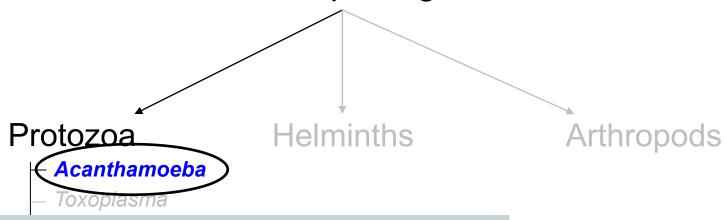
# Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamoeba is notorious for causing what sort of ocular infection?



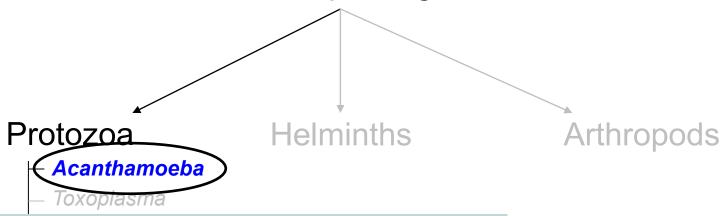
### Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamoeba *is notorious for causing what sort of ocular infection?*A devastating, sight-threatening keratitis



# Parasitic pathogens



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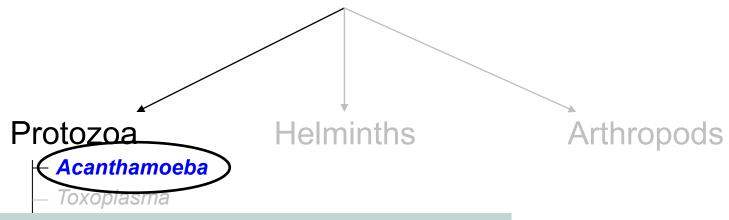
Acanthamoeba exist in two forms (ie, life-cycle stages). What are they?

--7

--?



# Parasitic pathogens



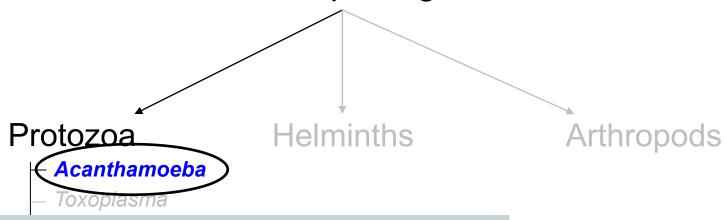
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--The motile



### Parasitic pathogens



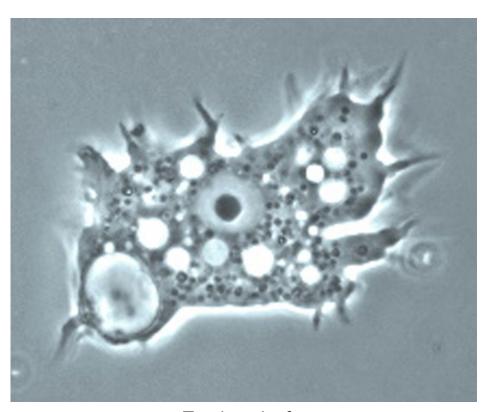
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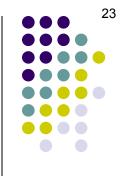
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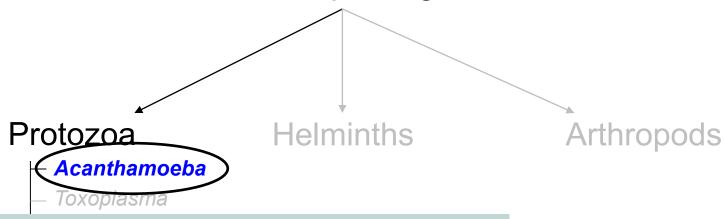


Trophozoite form

#### Acanthamoeba



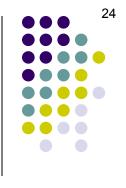
# Parasitic pathogens



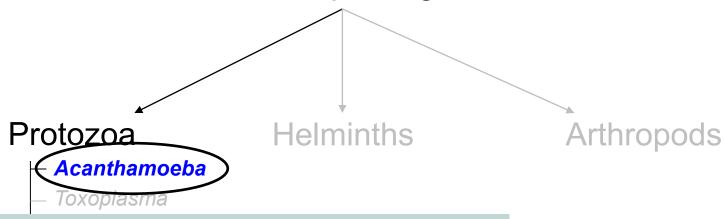
Acanthamoeba *is notorious for causing what sort of ocular infection?* A devastating, sight-threatening keratitis

Acanthamoeba exist in two forms (ie, life-cycle stages). What are they?

- -- The motile trophozoite
- --The hard-to-kill



# Parasitic pathogens

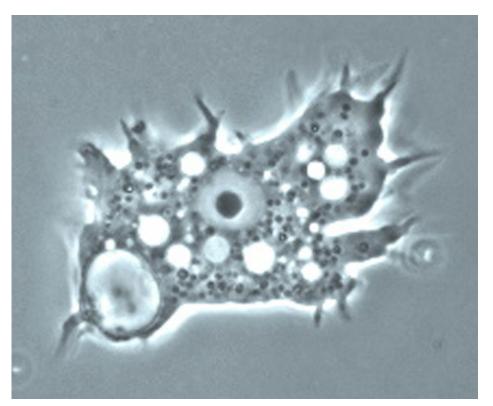


Acanthamoeba *is notorious for causing what sort of ocular infection?* A devastating, sight-threatening keratitis

Acanthamoeba exist in two forms (ie, life-cycle stages). What are they?

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- --The hard-to-kill **cyst**







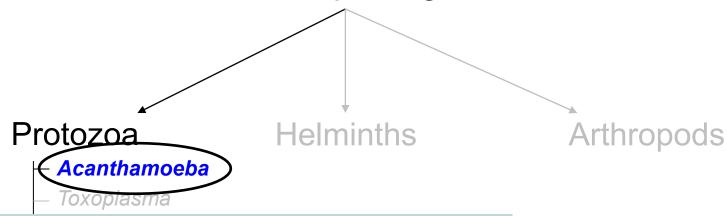
Trophozoite form

Cyst form

#### Acanthamoeba



# Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamoeba *is notorious for causing what sort of ocular infection?*A devastating, sight-threatening keratitis

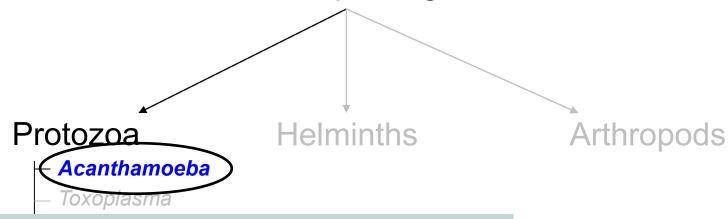
Acanthamoeba exist in two Which form is infectious?

Next Q me-cycle stages). What are they?

- --The motile **trophozoite** (is infectious?)
- --The hard-to-kill **cyst** (is infectious?)



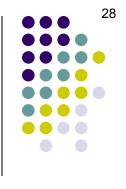
### Parasitic pathogens



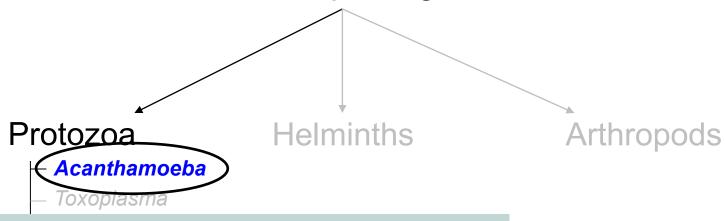
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# Parasitic pathogens



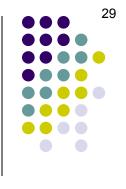
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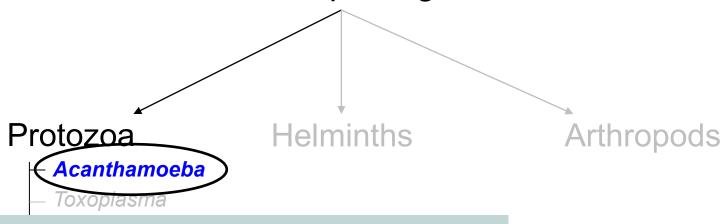
What medium is used when culturing for Acanthamoeba?

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# Parasitic pathogens



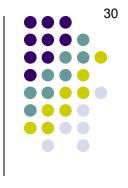
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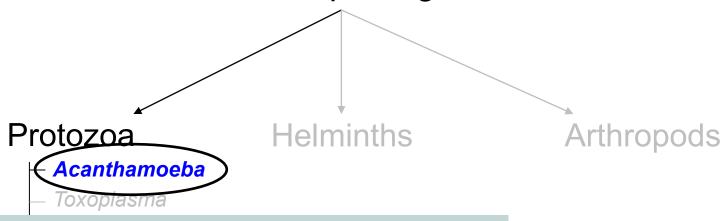
What medium is used when culturing for Acanthamoeba? Non-nutrient agar with E. coli overlay

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# Parasitic pathogens



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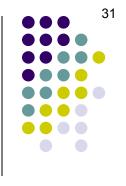
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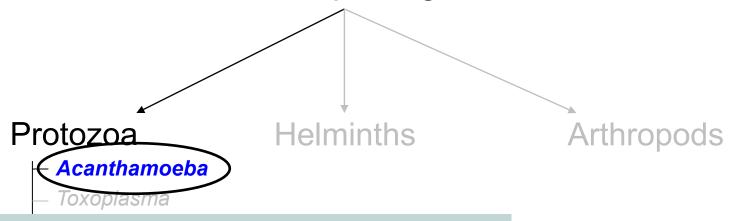
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What medium is used when culturing for Acanthamoeba? Non-nutrient agar with E. coli overlay

What constitutes a positive 'culture'?



# Parasitic pathogens



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What medium is used when culturing for Acanthamoeba? Non-nutrient agar with E. coli overlay

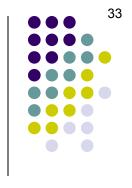
What constitutes a positive 'culture'?

When placed on such a culture plate, the trophozoite form of the amoeba will graze, in the process leaving observable trails in the agar

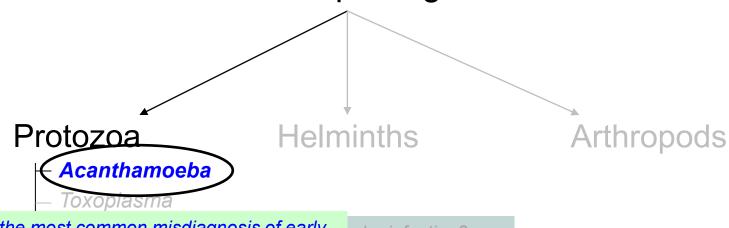




Acanthamoeba: Feeding tracks on non-nutrient agar E coli plate



# Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early Acanthamoeba *keratitis?* 

cular infection?

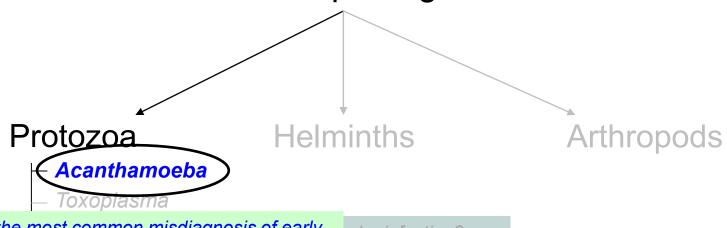
then culturing for Acanthamoeba?

E. coli overlay

ive 'culture'?
culture plate, the motile trophozoite
respond by grazing its way around the



# Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early Acanthamoeba *keratitis?*HSV keratitis

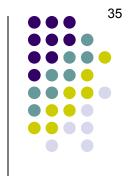
Ac

cular infection?

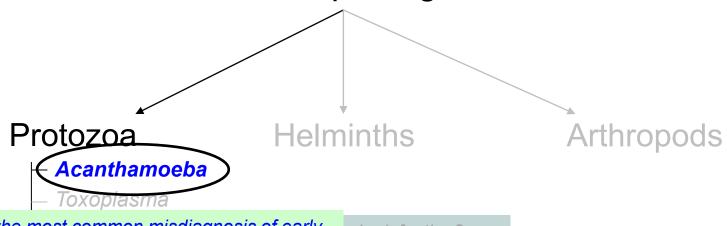
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# Parasitic pathogens



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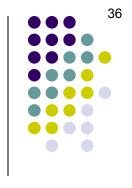
Why HSV?

cular infection?

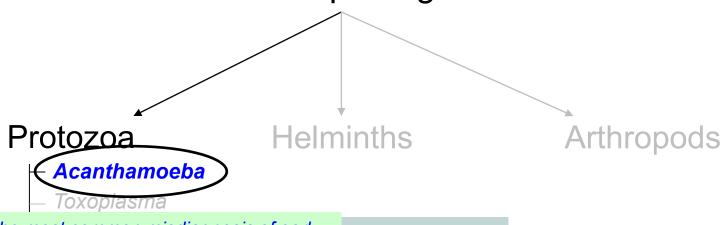
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E. coli overlay

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### Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early

Acanthamoeba keratitis?

**HSV** keratitis

Why HSV?

