

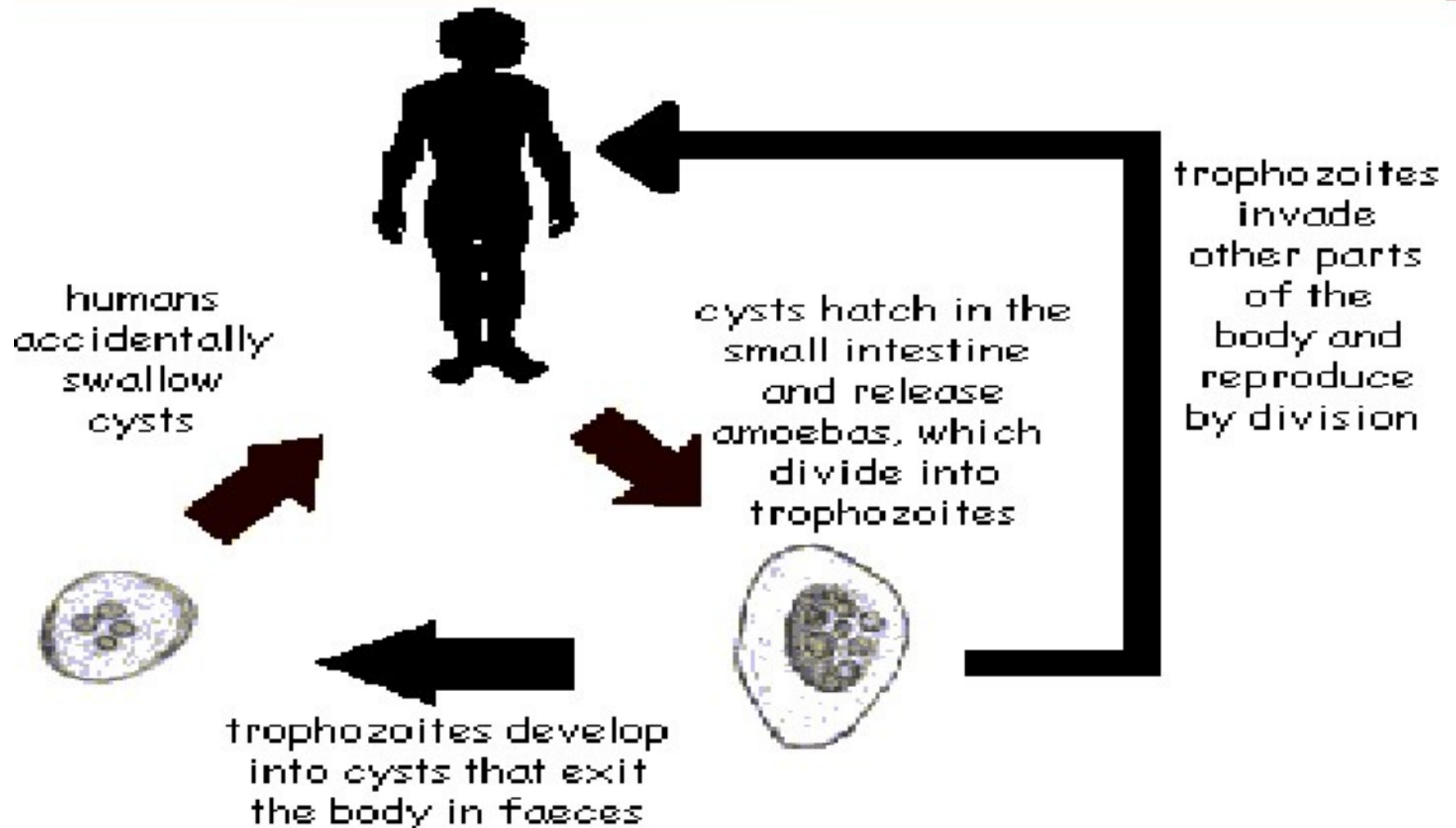
Amoebiasis

- **Amoebiasis**, also known **amoebic dysentery**, is an infection caused by [*Entamoeba histolytica*](#)
- *Common in people who lives in tropical areas with poor sanitary conditions.*
- *Causes 70000 death per year symptoms range from mild diarrhoea to dysentery with blood and mucous in the stool.*

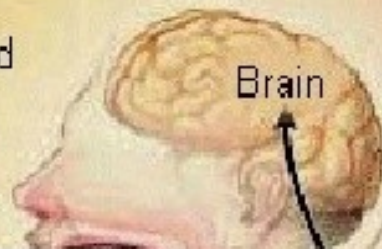
Route of transmission & Pathogenesis

- Amoebiasis is usually transmitted by the [fecal-oral](#) route.
- It can also be transmitted indirectly through contact with dirty hands or objects as well as by anal-oral contact.
- Infection is spread through ingestion of the [cyst](#) form of the [parasite](#), a semi-dormant and hardy structure found in [feces](#).
- Amoebiasis results from tissue destruction induced by the *E. histolytica* parasite. *E. histolytica* causes tissue damage by three main events: direct host cell killing, inflammation, and parasite invasion

