

Protozoal parasites chart (from the sheet)

Parasite	Class / group	Habitat in humans	Disease / pathogenicity
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Large intestine (colon; esp. cecum/colonic flexures/sigmoid-rectal region); can spread to liver and other organs	Amoebiasis: amoebic dysentery/colitis; extra-intestinal amoebiasis (classically liver abscess)
<i>Entamoeba dispar</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Large intestine	Harmless commensal (non-pathogenic)
<i>Entamoeba coli</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Large intestine	Harmless commensal (non-pathogenic)
<i>Entamoeba hartmanni</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Large intestine	Harmless commensal (non-pathogenic)
<i>Entamoeba moshkovskii</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Large intestine	Harmless commensal (as presented in the sheet)
<i>Entamoeba gingivalis</i>	Sarcodina (amoebae / Rhizopoda)	Buccal cavity / oral cavity	Harmless commensal (noted as oral flora commensal)
<i>Naegleria fowleri</i>	Sarcodina (free-living amoebae)	Central nervous system (enters via nose/cribriform plate during contaminated water exposure)	Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM)
<i>Acanthamoeba</i> spp.	Sarcodina (free-living amoebae)	Central nervous system; eye (cornea)	Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis (GAE); keratitis
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> (<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>)	Flagellates (Zoomastigophora)	Small intestine (duodenum/upper small bowel)	Giardiasis (classically non-invasive, watery/fatty diarrhea, malabsorption)
<i>Balantidium coli</i>	Ciliates (Ciliophora / Ciliata)	Large intestine and terminal ileum	Balantidiasis (can cause balantidial dysentery)
<i>Cryptosporidium hominis</i>	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa)	Intestinal epithelium (primarily small intestine)	Cryptosporidiosis (watery diarrhea; can be severe in immunocompromised)
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa)	Intestinal epithelium (primarily small intestine)	Cryptosporidiosis
<i>Cyclospora</i> spp.	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa)	Small intestine	Cyclosporiasis (prolonged watery diarrhea)
<i>Isospora</i> spp.	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa)	Small intestine	Isosporiasis (watery diarrhea; classically worse in immunocompromised)
<i>Babesia</i> spp.	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Red blood cells	Babesiosis (malaria-like febrile hemolytic illness)
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Liver (early stage) and red blood cells	Malignant tertian malaria; severe malaria (e.g., cerebral malaria)

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<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Liver (including dormant hypnozoites) and red blood cells	Benign tertian malaria; relapsing malaria
<i>Plasmodium ovale</i>	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Liver (including dormant hypnozoites) and red blood cells	Benign tertian malaria; relapsing malaria
<i>Plasmodium malariae</i>	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Liver and red blood cells	Quartan malaria
<i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i>	Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; blood protozoa)	Liver and red blood cells	Simian (zoonotic) malaria
<i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Blood/lymph; later CNS	African trypanosomiasis (West African sleeping sickness)
<i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Blood/lymph; later CNS	African trypanosomiasis (East African sleeping sickness)
<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Blood (acute); tissues (esp. muscle/RES)	Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis)
<i>Leishmania tropica</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Tissue macrophages (skin)	Cutaneous leishmaniasis ("Baghdad boil")
<i>Leishmania major</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Tissue macrophages (skin)	Cutaneous leishmaniasis
<i>Leishmania infantum</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Tissue macrophages (skin; can be visceral depending on context)	Cutaneous leishmaniasis (as listed in the sheet)
<i>Leishmania braziliensis</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Tissue macrophages (mucocutaneous sites)	Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
<i>Leishmania donovani</i>	Flagellates (Hemoflagellates)	Reticuloendothelial system macrophages (liver/spleen/bone marrow)	Visceral leishmaniasis (kala-azar)
<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; tissue protozoa)	Tissues (intracellular; many organs), congenital infection possible	Toxoplasmosis (congenital or postnatal)
<i>Sarcocystis</i> spp.	Coccidia / Sporozoa (Apicomplexa; tissue protozoa)	Tissue (not discussed in detail in the sheet)	Sarcocystosis (not discussed in detail in the sheet)
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Flagellates (Zoomastigophora)	Urogenital tract	Trichomoniasis (STD)
<i>Trichomonas hominis</i>	Flagellates (Zoomastigophora)	Intestinal	Harmless commensal (non-pathogenic)
<i>Trichomonas tenax</i>	Flagellates (Zoomastigophora)	Oral cavity	Harmless commensal (non-pathogenic)