Because early *Acanthamoeba* keratitis is often

in appearance at the slit lamp

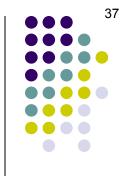
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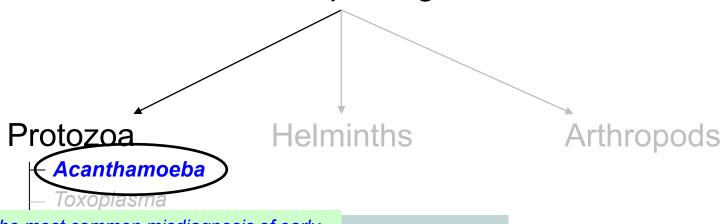
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## Parasitic pathogens



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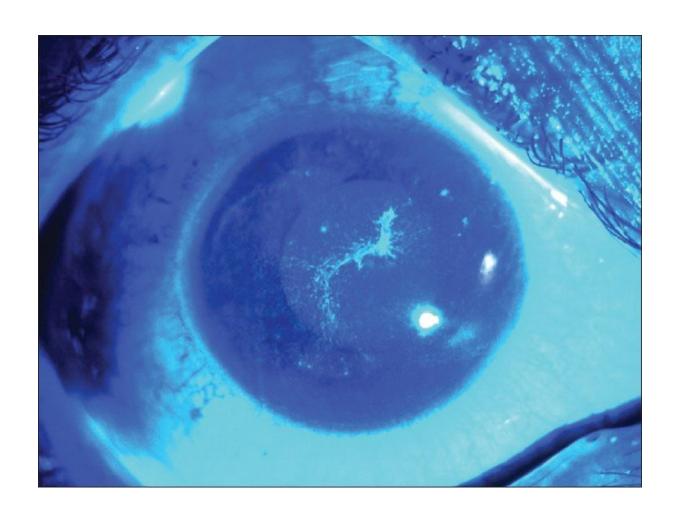
E. coli overlay

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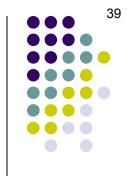
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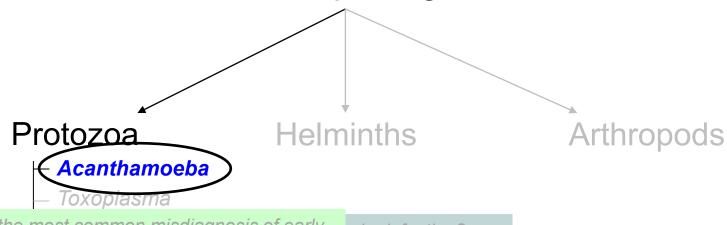




Acanthamoeba: (Pseudo)dendrites



### Parasitic pathogens



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E. coli overlay

'ive 'culture'?

culture plate, the motile trophozoite respond by grazing its way around the

Dendritic in appearance??!! I thought Acanthamoeba was known for having

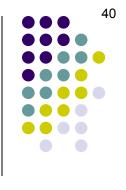
What's the dealio?

ne agar

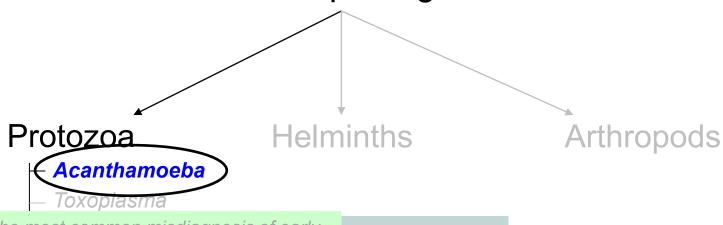
a

Ac

two words



# Parasitic pathogens



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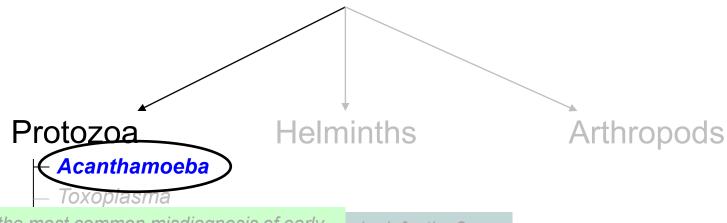
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Dendritic in appearance??!! I thought Acanthamoeba was known for having a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the dealio?

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## Parasitic pathogens



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Dendritic in appearance??!! I thought Acanthamoeba was known for having a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the dealio?

A ring-shaped infiltrate is indeed classic for *Acanthamoeba*; however, it is a relatively **late** finding in the dz

ne agar



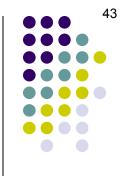




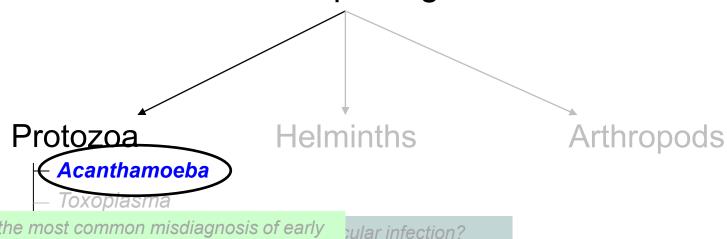




Acanthamoeba: Ring-shaped infiltrate







What is the most common misdiagnosis of early

Acanthamoeba keratitis?

**HSV** keratitis

Why HSV?

dendritic in appearance

In what key way do the dendrites of Acanthamoeba keratitis differ from those of HSV keratitis?

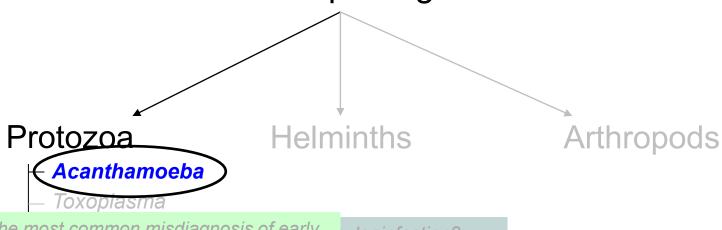
coli overlay

then culturing for Acanthamoeba?

A ring-shaped infiltrate is indeed classic for Acanthamoeba; howe







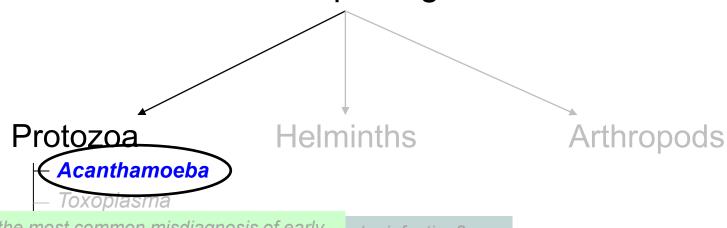
Acanthamoeba keratitis?
HSV keratitis

Why HSV?
Because early Acanthamoeb
dendritic in appearance?!!! I
a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the color of the dendrites of the dendrites?

HSV dendrites usually have two words two words two words the dendrites don't.



## Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early

Acanthamoeba keratitis?

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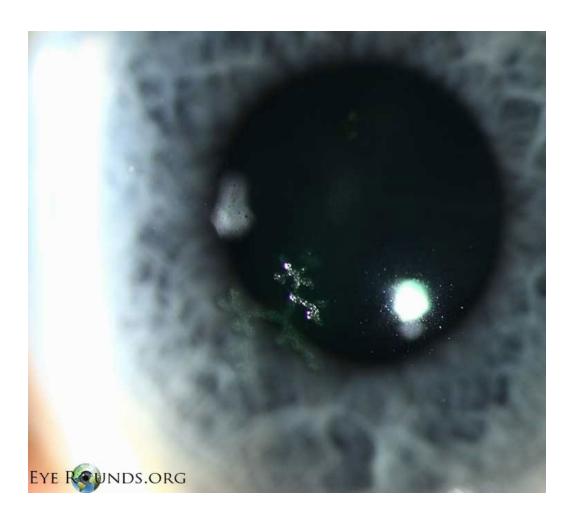
Dendritic in appearance??!! I a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the

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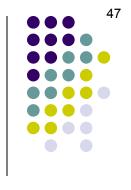
E. coli overlay

In what key way do the dendrites of Acanthamoeba keratitis differ from those of HSV keratitis?
HSV dendrites usually have terminal bulbs, whereas Acanthamoeba dendrites don't.

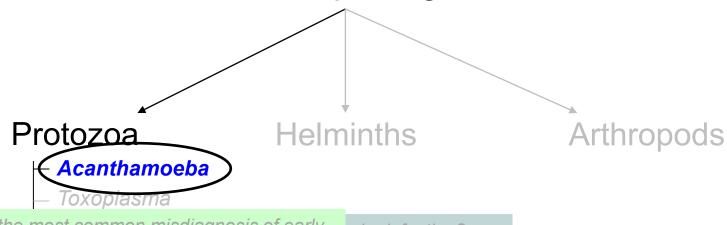


HSV dendrites: Terminal bulbs (look carefully)









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**HSV** keratitis

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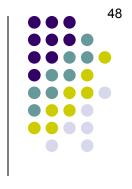
dendritic in appearance

Dendritic in appearance??!! I a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the ( cular infection?

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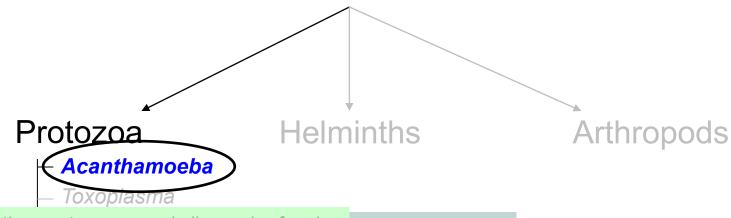
E. coli overlay

In what key way do the dendrites of Acanthamoeba keratitis differ from those of HSV keratitis?
HSV dendrites usually have terminal bulbs, whereas Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



ne

### Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early war infection?

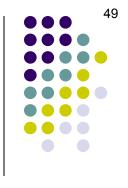
HSV keratitis patient differ from that of an HSV keratitis patient?

Why HSV?

Because early Ac

dendritic in appearance at the relation direct from those of the vince direct here

HSV dendrites usually have terminal bulbs, whereas Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



### Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early superinfection?

Why HSV?

Because early Ac

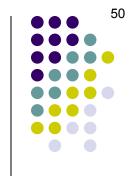
HSV keratitis

In what key way might the presenting complaint of an Acanthamoeba keratitis patient differ from that of an HSV keratitis patient?

The patient with *Acanthamoeba* keratitis will complain of pain that seems out of proportion to the clinical picture, while the HSV keratitis patient will have **less** pain than would be expected given the appearance of the cornea

dendritic in appearance at the relations differ from those of the vince at the

HSV dendrites usually have terminal bulbs, whereas Dendritic in appearance??!! It Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



## Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early was infection?

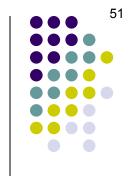
Why HSV?

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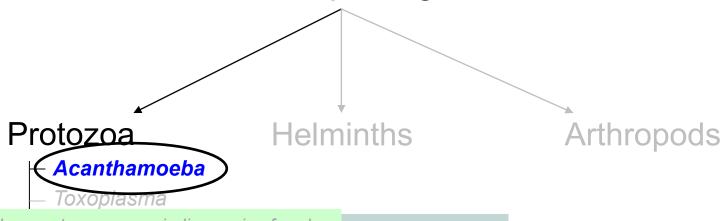
The patient with *Acanthamoeba* keratitis will complain of pain that seems out of proportion to the clinical picture, while the HSV keratitis patient will have

Because early Actions paragraph with the second paragraph with the sec

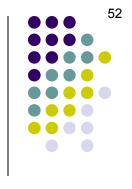
Dendritic in appearance??!! In Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the control carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



### Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early what infection? In what key way might the presenting complaint of an Acanthamoeba keratitis patient differ from that of an HSV keratitis patient? **HSV** keratitis The patient with Acanthamoeba keratitis will complain of pain that seems out of proportion to the clinical picture, while the HSV keratitis patient will have Why HSV? less pa Because early Ac Why is Acanthamoeba keratitis so painful? dendritic in appearance Because the bug has a propensity for two words Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites 'ring infiltrate.' What's the c carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



# Parasitic pathogens



What is the most common misdiagnosis of early what infection?

less pa

Acanthamocha ke li HSV keratitis

dendritic in appearance

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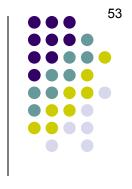
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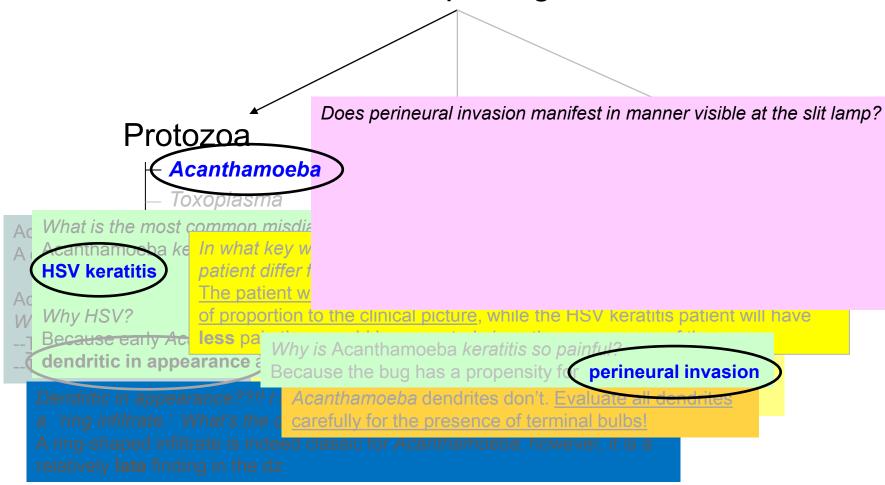
Why is Acanthamoeba keratitis so painful?

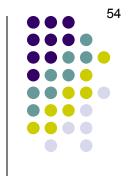
Because the bug has a propensity for perineural invasion

Dendritic in appearance??!! I Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate all dendrites a 'ring infiltrate.' What's the c carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



### Parasitic pathogens



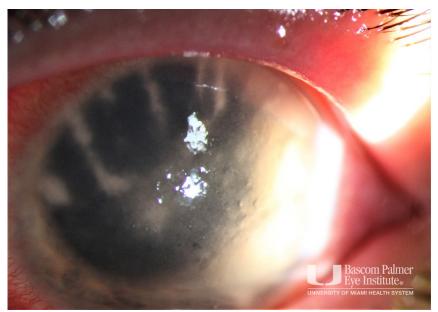


### Parasitic pathogens

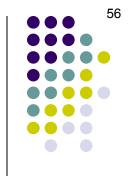
Does perineural invasion manifest in manner visible at the slit lamp? Protozoa It can—it presents as whitish radial lines (these are the inflamed nerves) Acanthamoeba oxopiasma What is the most common misdia ba ke<mark> In what key w</mark> **HSV** keratitis patient differ The patient w Why HSV? of proportion to the clinical picture, while the HSV keratitis patient will have Because early Act less pa Why is Acanthamoeba keratitis so pain dendritic in appearance a Because the bug has a propensity for perineural invasion Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs! 'ring infiltrate.' What's the d





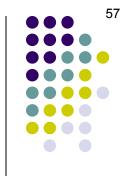


Acanthamoeba: Perineural invasion



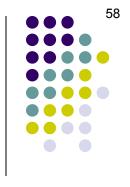
### Parasitic pathogens

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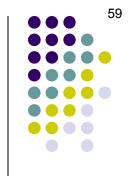
### Parasitic pathogens

Does perineural invasion manifest in manner visible at the slit lamp? Protozoa It can—it presents as whitish radial lines (these are the inflamed nerves) Acanthamoeba When present, what is this sign called? Radial perineuritis (or keratoneuritis) What is the most common misdia pa ke<mark>. In what key w</mark> **HSV** keratitis patient differ The patient w Why HSV? of proportion to the clinical picture, while the HSV keratitis patient will have less pa Because early Ac Why is Acanthamoeba keratitis so pain dendritic in appearance a Because the bug has a propensity for perineural invasion Acanthamoeba dendrites don't. Evaluate carefully for the presence of terminal bulbs!



