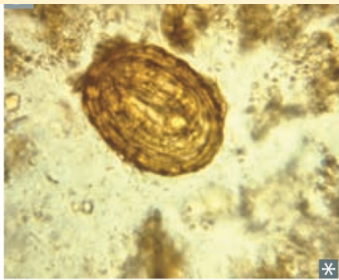


	<b>Ascaris Lumbricids</b>	<b>Enterobius Vermicularis</b>	<b>Echinococcus Granuloses</b>	<b>Schistosoma</b>
<b>Phylum</b>	Nematodes (giant roundworm)	Nematodes (Pinworm)	Cestodes	Trematodes (flukes)
	Disease May cause mechanical obstruction, intestinal perforation, malnutrition, anemia and steatorrhea. Migration of larvae to alveoli > Loeffler syndrome (pulmonary eosinophilia).	Perianal pruritus	Hydatid cyst in liver; cyst rupture can cause anaphylaxis.	Skin penetration causing itchy rash. Pulmonary hypertension, HSM, portal hypertension, esophageal varices and liver failure.
<b>Transmission</b>	Fecal-oral or reinfection	Fecal-oral or inhalation	Ingestion of eggs contaminated with dog feces.	Cercariae penetrate skin of humans with contaminated fresh water.
<b>Clinical diagnosis</b>	Fertilized and infertile eggs can be identified in feces. Larvae may be found in sputum or gastric aspirates.	Microscopic identification of football shaped (flat sided) ovum. Scotch tape.	Incidentally by radiology, serology.	Clinical, hematological, biochemical, confirmed by detection of ova in stool or tissue biopsy.
<b>Treatment</b>	Bendazoles	Bendazoles	Surgery, Bendazoles	Praziquantel
<b>Notes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The female is longer and larger.</li> <li>The male has curved posterior end (copulatory spicule)</li> <li>Hatch in small intestine.</li> <li>Considered as soil transmitted helminths.</li> <li>Humid environment is needed for infectivity.</li> <li>Eggs become infected (embryonated eggs) 2 to 6 weeks following deposition.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat: large intestine .</li> <li>Direct and sexual transmitted also with institutional crowding and families.</li> <li>Immediately infective within 4-6 hrs</li> <li>Most common in children.</li> </ol>	<p>Accidental host : humans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The smallest tapeworm.</li> <li>DH: dogs IH: sheep &amp; humans</li> <li>Sites of hydatid cyst: Liver: 65% Lungs: 25%</li> <li>Usually asymptomatic.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blood flukes : S.Mansoni, S.japoni, S.haemato</li> <li>Miracidium enters its IH (Snails) then large number of tailed cercariae are liberated into the water.</li> </ol>

7. Children and young adolescents have higher infection rate.

8. Eggs have thick coat with bumps



5. Adult females migrate nocturnally to lay eggs on the skin of perianal region.



3. The male worm is flat and folded to form gynacophoric canal enfolds the slender female.

4. Granulomatous reaction surround the eggs and leads to liver fibrosis.

5. Testes and ovary.



Check out the other summary for Dr.Nader's - GI system - Parasites

You can also tap the QR code to open the link!

