

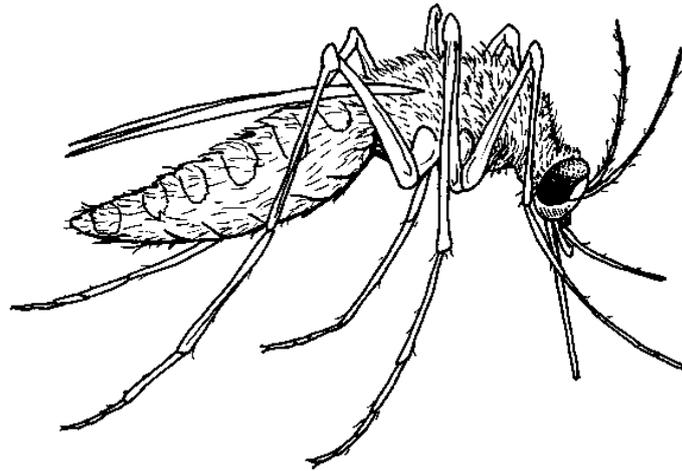
LESSON-8 A TREAT FOR MOSQUITOES –

- **KEY POINTS –**

1. Mosquitoes spread diseases like Dengue , chikungunia and Yellow Fever.
2. Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water.
3. All mosquitoes don't spread malaria.
4. Only the female anopheles mosquitoes spread malaria.

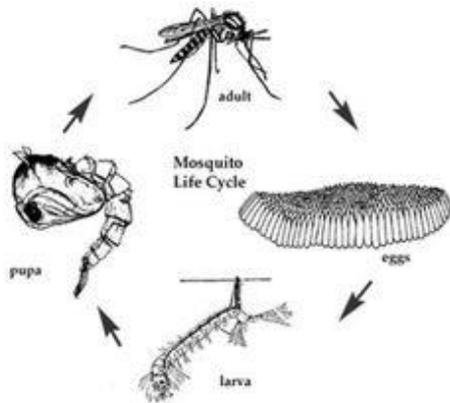
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING –

Ques.1 Name the mosquito that spreads malaria.



Ans. Female Anopheles Mosquito .

Ques.2 Draw and label the parts of the Mosquito .



Ans. Mosquitoes are abundant in warm regions. They live in areas of standing or stagnant water such as swamps , lakes , ponds and paddy fields.

The female mosquito lays 200 to 300 eggs. The Larva comes out of an egg and after few days transform into a pupa. This pupa turns into an adult mosquito.

Ques.3 What are the symptoms of malaria ?

Ans. A person suffering from malaria suffers from high fever and shivering followed by headache and nausea.

Ques.4 How can we protect ourselves from mosquito bites?

Ans. We can protect ourselves from the following methods –



Fix wire netting on the window and doors.



Use mosquito repellants.

Use mosquito nets.

Wear full sleeved night dresses.

Ques.5 Who proved that malaria is transmitted by mosquito ?



It was Sir Ronald Ross, an British army surgeon working in India, who proved in 1897 that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes.

Sir Ronald Ross received the 1902 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his work

(This was somewhat controversial, as many others made similar discoveries around the same time.)

Ans. transmitted by mosquito.

Sir Ronald Ross proved that malaria is

Ques.6 How do mosquitoes spread malaria ?

Ans. When mosquito bites a person suffering from malaria ,it sucks blood along with the malarial germs from the sick person .These malarial germs are transmitted to a healthy person . When the mosquito bites him the healthy person falls sick .

1. Ques.7 What is a Microscope ?

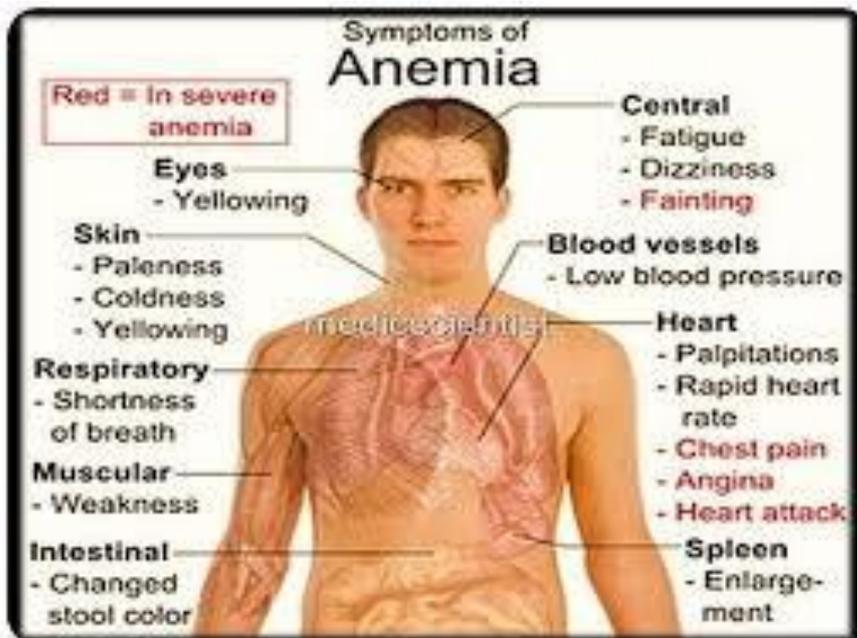


Ans. An optical instrument used for viewing very small objects such as plants cells , animals cell ,minerals etc. typically magnified several hundred times. It is also used to test blood samples and to diagnose diseases.