### Parasitic pathogens

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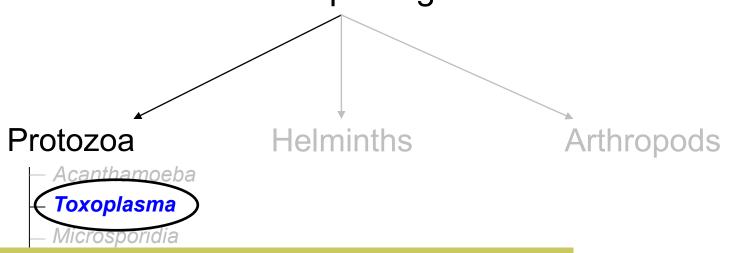


### Parasitic pathogens

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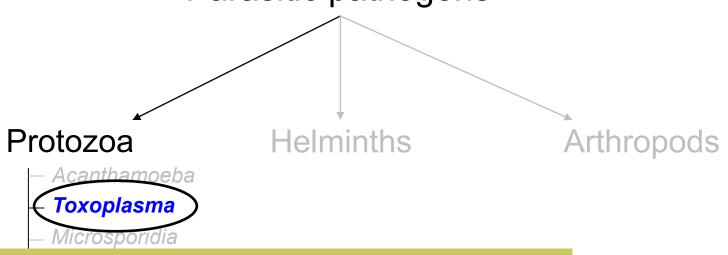
# Parasitic pathogens



What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxoplasmosis?

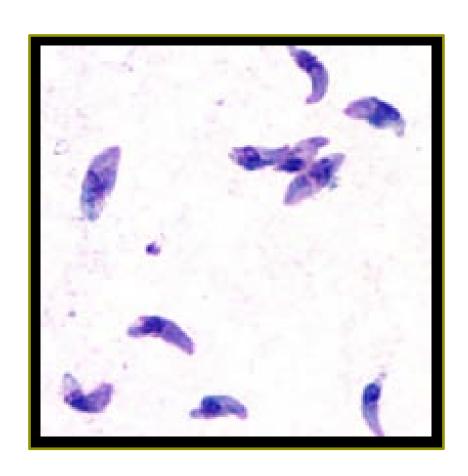


# Parasitic pathogens



What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxoplasmosis? *Toxoplasma gondii* 

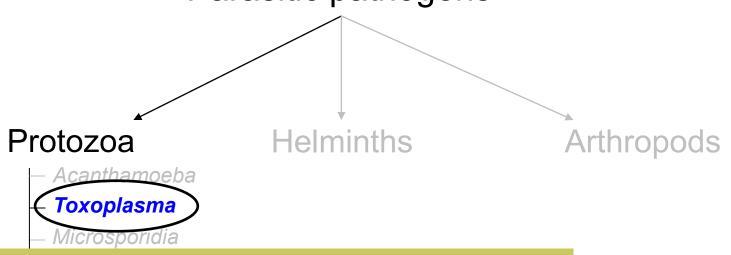




Toxoplasma gondii



### Parasitic pathogens

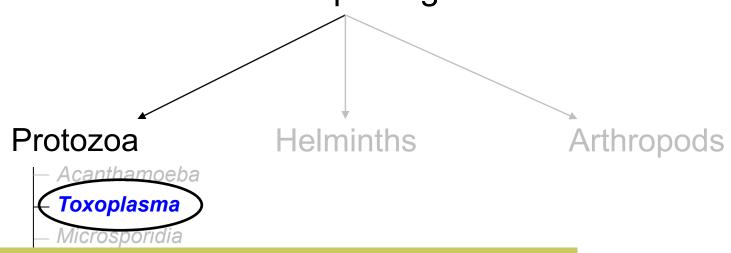


What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxoplasmosis? *Toxoplasma gondii* 

Where in the world can T gondii be found?



# Parasitic pathogens

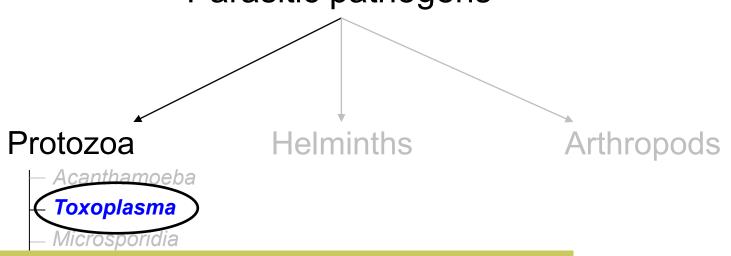


What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxoplasmosis? *Toxoplasma gondii* 

Where in the world can T gondii be found? Everywhere—it has a worldwide distribution



### Parasitic pathogens



What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxoplasmosis? *Toxoplasma gondii* 

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### Parasitic pathogens

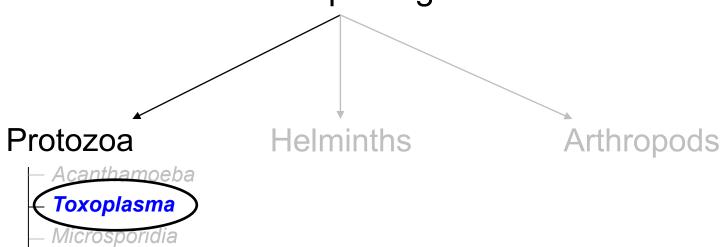


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## Parasitic pathogens

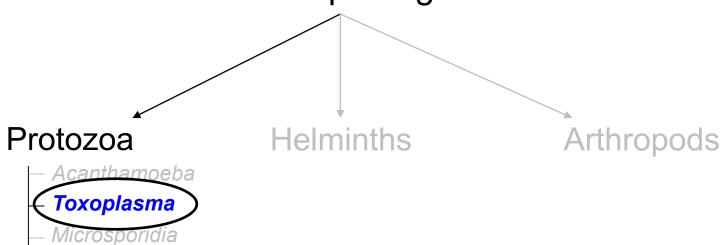


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## Parasitic pathogens



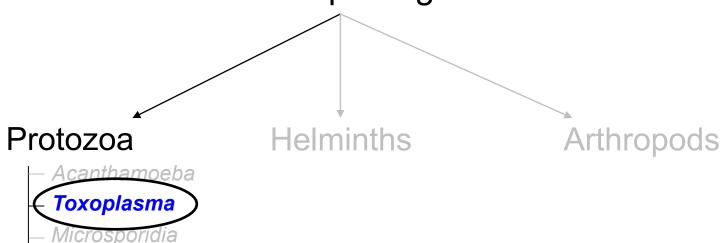
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What animal is its definitive host?



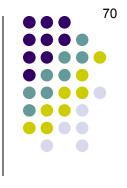
## Parasitic pathogens



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What animal is its definitive host? The cat



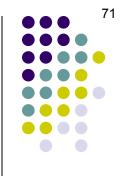
## Parasitic pathogens



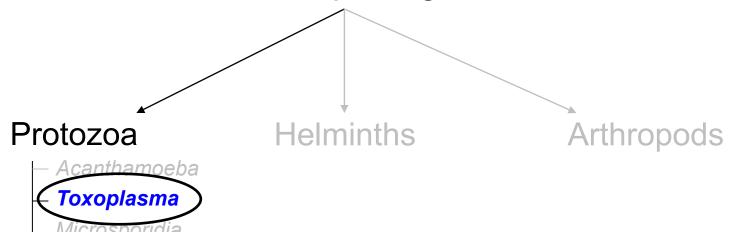
What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxonlasmosis? Which ocular structures are most commonly involved in Toxonlasma infection?

12

What animal is its definitive host? The cat



# Parasitic pathogens



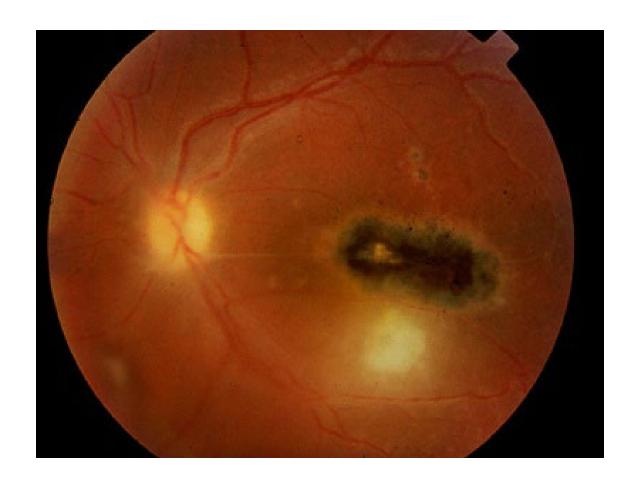
What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxonlasmosis?

Which ocular structures are most commonly involved in Toxoplasma infection? The retina and choroid

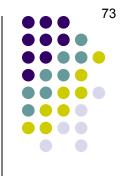
12

What animal is its definitive host? The cat

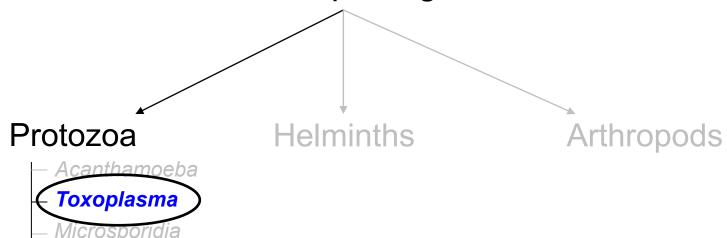




Classic presentation of *Toxoplasma* retinochoroiditis: An active retinal lesion next to an old inactive scar



# Parasitic pathogens



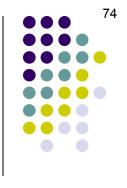
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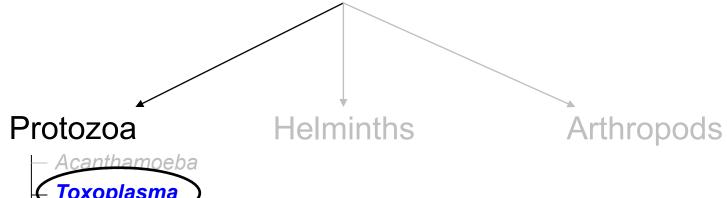
Is toxoplasmosis a common form of infectious posterior uveitis?

What animal is its definitive host? The cat

12



## Parasitic pathogens



Toxoplasma

Microsporidia

What is the full name of the causative organism in ocular toxonlasmosis?

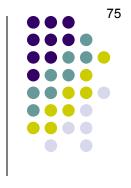
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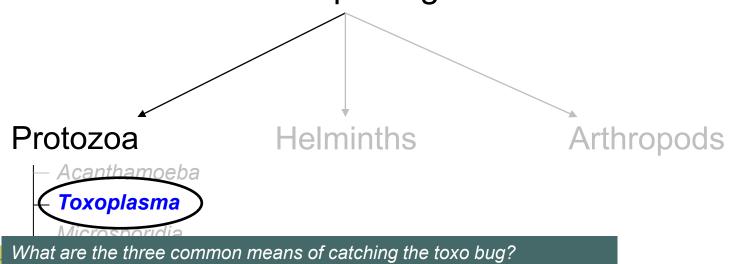
Is toxoplasmosis a common form of infectious posterior uveitis? It is indeed—in fact, it is the **most** common

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1?



## Parasitic pathogens

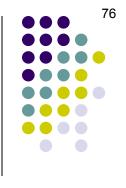


What is t

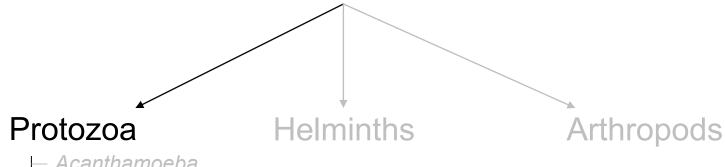
Which ocular The retina and

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## Parasitic pathogens



- Acanthamoeba
- Toxoplasma
- Microsportdia

Which ocular s
The retina and

What are the three common means of catching the toxo bug?

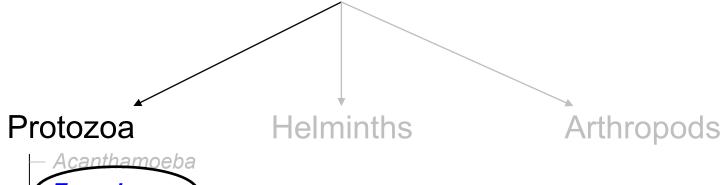
- --Transplacentally
- --Ingestion of undercooked meat (#1 type: ) that harbors toxo cysts
- --Ingestion of cysts directly from cat feces (well, not directly directly)

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## Parasitic pathogens



Toxoplasma

Microsporidia

Which ocular s The retina and What are the three common means of catching the toxo bug?

- --Transplacentally
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ds

## Parasitic pathogens

Toxoplasmosis has its own slide-set (U7); see it for more detail re this very important bug!

anthamoeba **Toxoplasma** 

What is t

Which ocular

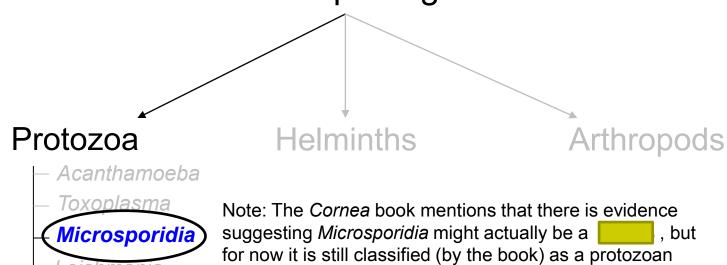
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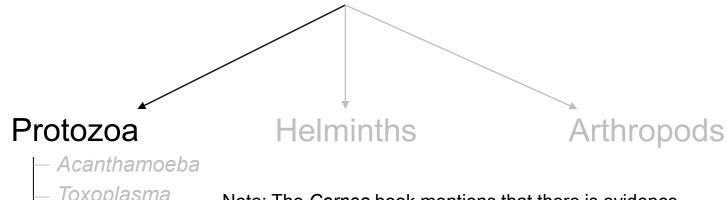


## Parasitic pathogens



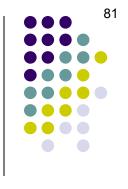


# Parasitic pathogens

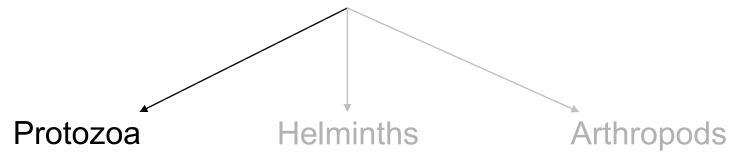


Acanthamoeba
Toxoplasma
Microsporidia
Leishmania

Note: The *Cornea* book mentions that there is evidence suggesting *Microsporidia* might actually be a fungus, but for now it is still classified (by the book) as a protozoan



# Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamo What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?

