5. Slavin D: Cryptosporidium meleagridis (sp. nov.) J Comp Pathol 65:262–266, 1955

29. Malaria: Plasmodium falciparum (Welch 1898), Plasmodium vivax (Grassi and Filetti 1889), Plasmodium ovale (Stephens 1922), Plasmodium malariae (Laveran 1881)

Malaria is a mosquito-borne infection caused by protozoa of the genus Plasmodium. Humans are commonly infected by four species of the parasite: P. falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, and P. malariae. On rare occasions, certain species of Plasmodium that usually have simian hosts also infect humans.

Malaria remains one of the most prevalent infectious diseases. More than 200 million cases and at least 1 million consequent deaths are estimated to occur annually, and more than one-half of the world’s population lives in areas where malaria is endemic. Although formerly found throughout much of the world, with seasonal outbreaks extending into temperate zones, malaria is now generally restricted to tropical and subtropical regions. However, travel and persistence of mosquito vectors in once malarious
Sporozoites are injected into human host when infected mosquito takes second blood meal.

Gametocytes in peripheral blood

Gamete formation occurs in stomach

Sporozoites migrate to salivary glands

Gametocytes are ingested with blood meal

Exflagellation and fertilization occur in stomach

Oocyst formation occurs in wall of stomach

Sporozoite formation and release occur in stomach