

# Zoonotic Amebiasis: A Journey from Epidemiology to Treatment Strategy

Li X\*

Department of Microbiology, Central South University, China

## Abstract

The protozoan parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* is the cause of the disease known as amebiasis, which typically manifests as acute diarrhea, dysentery, amebic colitis, and amebic liver abscesses. *E. histolytica* is the fourth leading parasitic cause of human death. It mostly infects children in developing nations and is spread through contamination of food and water. *Entamoeba sp.* is present in the majority of infected individuals. Asymptomatically colonizes the large intestine and resolves on its own, whereas in others, the parasite can spread to soft organs and cause abscesses by breaching the mucosal epithelial barrier and causing amebic colitis. The treatment for invasive amebiasis that is both recommended and most commonly used is metronidazole (MTZ). Despite the fact that no amebiasis vaccine has yet been approved for human clinical trials, numerous recent vaccine development studies

## Epidemiology

### Cycle life

*E. histolytica* (68%) [1], *E. dispar* (32%) [2], *E. moshkovskii* (10.2%) [3], *E. coli* (2.0%) [4], *E. hartmanni* (1.0%) [5], *E. olecki* (0.04%) [6], *E. nallii* (0.02%) [7], *Entamoeba gingivalis* [8], *E. chaoni*, *E. coli*, *E. dispar*, *E. hartmanni*, *E. nallii*, *E. oled* [9].

Corresponding Author: Li X, Department of Microbiology, Central South

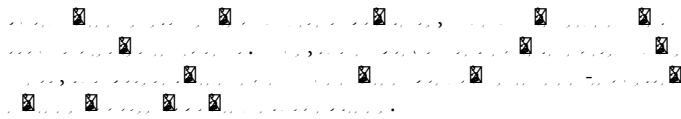
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En amoeba



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