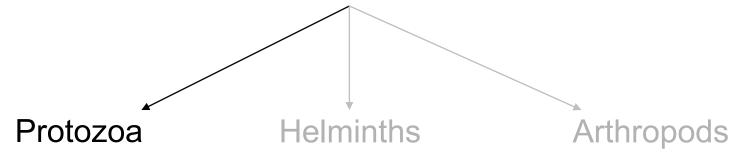
— Toxoplasma

Microsporidia

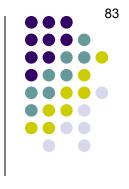
Leishmania



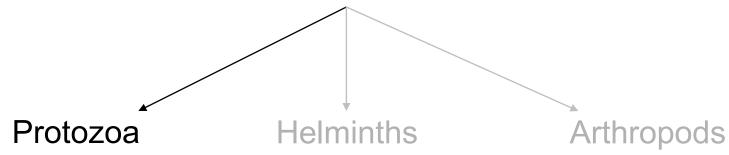
## Parasitic pathogens



- Acanthamo What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?
- Toxoplasma Keratoconjunctivitis
- Microsporidia



# Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamo What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?
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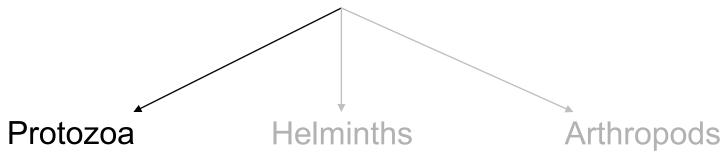
Microspori<mark>dia</mark>

Leishmania Who

Who (ie, what pt population) gets Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis?



## Parasitic pathogens



Acanthamo
 What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?
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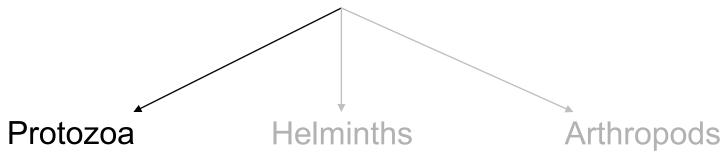
**Microspori<mark>dia</mark>** 

Leishmania

Who (ie, what pt population) gets Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis? AIDS patients



## Parasitic pathogens



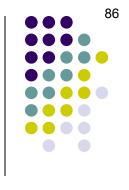
Acanthamo
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 Toxoplasma Keratoconjunctivitis

**Microspori<mark>dia</mark>** 

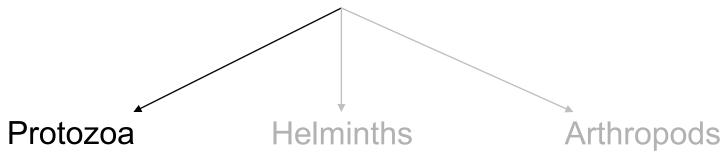
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## Parasitic pathogens



What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?

Toxoplasma Keratoconjunctivitis

Microspori<mark>dia</mark>

Leishmania

Who (ie, what pt population) gets Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis? AIDS patients

What is the classic presentation of Microsporidia conjunctivitis?
Bilateral irritation, photophobia, decreased vision, and conjunctival injection

## **Acute/Hyperacute Conjunctivitis**

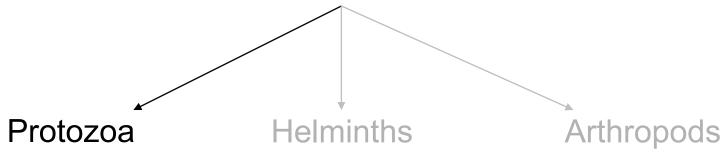




Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis



## Parasitic pathogens



- Acanthamo What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?
- Toxoplasma Keratoconjunctivitis

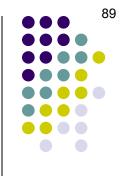
Microspori<mark>dia</mark>

Leishmania

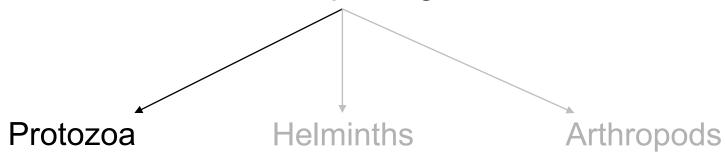
Who (ie, what pt population) gets Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis? AIDS patients

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What is the treatment for Microsporidia keratitis?



## Parasitic pathogens



- Acanthamo What sort of ocular infection is caused by Microsporidia?
- Toxoplasma Keratoconjunctivitis

Microspori<mark>dia</mark>

Leishmania

Who (ie, what pt population) gets Microsporidia keratoconjunctivitis? AIDS patients

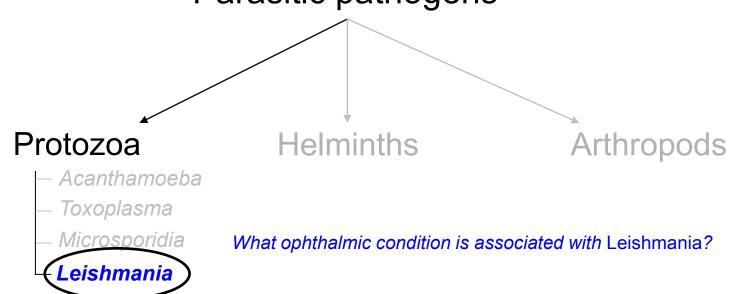
What is the classic presentation of Microsporidia conjunctivitis?
Bilateral irritation, photophobia, decreased vision, and conjunctival injection

What is the treatment for Microsporidia keratitis?

Topical fumagillin

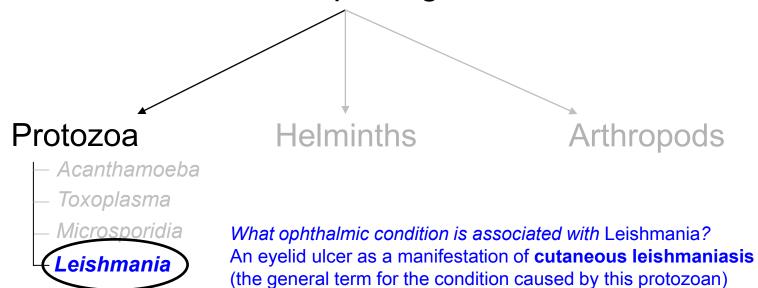


## Parasitic pathogens



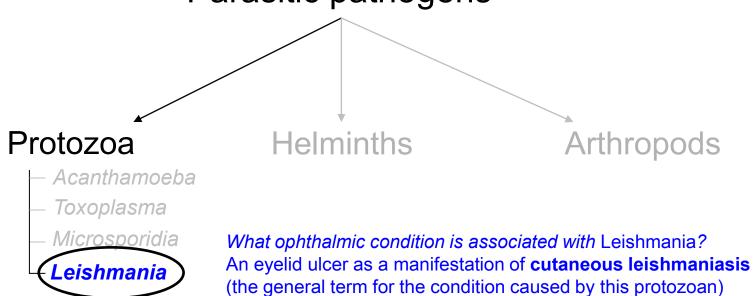


# Parasitic pathogens

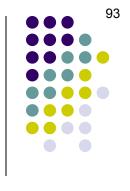




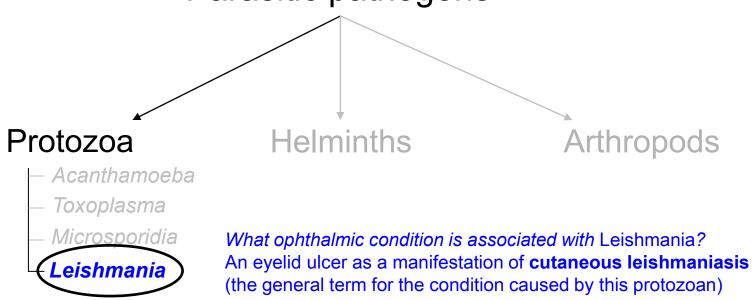
## Parasitic pathogens



What is the mechanism by which humans become infected?

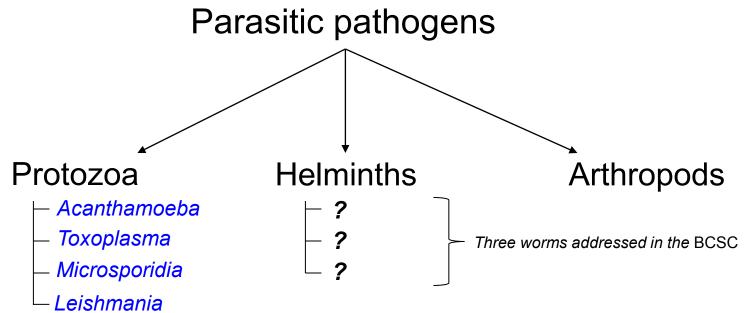


# Parasitic pathogens

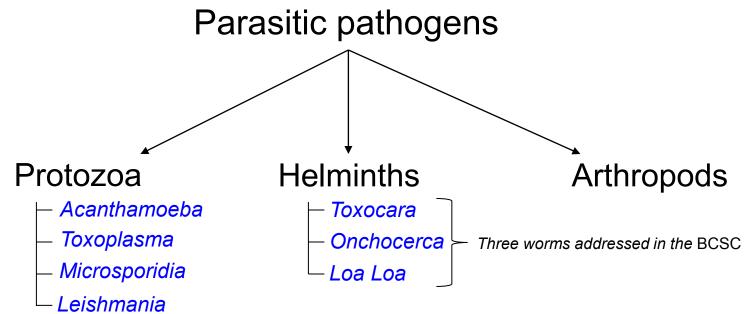


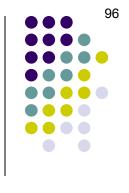
What is the mechanism by which humans become infected? Via a bite by the (female) sandfly



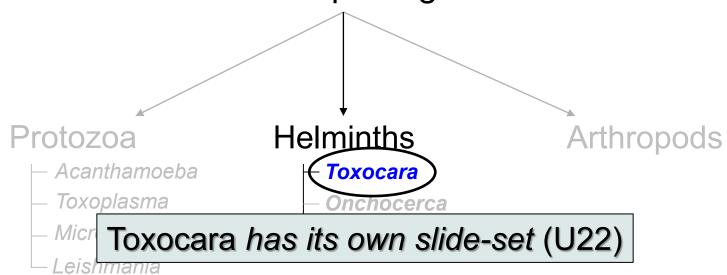




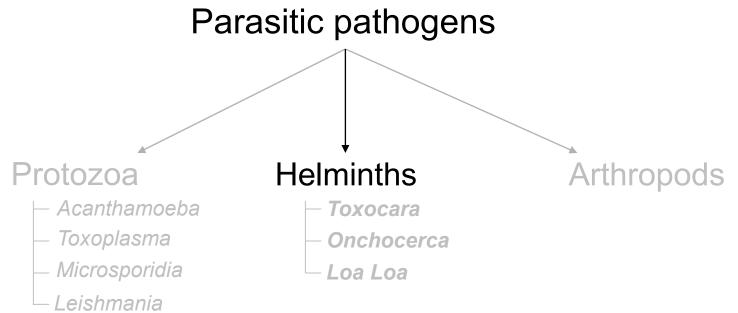




## Parasitic pathogens



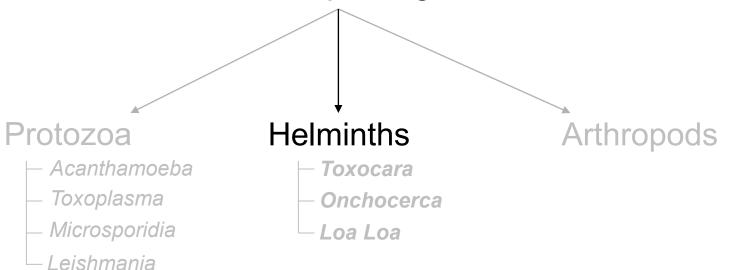




The three helminths implicated in DUSN are covered in slide-set R15

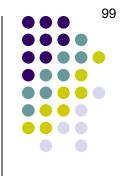


## Parasitic pathogens

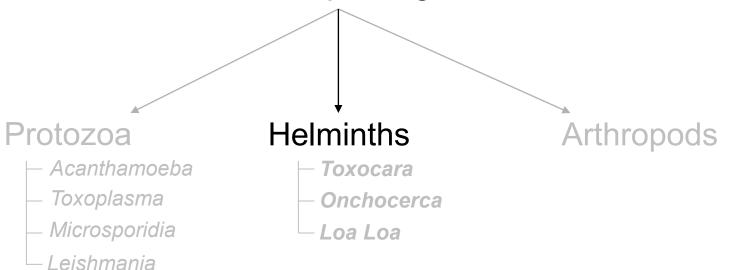


What does DUSN stand for in this context?

The three helminths implicated in **DUSN** are covered in slide-set R15



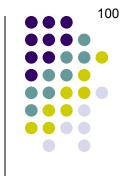
## Parasitic pathogens



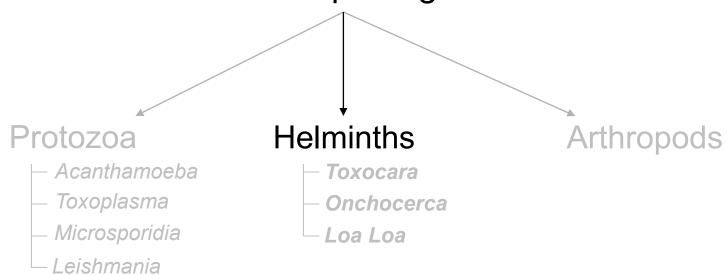
What does DUSN stand for in this context?

