Specialty: Parasitology 3rd year license

**History of Parasitology**

 Parasitology is the scientific study of parasites, which are organisms that live in or on other organisms (hosts) and derive their nutrients at the expense of the host.

*Ancient Observations* :

* Parasitic infections have been known to humans since ancient times. Early civilizations, including the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, documented observations of parasitic diseases in humans and animals

*The Age of Exploration*:

 The Age of Exploration, from the 15th to the 17th century, led to increased knowledge about parasites as explorers and travelers encountered new diseases in previously uncharted territories. European explorers documented the diseases they encountered in the New World, such as malaria and various tropical diseases.

*Early Modern Period:*

* The early modern period saw the development of microscopy, which greatly advanced the study of parasites. In the 17th and 18th centuries, pioneering microscopists like Antonie van Leeuwenhoek made significant contributions to the field by describing and illustrating various parasites.

*The Birth of Modern Parasitology*:

 The 19th century marked the birth of modern parasitology as a distinct scientific discipline. Prominent figures in this era included Rudolf Leuckart, David Argyll Robertson, and Friedrich von Siebold. They made important discoveries and developed systematic approaches to the study of parasites.

*The Germ Theory of Disease*:

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the development of the germ theory of disease, which provided a framework for understanding how parasites cause infectious diseases. This theory, championed by scientists like Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, revolutionized the field of parasitology.

*The Discovery of Vector-Borne Diseases*:

* The early 20th century brought significant breakthroughs in understanding vector-borne diseases, such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and other arthropods. This led to the development of strategies for disease control.

*The Modern Era*:

 In the 20th and 21st centuries, parasitology has continued to evolve with advances in molecular biology, genetics, and immunology. New diagnostic methods, drugs, and vaccines have been developed to combat parasitic diseases.

*Conservation and Ecology*:

 Modern parasitology has also expanded to encompass the study of parasites in the context of ecology and wildlife conservation. Understanding the role of parasites in ecosystems is now an important aspect of the field.

**Key words:**

* Hosts: المضيفين
* Nutrients: العناصر الغذائية
* Parasitic infections: الالتهابات الطفيلية
* observations of parasitic diseases: ملاحظات الأمراض الطفيلية
* encountered new diseases: واجهت أمراضا جديدة
* pioneering microscopists: رواد المجهر
* scientific discipline: التخصصات العلمية
* systematic approaches: النهج المنهجي
* *The Germ Theory of Disease*: النظرية الجرثومية للمرض
* infectious diseases: أمراض معدية
* Vector-Borne Diseases: أمراض تنتقل بواسطة الحشرات
* Transmitted: منقول
* disease control: السيطرة على المرض
* molecular biology: البيولوجيا الجزيئية
* genetics: علم الوراثة
* immunology: علم المناعة
* diagnostic methods: طرق التشخيص
* vaccines: اللقاحات
* combat parasitic diseases: مكافحة الأمراض الطفيلية.
* ecology and wildlife conservation: البيئة والحفاظ على الحياة البرية
* ecosystem: النظام البيئي