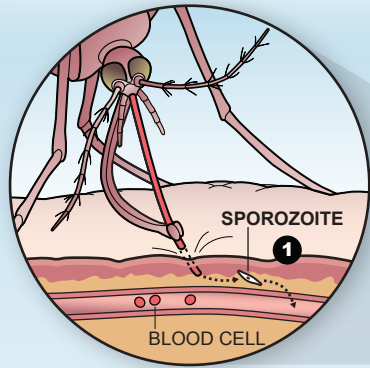


The Life Cycle of Malaria



- 1 To start the cycle, an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito injects sporozoites into the skin while feeding.

An infected mosquito starts the cycle



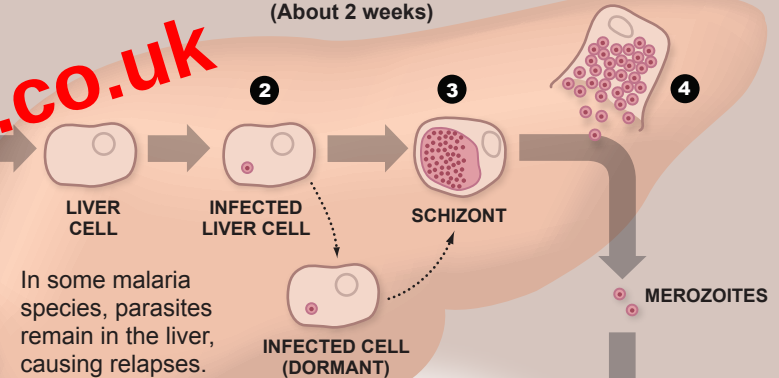
SPOROZOITES

- 2 Sporozoites enter the blood stream and are carried to the liver, where they infect liver cells.

- 3 Within liver cells, the parasites develop into schizonts.

- 4 The schizonts rupture, releasing thousands of individual merozoites into the bloodstream.

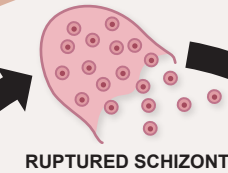
HUMAN LIVER STAGES (About 2 weeks)



In some malaria species, parasites remain in the liver, causing relapses.

MEROZOITES

- 5 Merozoites infect red blood cells.



RUPTURED SCHIZONT

SCHIZONT

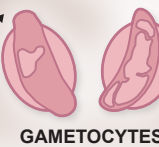
HUMAN BLOOD STAGES (2-3 day cycles)

Repeated cycles cause illness and potential death if not treated.

TROPHOZOITE

RING STAGE

Another mosquito becomes infected, continuing the cycle

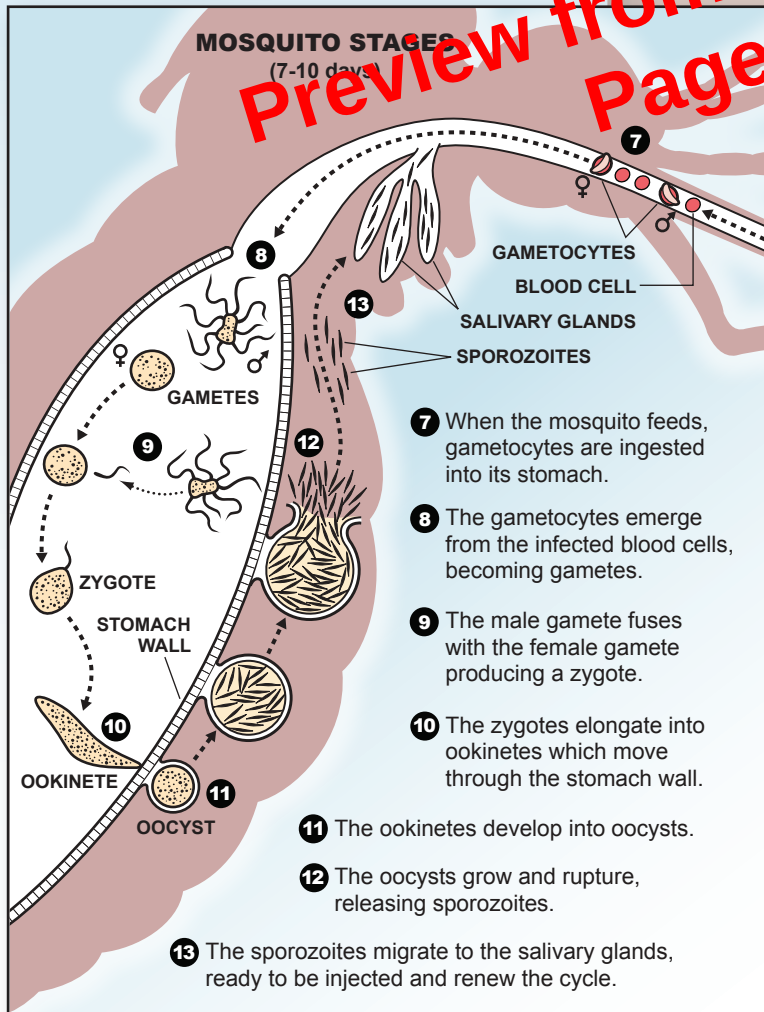


GAMETOCYTES

- 6 Some parasites change into male and female forms called gametocytes.

MOSQUITO STAGES (7-10 days)

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 1 of 1



- 7 When the mosquito feeds, gametocytes are ingested into its stomach.

- 8 The gametocytes emerge from the infected blood cells, becoming gametes.

- 9 The male gamete fuses with the female gamete producing a zygote.

- 10 The zygotes elongate into ookinetes which move through the stomach wall.

- 11 The ookinetes develop into oocysts.

- 12 The oocysts grow and rupture, releasing sporozoites.

- 13 The sporozoites migrate to the salivary glands, ready to be injected and renew the cycle.