Diffuse unilateral subacute neuroretinitis

The three helminths implicated in DUSN are covered in slide-set R15

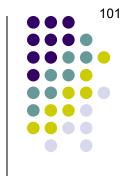




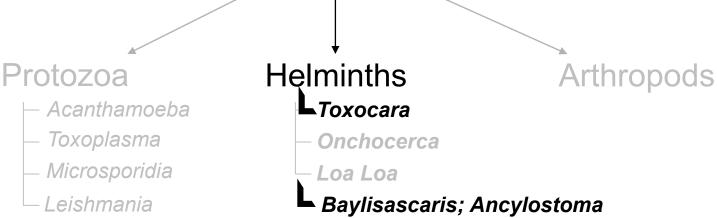


Next Q

The three helminths implicated in DUSN are...? are covered in slide-set R15



# Parasitic pathogens

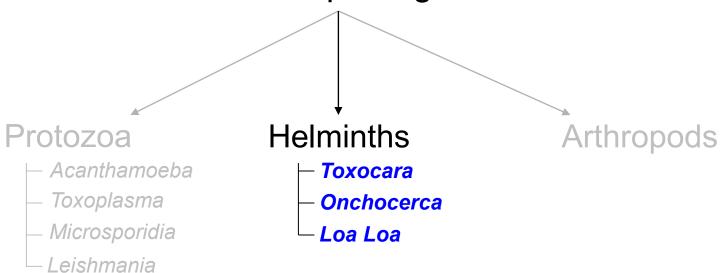


Next Q

The three helminths implicated in DUSN are...? are covered in slide-set R15

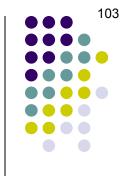


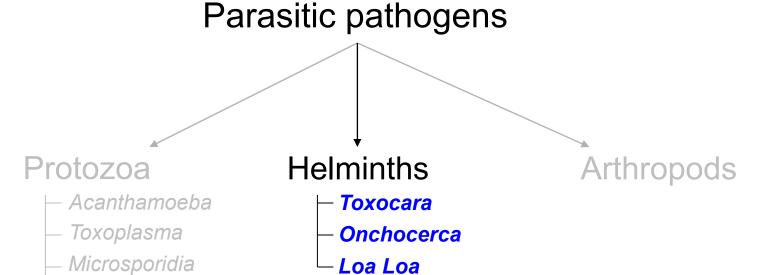
# Parasitic pathogens



Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as river blindness?



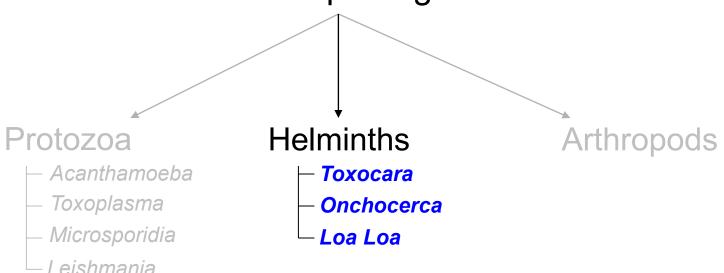


#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as river blindness? Onchocerca

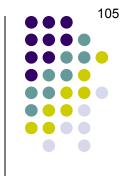




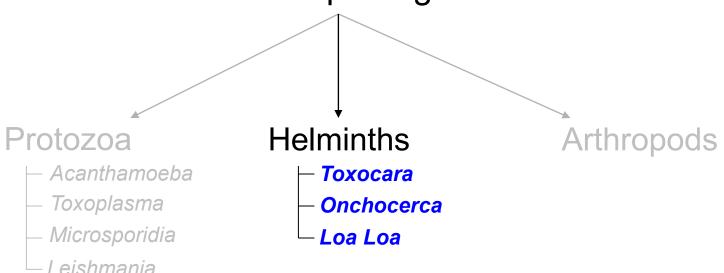


#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca* Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly?

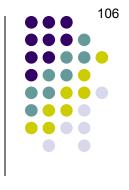




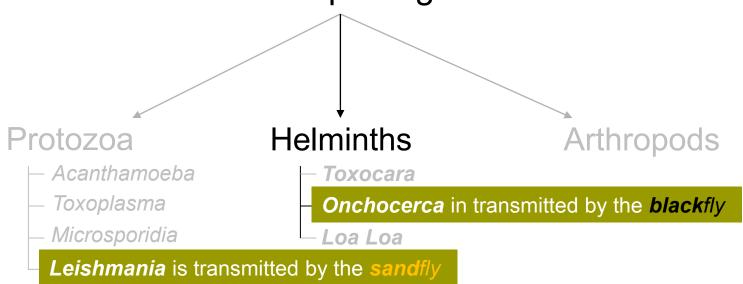


#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness*? *Onchocerca* Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca* 

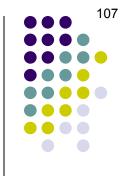


## Parasitic pathogens

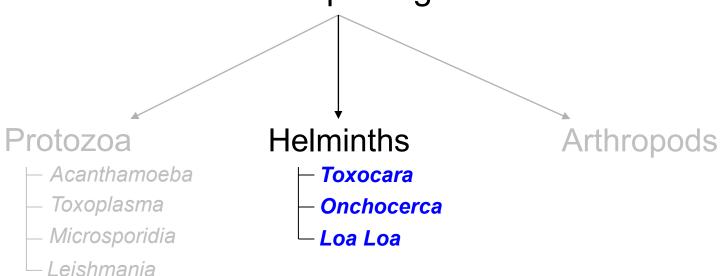


Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Take note, and don't get them confused!



## Parasitic pathogens

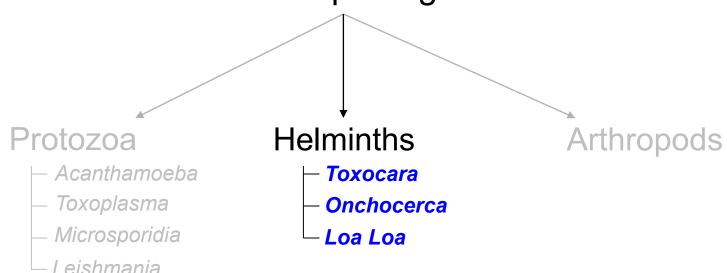


#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca* Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca* Which can be observed moving beneath the conjunctiva?



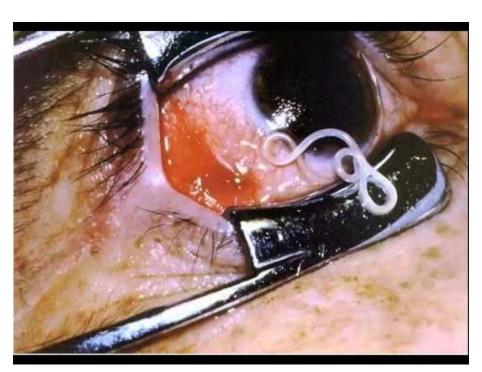




#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca* Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca* Which can be observed moving beneath the conjunctiva? *Loa Loa* 

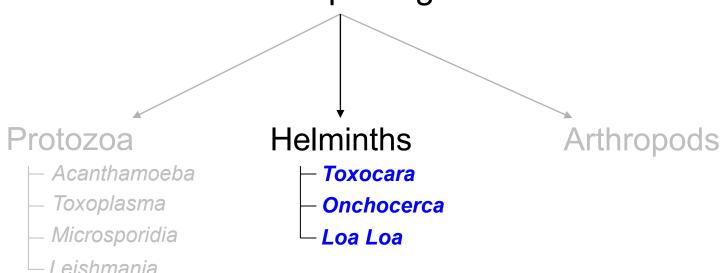








### Parasitic pathogens

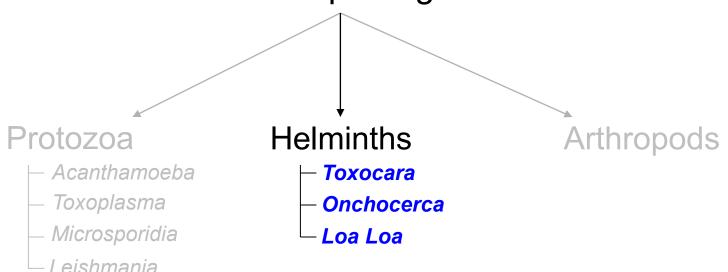


#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca*Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca*Which can be observed moving beneath the conjunctiva? *Loa Loa*Which can be observed swimming in the AC?







#### Re helminthic ocular conditions...

Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca*Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca*Which can be observed moving beneath the conjunctiva? *Loa Loa*Which can be observed swimming in the AC? *Onchocerca* 

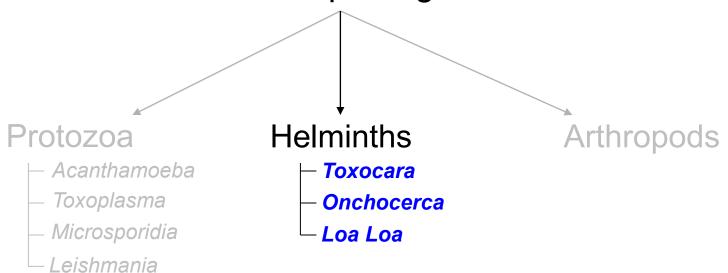










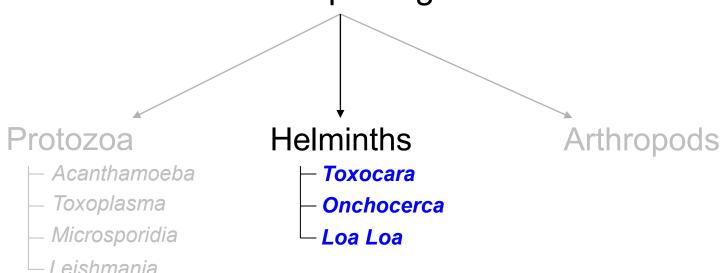


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Which causes a condition known as *river blindness? Onchocerca*Which is transmitted via the bite of the blackfly? *Onchocerca*Which can be observed moving beneath the conjunctiva? *Loa Loa*Which can be observed swimming in the AC? *Onchocerca*Which is a resident parasite in dogs?



### Parasitic pathogens

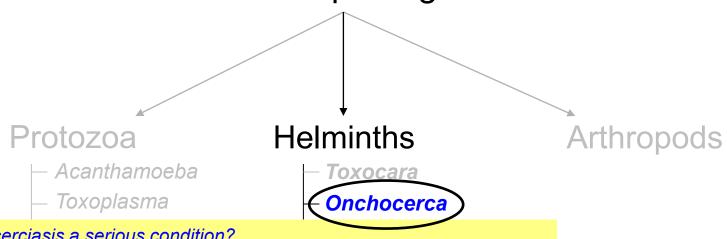


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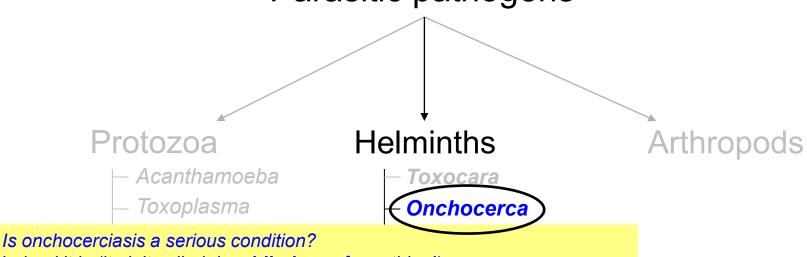




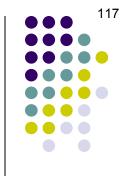
Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?



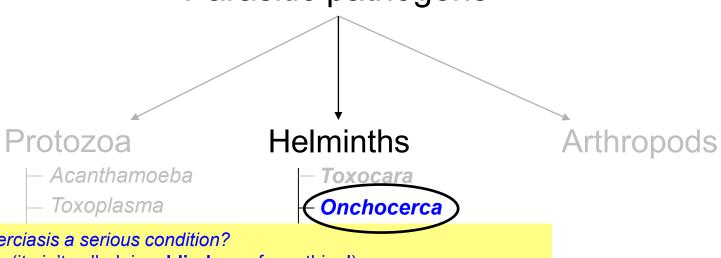




Indeed it is (it ain't called river **blindness** for nothing!)



# Parasitic pathogens

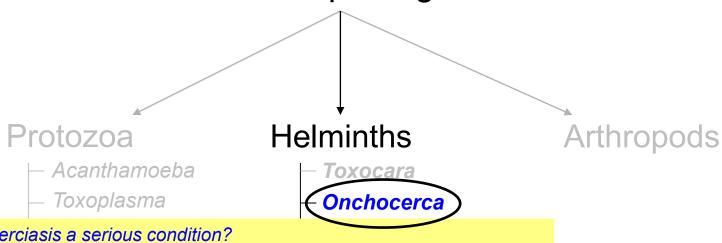


Is onchocerciasis a serious condition? Indeed it is (it ain't called river **blindness** for nothing!)

Is it common?







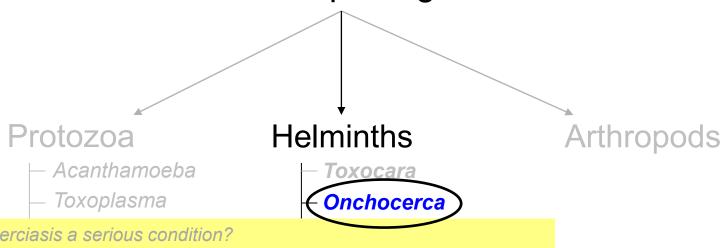
Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?
Indeed it is (it ain't called river **blindness** for nothing!)

Is it common?

Yep—it's the second most common cause of infectious visual morbidity





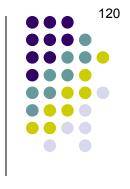


Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?
Indeed it is (it ain't called river blindness for nothing!)

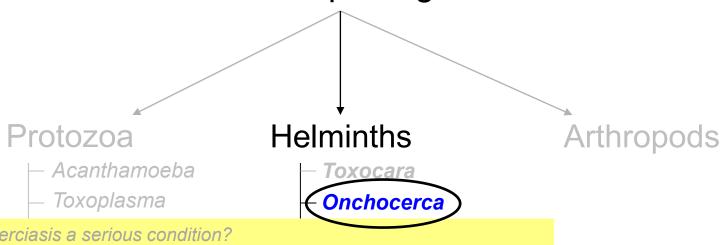
Is it common?

Yep—it's the **second most common cause** of infectious visual morbidity

What's the most common cause of infectious visual morbidity? (You know this one!)







Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?
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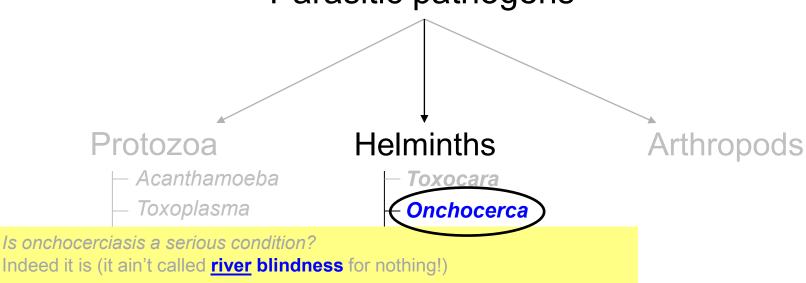
Yep—it's the **second most common cause** of infectious visual morbidity

What's the most common cause of infectious visual morbidity? (You know this one!)

