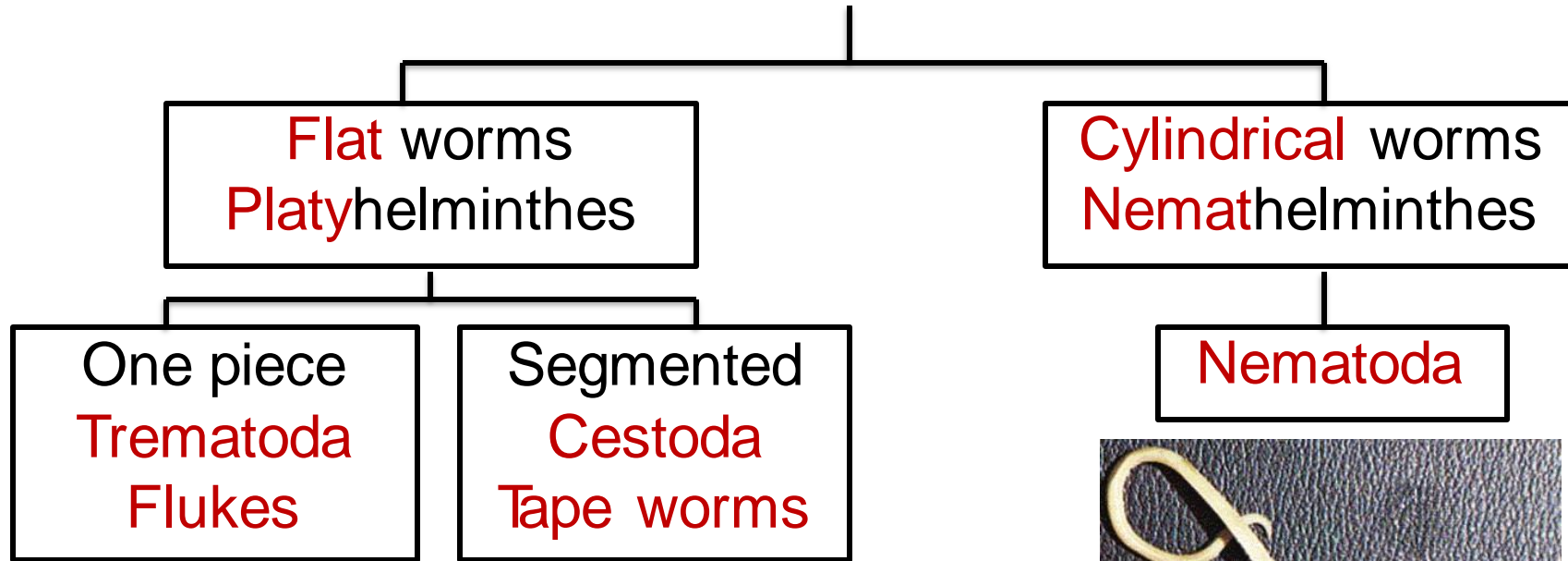
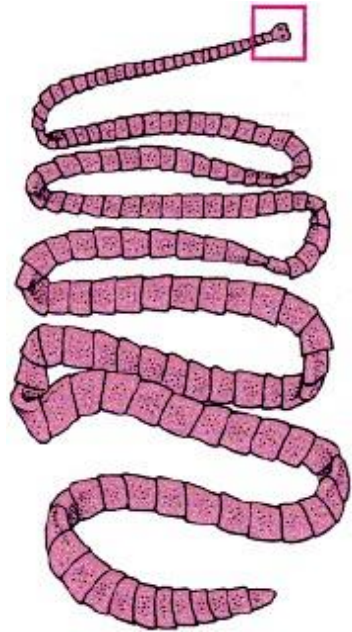


Helminths (worms)



in different
areas



intestine & Tissue



Intestinal & tissue

❑ Points to be studied in any helminth

Geographical Distribution

Definitive host (Final host)

Habitat (adult parasite)