Ques.8 What is anaemia?

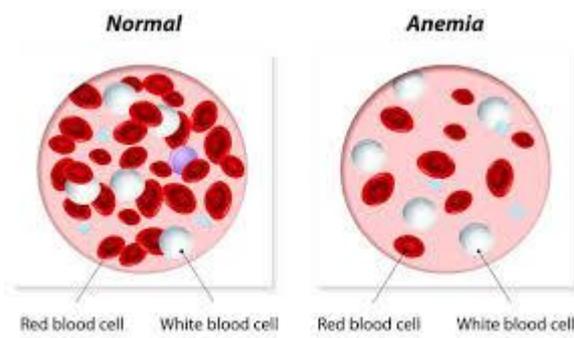
Ans. Anaemia is a condition in which the blood does not have enough healthy red blood cells.

Ques.9 What are the symptoms of anaemia ?



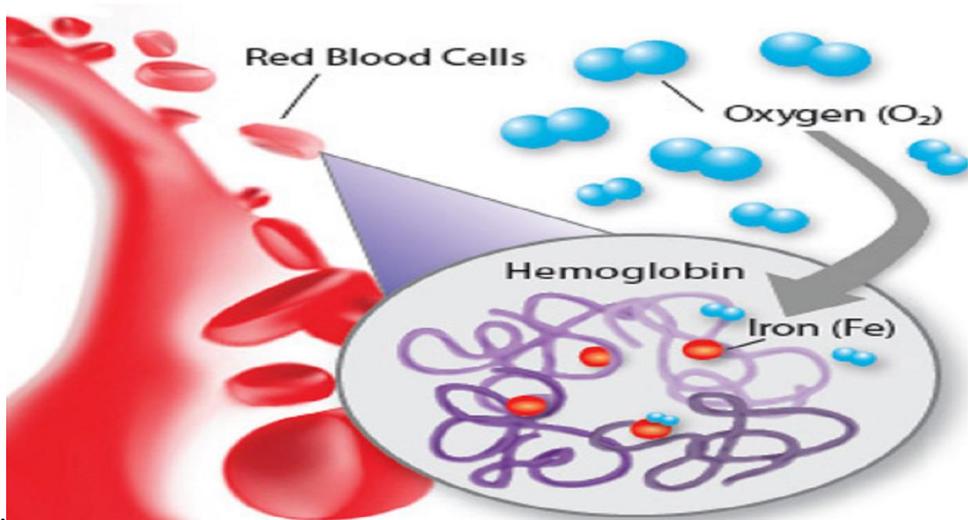
1. Pale skin and eyes.
2. Loss of energy and tiredness.
3. Headache
4. Unusually rapid heart beat while doing exercise.
5. Shortness in breath.

Ques.10 What causes Anaemia ?



Ans. Lack of iron is the most common type of anaemia. Blood loss is in one of the common cause of Anaemia .

Ques.11 What is Haemoglobin ?



Ans. Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen from the lungs to the body's tissues and return carbon dioxide from the tissues back to the lungs.

Ques.12 What should we eat to increase haemoglobin or iron in the blood ?

Ans. 1. Eat iron rich food such as dates, almonds , fig fruit , liver and red meat.

2. Increase Vitamin C in it .

Ques.13 What are the other diseases spread by insects .

Ans. Mosquitoes, lice, fleas, bedbugs are able to transmit a number of diseases such as chikungunya , yellow fever , dengue fever etc.

Ques.14 Study the pathology report of the following -

PATIENT: John G. Browne IM-08-192
 DOB: 02/08/1955 Date of Service: 11/2009
 SEX: Male
 CHART ID: 124897

PHYSICIAN: Serocchia M. Pintola
 LOCATION: Westside Surgical Center
 SPECIMEN: 1. TRANSVERSE COLON POLYPS
 2. DESCENDING COLON POLYP
 3. SIGMOID COLON POLYP (X)

PROCEDURE:
 PREOP DX:
 POSTOP DX:
 HISTORY: HD OF POLYPS

DIAGNOSIS

1. TRANSVERSE COLON POLYP (X): HYPERPLASTIC POLYP.
2. DESCENDING COLON POLYP: FRAGMENTS OF TUBULAR ADENOMA.
3. SIGMOID COLON POLYP (X): HYPERPLASTIC POLYP.

LABORATORY INFORMATION

1. Received in formalin labeled "transverse colon" are 2 fragments of tan tissue measuring 0.4 x 0.2 x 0.2 cm in greatest dimension which are submitted in one cassette in a specimen bag. 2. Received in formalin, labeled "descending colon" is one fragment of tan tissue measuring 0.3 x 0.2 x 0.2 cm in greatest dimension, which is submitted in toto in one cassette in a specimen bag. 3. Received in formalin, labeled "sigmoid colon" are 2 fragments of tan tissue measuring 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.2 cm in greatest dimension which are submitted in one cassette in a specimen bag.



S.M. Pintola
 Serocchia M. Pintola, MD
 Carolina West Pathology
 11/12/2009