Trachoma (told ya!)







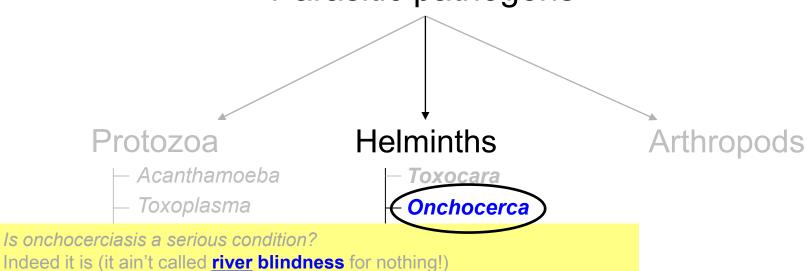
Indeed it is (it ain't called **river blindness** for nothing!)

OK fair, I get the 'blindness' part of the name now. But why is it called river blindness?

is <u>visual morbidity</u>







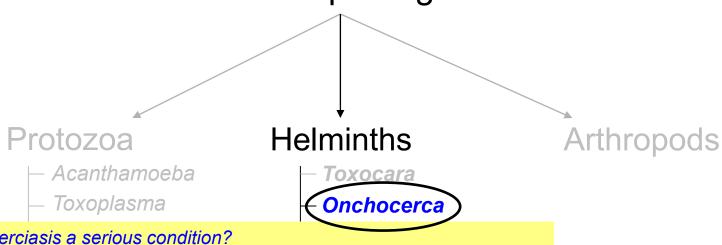
Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?

OK fair, I get the 'blindness' part of the name now. But why is it called river blindness? The blackfly lives only near fast-flowing rivers, so cases tend to cluster around them

is <u>visual morbidity</u>







Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?
Indeed it is (it ain't called river blindness for nothing!)

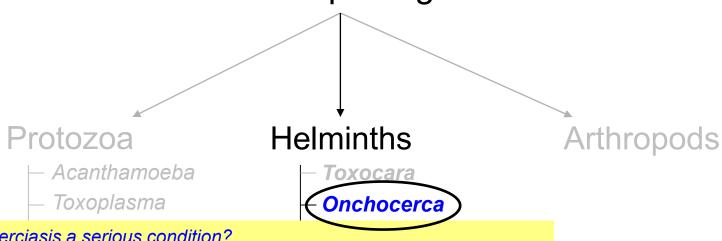
Is it common?

Yep—it's the second most common cause of infectious visual morbidity

Where in the world does it occur?



### Parasitic pathogens



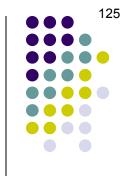
Is onchocerciasis a serious condition?
Indeed it is (it ain't called river blindness for nothing!)

Is it common?

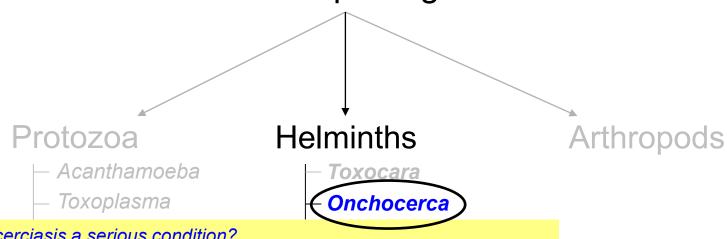
Yep—it's the second most common cause of infectious visual morbidity

Where in the world does it occur?

While it can be found in both Latin America and the Middle East, the locale where it is really a problem is



# Parasitic pathogens



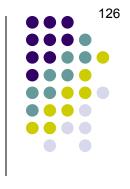
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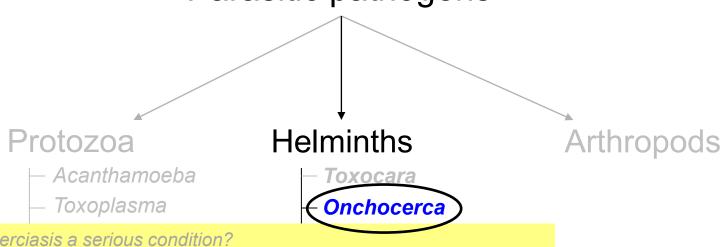
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Where in the world does it occur?

While it can be found in both Latin America and the Middle East, the locale where it is really a problem is sub-Saharan Africa







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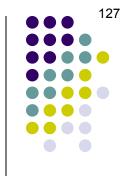
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Where in the world of While it can be foun

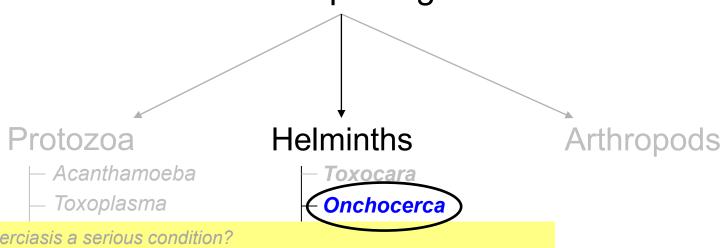
What proportion of cases are in Africa?

where it is really a problem is sub-Saharan Africa

st, the locale







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Yep—it's the second most common cause of infectious visual morbidity

Where in the world of While it can be foun What proportion of cases are in Africa?

What proportion of cases are in Africa?

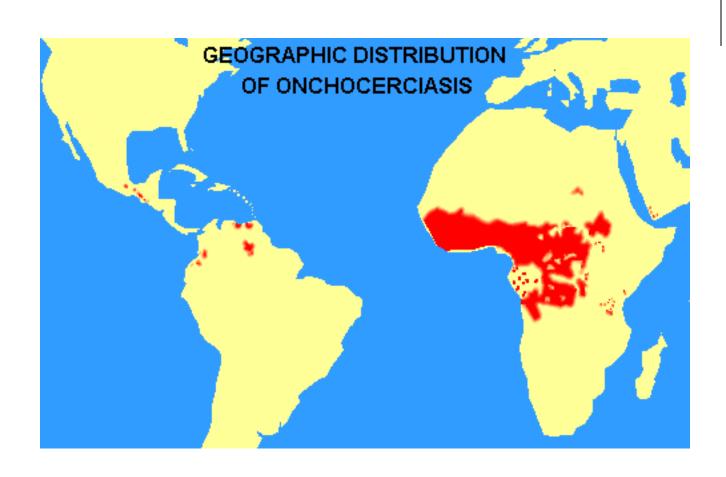
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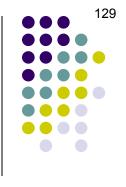
ndness? Onchocerca ily? Onchocerca conjunctiva? Loa Loa ? Onchocerca

st, the locale

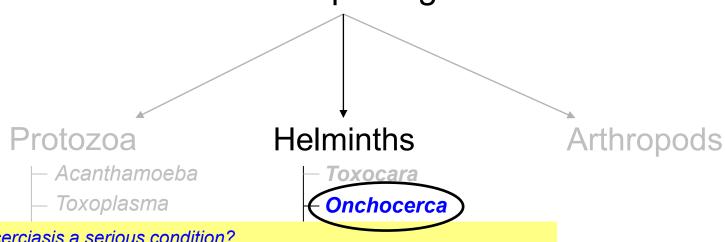




Onchocerciasis distribution



# Parasitic pathogens



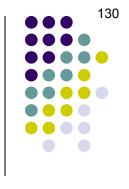
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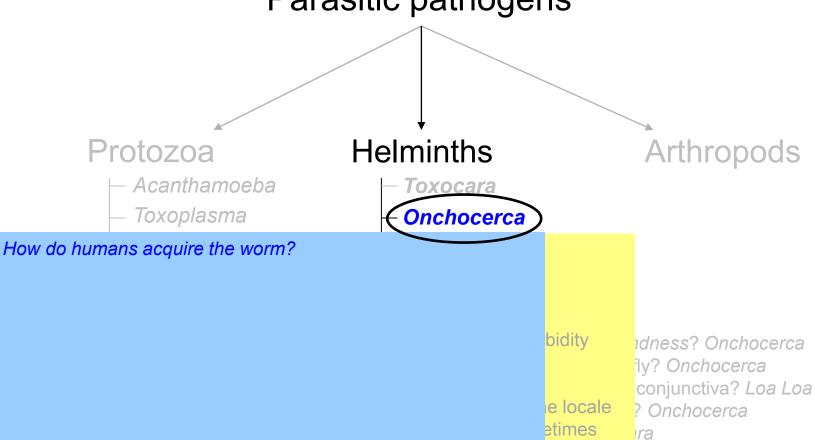
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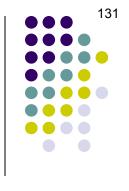
Where in the world does it occur?

While it can be found in both Latin America and the Middle East, the locale where it is really a problem is sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, it's sometimes called **African** river blindness.

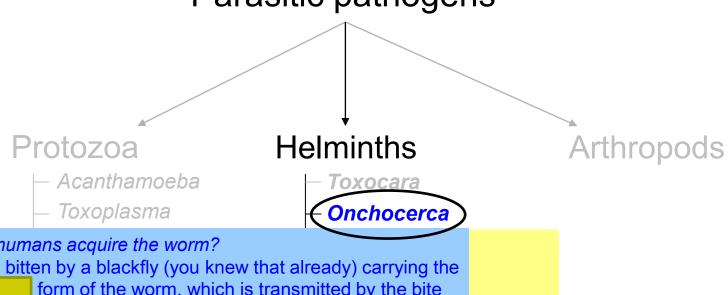


### Parasitic pathogens





# Parasitic pathogens

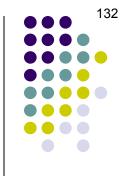


How do humans acquire the worm?

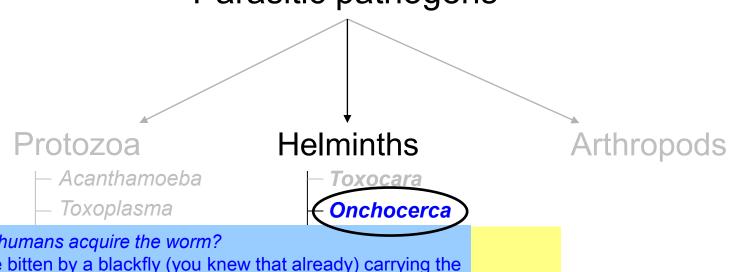
They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the form of the worm, which is transmitted by the bite

bidity

e locale etimes



# Parasitic pathogens

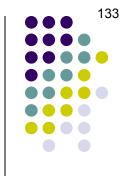


How do humans acquire the worm?

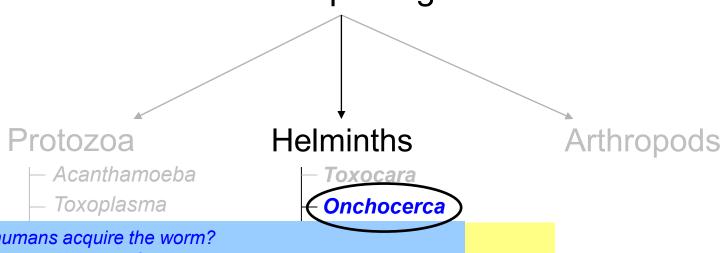
They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the microfilariae form of the worm, which is transmitted by the bite

bidity

e locale etimes



### Parasitic pathogens



How do humans acquire the worm?

They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the microfilariae form of the worm, which is transmitted by the bite

What do the microfilariae do upon entering a host?

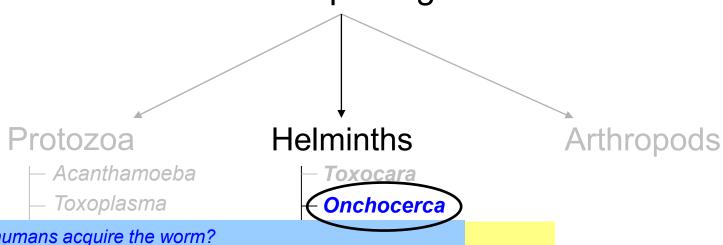
bidity

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### Parasitic pathogens



How do humans acquire the worm?

They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the microfilariae form of the worm, which is transmitted by the bite

What do the microfilariae do upon entering a host? They form the subcutaneous nodules that are classic for the condition. Over the course of the next year they grow into the adult form of the worm.

bidity

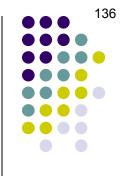
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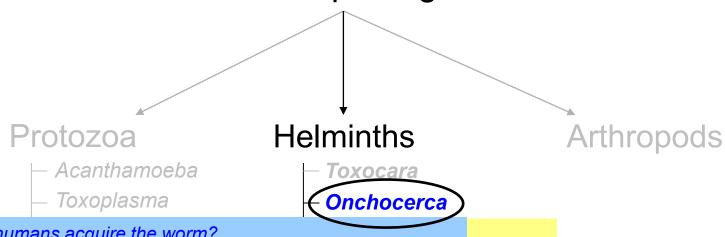


135

Onchocerciasis: Skin nodules



# Parasitic pathogens



How do humans acquire the worm?

They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the microfilariae form of the worm, which is transmitted by the bite

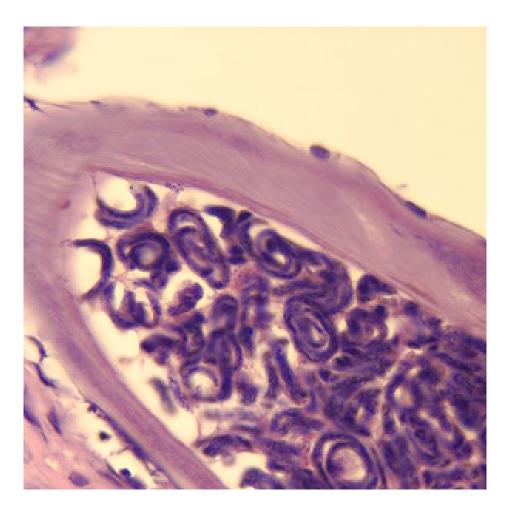
What do the microfilariae do upon entering a host?