Events on Amoebiasis



Ingestion of fecally contaminated water or food containing *Entamoeba histolytica* cysts



Brain

Invasive Disease
10% of cases

Pleural and pericardial effusions

Self-limiting, asymptomatic infection
90% of cases

Extraintestinal disease
<1% of cases

Mucin layer

Liver abscess

Mucin layer

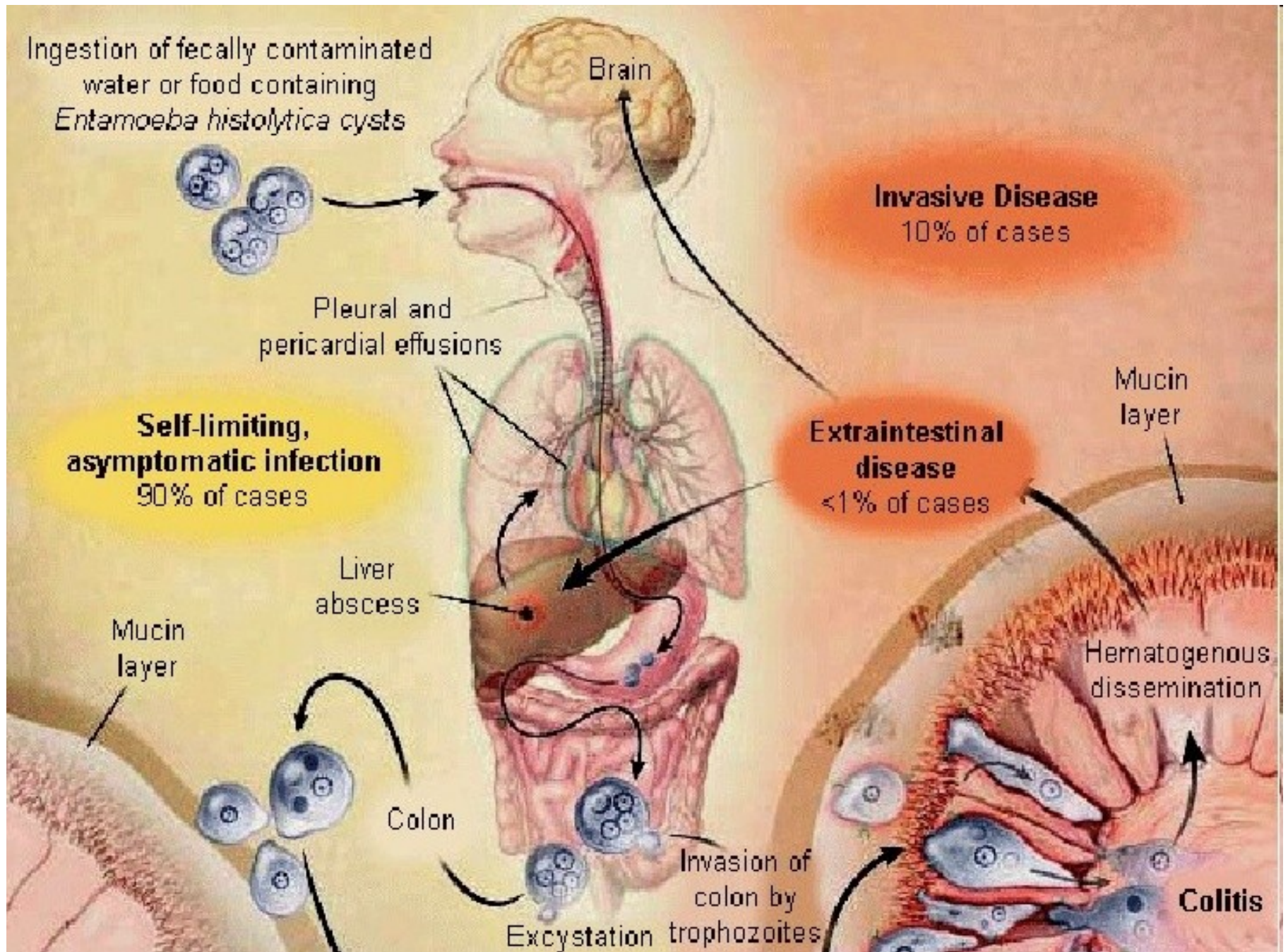
Hematogenous dissemination



Colon

Invasion of colon by Excystation trophozoites

Colitis



Diagnosis & Treatment

- Stool – wet mount/ staining (trichrome) & Stool concentration methods.
- Extra intestinal amoebiasis – liver, lung biopsy samples & Histopathological examinations , Giemsa stain, etc.
- Serological diagnosis.
- Treatment – Metronidazole, tinidazole , etc.