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spatial relationship

[EHS303] Pathogenesis is the mechanism responsible for generating the virulence effects that are of interest for evolutionary ecologist
[EHS303] The scientific discipline concerned with the study of the mechanisms and processes that enables to grow and reproduce is parasite physiology
[EHS303] All of the following are the main types of parasites except endoparasites
[EHS303] describes the situation where an investment of an organisms resources into one fitness component goes at the expense of another fitness component trade-offs
[EHS303] The primary goal of comparing the phylogeny of a host and its parasite is to document the history of their association
[EHS303] In host, parasites either do not reproduce or do so sexually, but the parasite always develops to a new stage in this type of host intermediate host
[EHS303] If a parasite has to infect a given host in order to complete its life cycle, then it is said to be parasite of the host an obligate
[EHS303] Diphyllobothriasis infection occur as a result of intake of eating raw that live wholly or partly in fresh water fish
[EHS303] is caused by worms that invade the intestines through contaminated fresh or undercooked fish or squid anisakiasis

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