They form the subcutaneous nodules that are classic for the condition. Over the course of the next year they grow into the adult form of the worm. The adults then start cranking out microfiliariae by the millions, which disseminate throughout the body, including the eye.

bidity

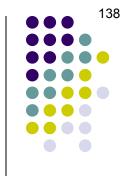
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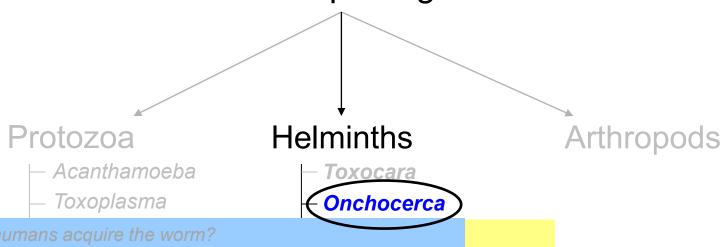


Uterus of an adult female worm chock-full of microfilariae





# Parasitic pathogens



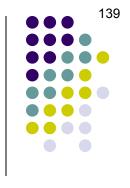
They are bitten by a blackfly (you kn

microfilariae form of the worm

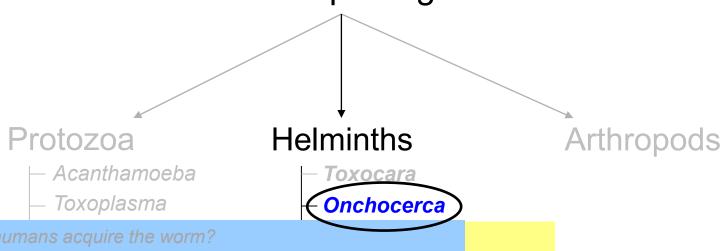
How big is the microfilariae form of the worm?

bidity

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# Parasitic pathogens



They are bitten by a blackfly (you kn microfilariae form of the worm.

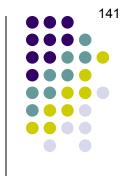
How big is the microfilariae form of the worm? About a third of a millimeter

bidity e locale etimes

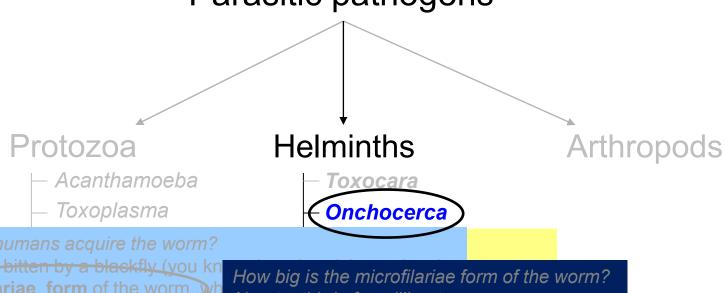




Onchocerca: Microfilariae







They are bitten by a blackfly (you kn microfilariae form of the worm, wh

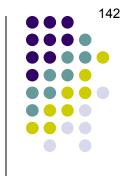
About a third of a millimeter

bidity

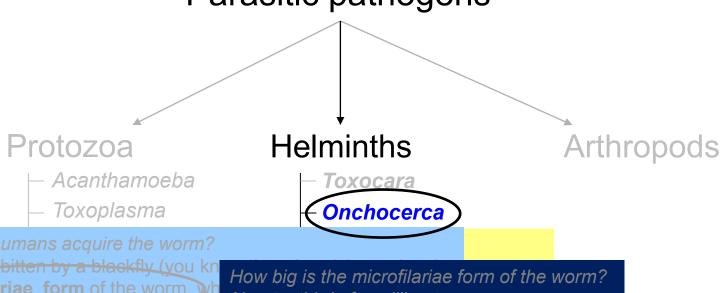
adult form of the worm. The

How big is the adult form of the worm?

ndness? Onchocerca ly? Onchocerca conjunctiva? Loa Loa <sup>2</sup> Onchocerca







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About a third of a millimeter

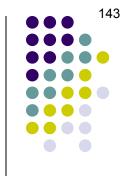
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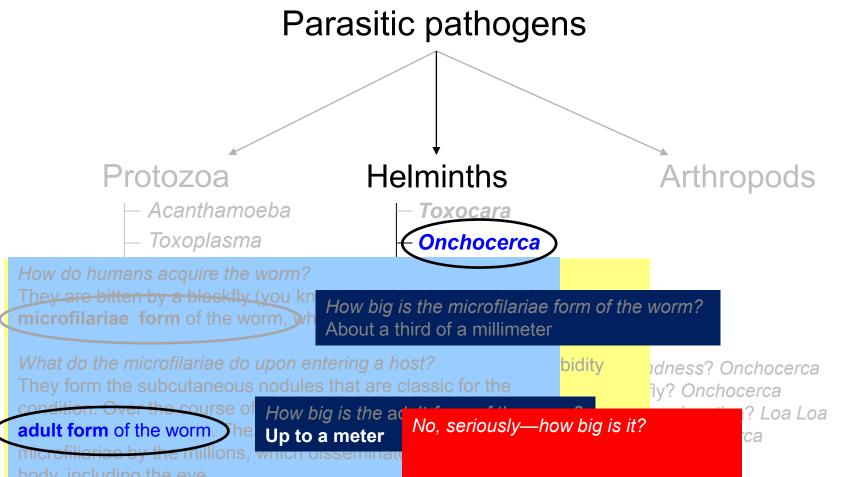
adult form of the worm.

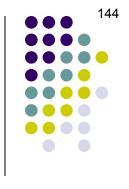
Up to a meter

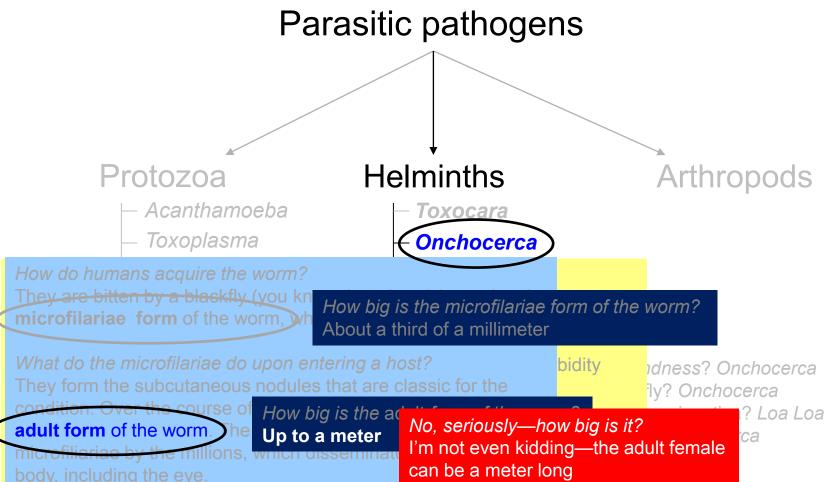
bidity

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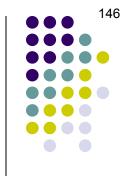




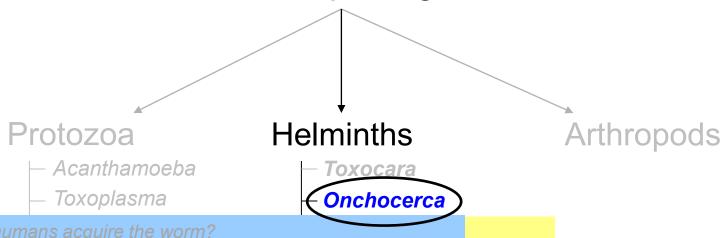




Onchocerca: Three adult males, and a female



## Parasitic pathogens

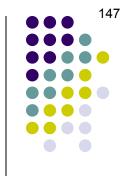


Which ophthalmic structures can be affected by the worm?

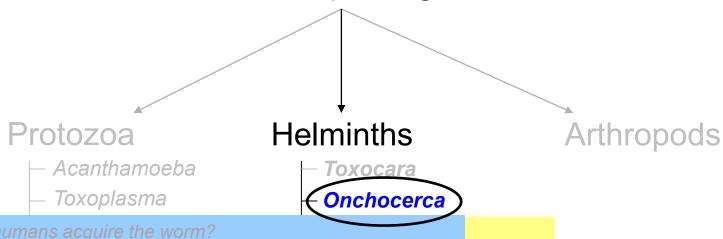
microfiliariae by the millions body, including the eye.

ocerca

Loa Loa



## Parasitic pathogens



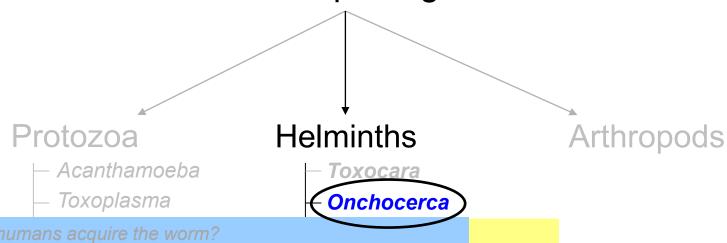
microfiliariae by the millions body, including the eye.

Which ophthalmic structures can be affected by the worm? Any of them, from the lids to the retina

ocerca Loa Loa







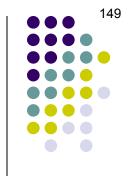
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Which ophthalmic structures can be affected by the worm? Any of them, from the lids to the retina

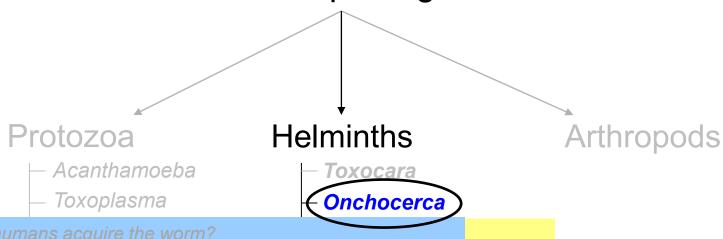
In what specific ways can onchocerciasis cause blindness?

ocerca

oa Loa



# Parasitic pathogens



microfiliariae by the millions. bod, including the eye.

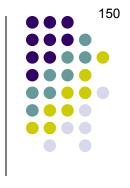
Which ophthalmic structures can be affected by the worm? Any of them, from the lids to the retina

In what specific ways can onchocerciasis cause blindness?

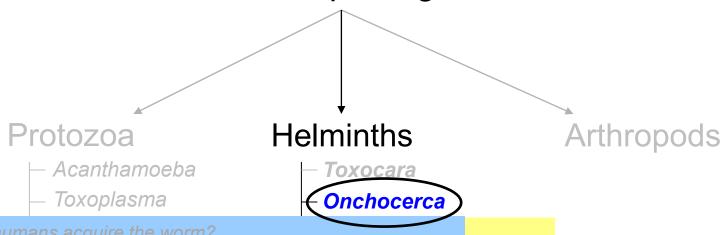
- --Sclerosing keratitis
- --Glaucoma
- --Uveitis
- -- Cataracts
- --Chorioretinitis with late optic atrophy

ocerca

oa Loa



## Parasitic pathogens



How do humans acquire the worm?

They are bitten by a blackfly (you knew that already) carrying the

microfilariae form of the wo

What do the microfilariae do They form the subcutaneous condition. Over the course of adult form of the worm. The amicrofiliariae by the millions, body, including the eye.

Which ophthalmic structures can be affected by the worm?
Any of them, from the lids to the retina

In what specific ways cal

- --Sclerosing keratitis
- --Glaucoma
- --Uveitis
- -- Cataracts
- --Chorioretinitis with late

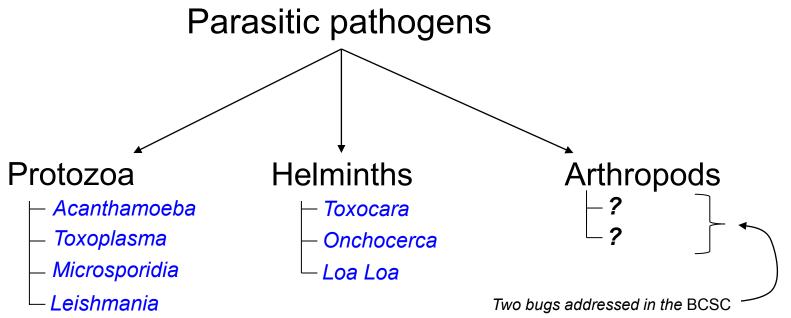
All this being said, onchocerciasis appears in only two *BCSC* books: *Cornea* and *Uveitis*, and gets more love in the *Cornea* book. Thus, if you remember nothing else about it, remember that it can cause a severe sclerosing keratitis!



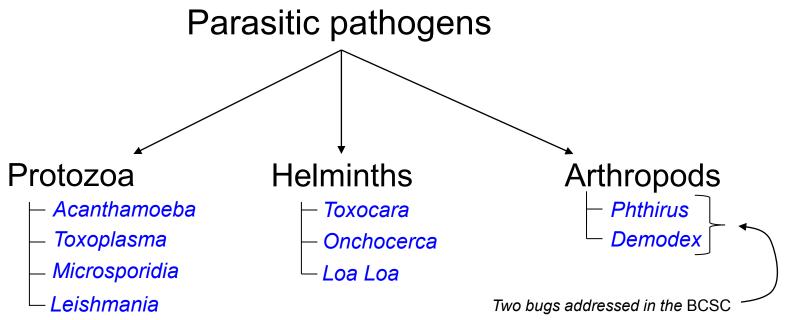


Onchocerciasis: Sclerosing keratitis

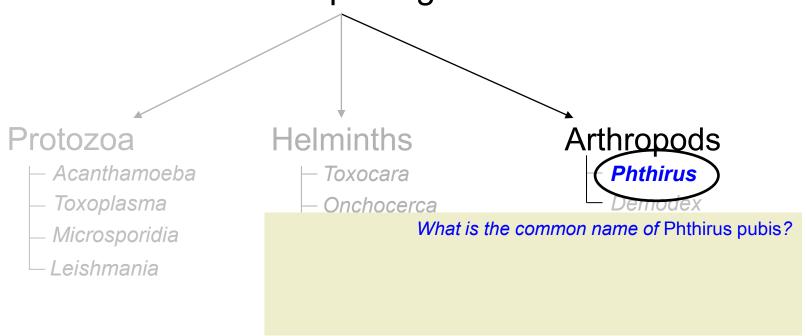




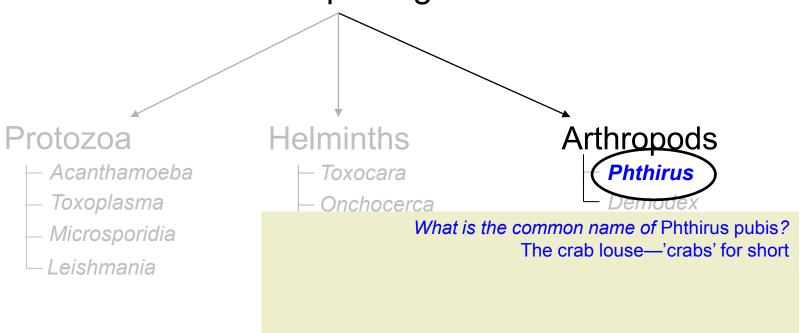










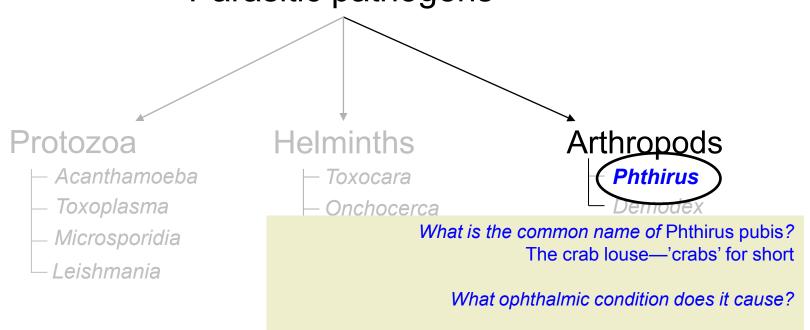




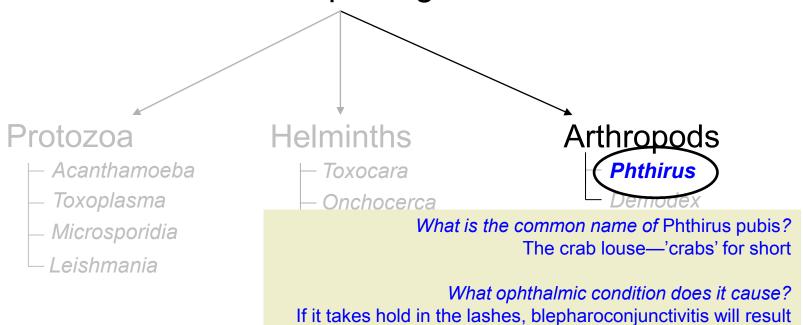


Hi there!

