Click on each of the five micro-organisms to find out their basic characteristics and the infections or diseases they cause.

**Protozoa**
- Basic characteristics: Protozoa are single-celled organisms transmitted via direct or indirect contact or an arthropod vector (an infected carrier, such as scabies (mites), lice, mosquitos, and fleas).
- Infections/diseases: Malaria, Toxoplasmosis.

**Fungi**
- Basic characteristics: Fungi are large diverse organisms, ranging from microscopic to easily visible. They may have spores which can move them to new locations via air currents.
- Infections/diseases: Tinea, Oral thrush.

**Virus**
- Basic characteristics: Smaller than bacteria, viruses are intracellular parasites: they need living cells to multiply and survive. Unlike bacteria, they are not sensitive to antibiotics.
- Infections/diseases: Common cold, Hepatitis, Polio.

**Helminths**
- Basic characteristics: Helminths are worm parasites, including flatworms (such as tapeworms, flukes) and roundworms. Diseases are commonly due to the ingestion of worm eggs.
- Infections/diseases: Tapeworm infestation.

**Bacterium**
- Basic characteristics: Bacterium are single-celled organisms, commonly spiral, rod or spherically shaped. They multiply rapidly by division, and require moisture and nutrients to grow.
- Infections/diseases: Gastroenteritis, Salmonellosis.