Piroplasmen, Apikomplexa, Babesien, Babesien – Therapie, Koinfektion mit Babesien, weitere Protozoen

Piroplasms, Apicomplexa, Babesia, Babesia - therapy, co-infection with Babesia, other protozoa

Babesien (Babesia) sind in Erythrozyten von Wirbeltieren parasitierende einzellige Krankheitserreger, Protozoen vom Stamm der Apicomplexa. Sie produzieren infektiöse Sporozysten oder Oozysten und durchlaufen einen charakteristischen Generationswechsel, bei dem sich geschlechtliche und ungeschlechtlich vermehrende Zellen abwechseln.
Bekannte Vertreter sind die Malaria-Erreger der Gattung Plasmodium sowie Toxoplasma gondii, der Erreger der Toxoplasmose, Babesien, Kokzidien, Leischmanien etc..

Babesia (Babesia) are parasitic protozoan pathogens living in erythrocytes of vertebrates. They belong to the tribe of Apicomplexa. They produce infectious sporocysts or oocysts, and undergo a characteristic change of generations, with alternating sexual and asexual proliferating cells. Well-known representatives are the malarial parasites of the genus Plasmodium and Toxoplasma gondii, the causative agent of toxoplasmosis, Babesia, Coccidia, Leischmania etc..

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Babesien – Therapie

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Topic I: Strategies for Implementation of Antibody and Nucleic Acid-based testing for Babesia microti in Blood Donors.
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Medikamente bei Leishmaniosis z.B.: **Fluconazol, Azole, Amphotericin i.v.Antimon i.v. Metronidazol, Cotrim, Rifampicin**

- **Apicomplexa z.B.: Coccidia; Toxoplasma, Cryptospora, Isospora, Plasmodia, Babesia, Protomyxzoa rheumatica, "Sporentierchen, Sporozoen"**
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Infiltrierend destruierende Neoplasmen

- **Borreliose und Ko-Infektionen, Vasculitis / Inflammation, Lymphom, Neoplasma**
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