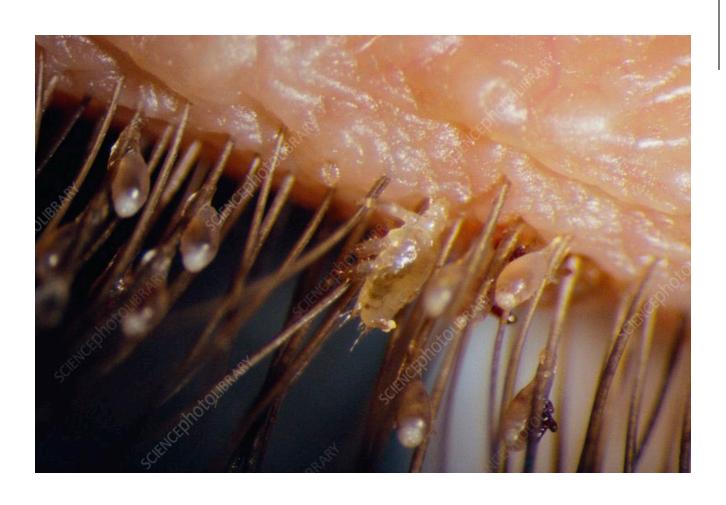






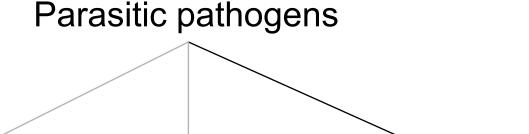






Phthirus pubis on the eyelid

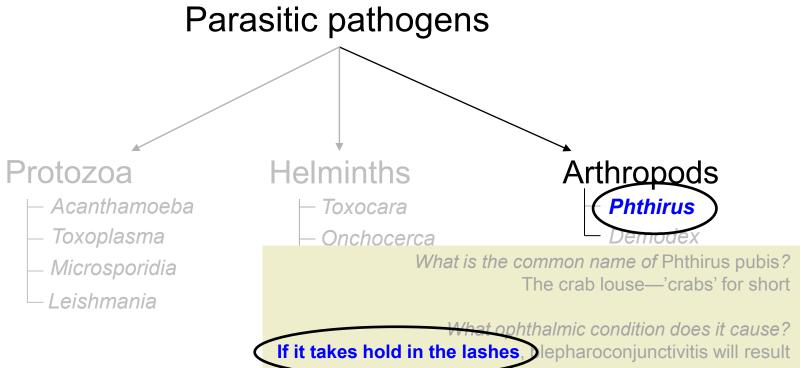




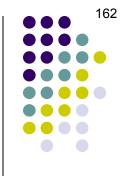
# Protozoa — Acanthamoeba — Toxoplasma — Microsporidia — Leishmania Helminths — Toxocara — Onchocerca — Demodex — What is the common name of Phthirus pubis? — The crab louse—'crabs' for short — What ophthalmic condition does it cause? If it takes hold in the lashes, lepharoconjunctivitis will result

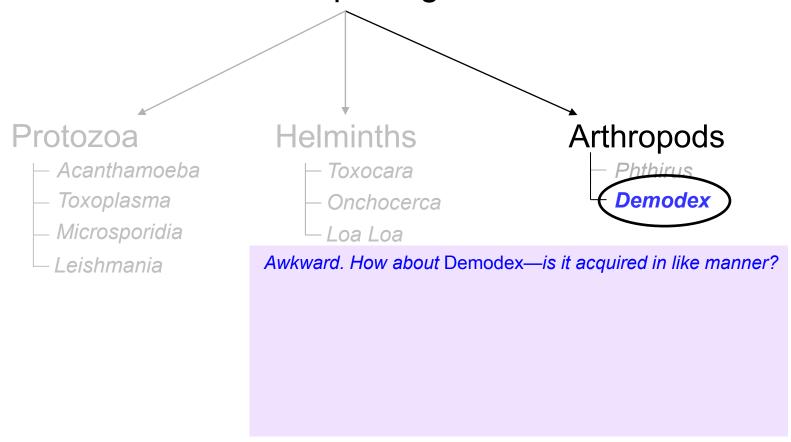
How is Phthirus infestation of the lashes and eyebrows acquired?





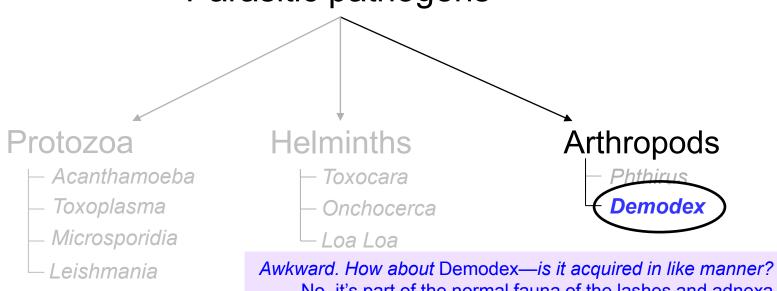
How is Phthirus infestation of the lashes and eyebrows acquired? It's a venereal disease. Use your imagination.







## Parasitic pathogens

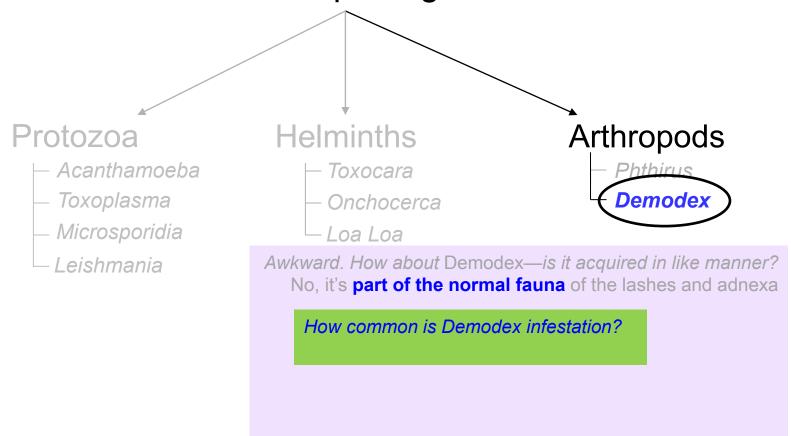


No, it's part of the normal fauna of the lashes and adnexa

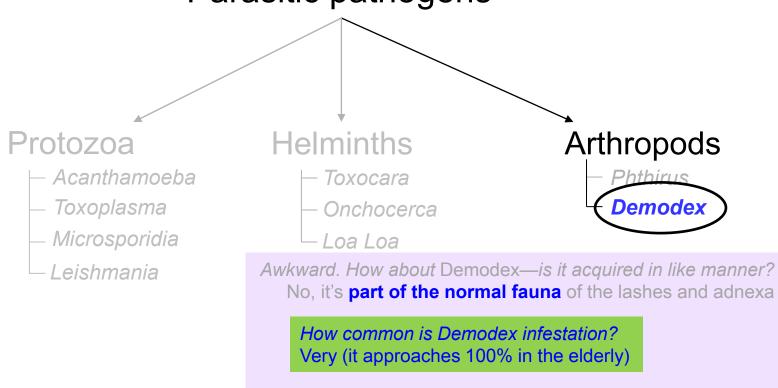






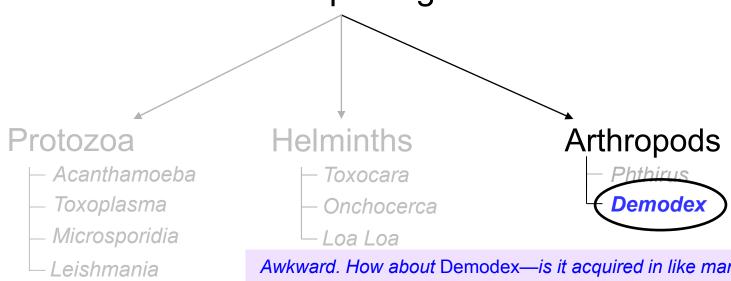








## Parasitic pathogens

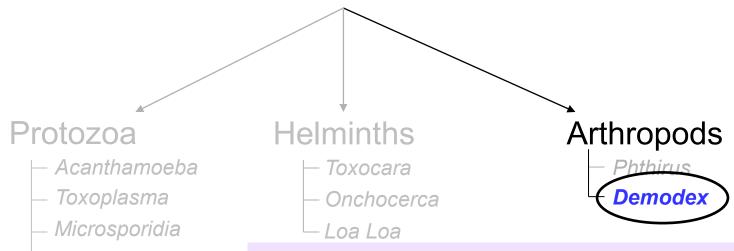


Awkward. How about Demodex—is it acquired in like manner? No, it's part of the normal fauna of the lashes and adnexa

How does Demodex infestation manifest clinically?



# Parasitic pathogens



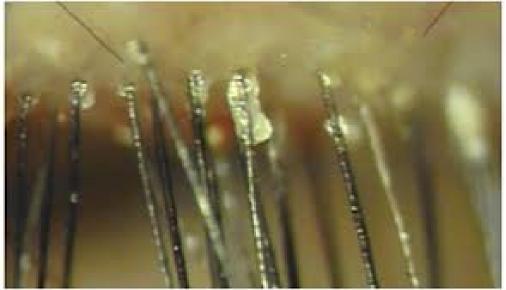
Leishmania

Awkward. How about Demodex—is it acquired in like manner? No, it's part of the normal fauna of the lashes and adnexa

How does Demodex infestation manifest clinically?
As waxy sleeves on the proximal lashes

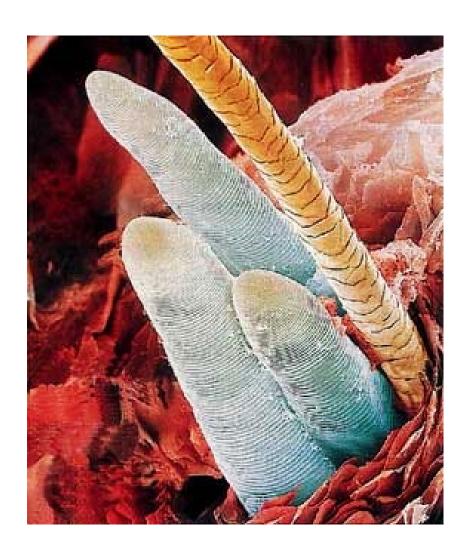






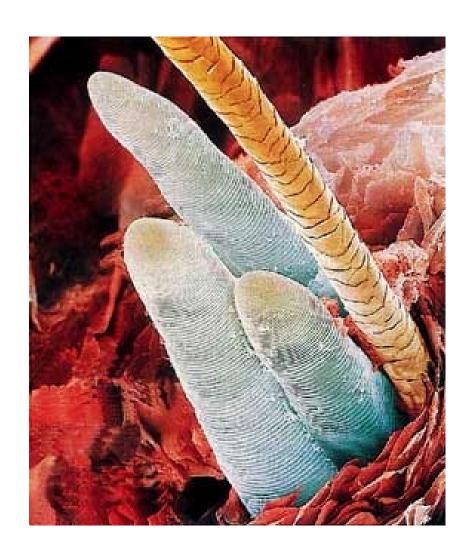
Demodex: Eyelash sleeves





These are *Demodex* mites next to an eyelash within the follicle opening. Note their size.



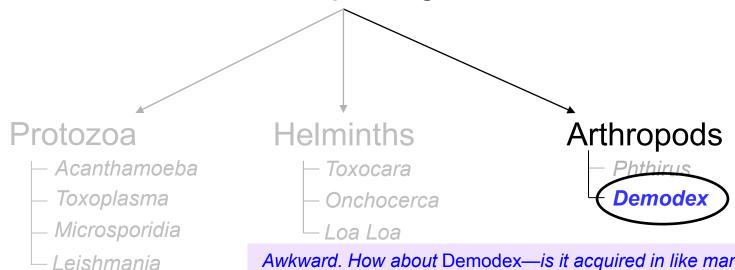


These are *Demodex* mites next to an eyelash within the follicle opening. Note their size.

Take-home point: *Demodex* are NOT visible at the slit lamp. The only slit-lamp sign of *Demodex* is sleeving of the lash base.



# Parasitic pathogens



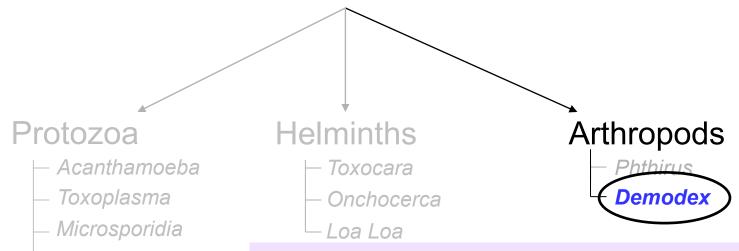
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What ophthalmic condition does it cause?



# Parasitic pathogens



Leishmania

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Blepharoconjunctivitis