

Disease	Infective stage	Diagnostic stage
Plasmodia - Malaria	Sporozoites	Ring trophozoites, schizont and gametocytes.
Babesiosis	Sporozoites	Trophozoites
African trypanosomiasis	Trypomastigote	Trypomastigotes (always extracellular)
American trypanosmiasis	Trypomastigote	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trypomastigotes in blood (extracellular) 2. Amastigotes (intracellular round)
Leishmaniasis	Promastigote	Amastigotes

Disease	Drug
Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - QUINOLINES, ARTEMISININS, Tetracycline, doxycycline and clindamycin. - In areas with resistance, the standard treatment is Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT). - In patients with p.vivax and P.ovale >> chloroquine+primaquine
Babesiosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mild to moderate>> Atovaquone+azithromycinis - Severe infections >> Clindamycin + quinones.
African trypanosomiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CNS is not Infected >> Suramin or pentamidine isethionate - CNS is Infected >> Melarsoprol
American trypanosomiasis (Chagas disease)	<p>Nifurtimox, benznidazole and new drug in America called eflornithine</p>
Leishmaniasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In simple cutaneous leishmaniasis, lesions usually heal spontaneously. - Antimony, sodium stibogluconate drugs of choice for the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis
TAC	Blood transfusions
Persistent B19V infection in immunosuppressed patient	Blood transfusions + immune globulin (IVIg)
Hydrops fetalis with B19V	Intrauterine blood transfusion
EBV	Acyclovir
KSHV	Foscarnet, famciclovir, ganciclovir, and cidofovir have
HTLV-1	Combination of interferon α and zidovudine.