Intermediate host

Infective Stage & mode of infection

Pathogenesis & Clinical picture

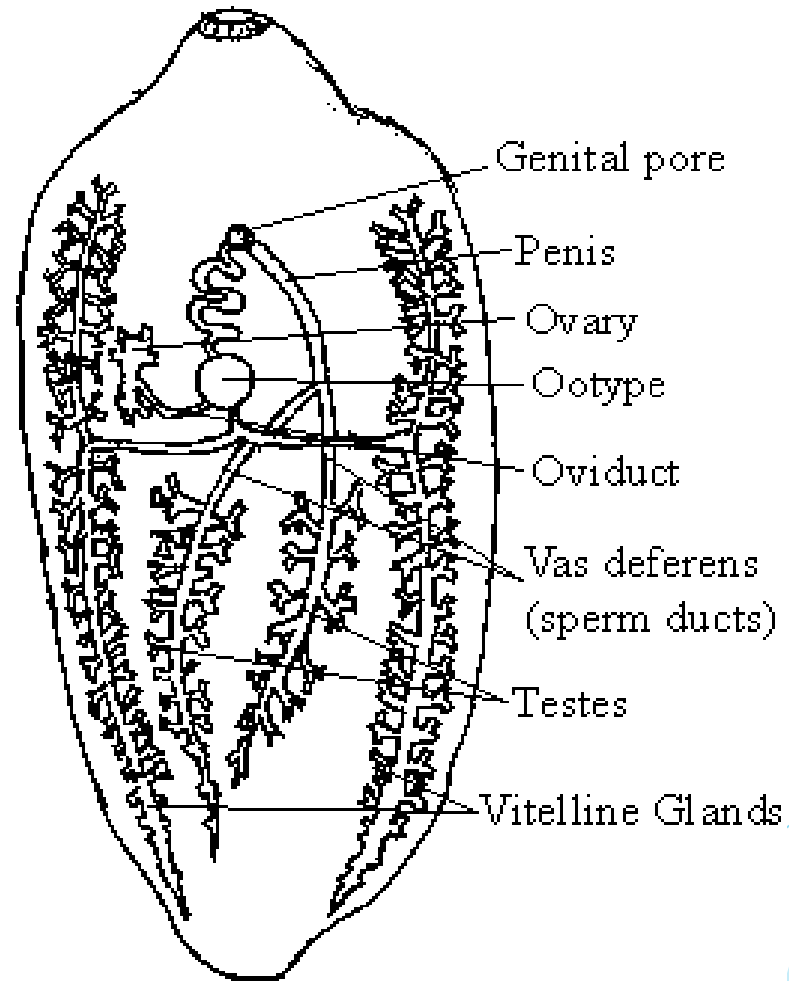
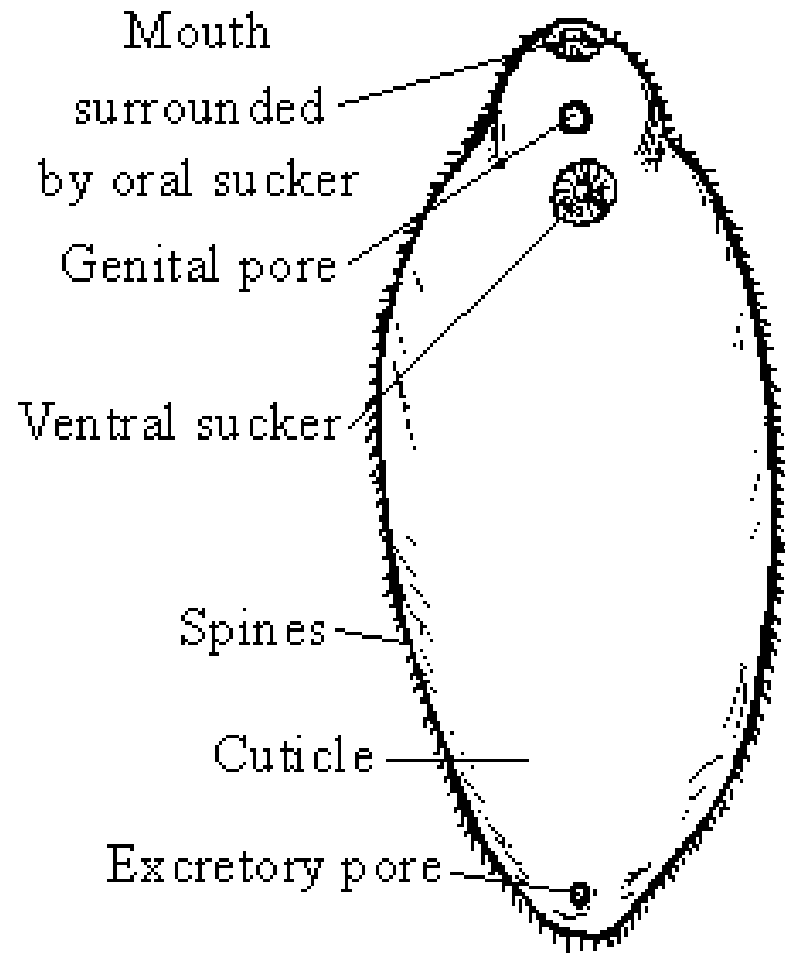
Diagnostic stage & Methods of diagnosis

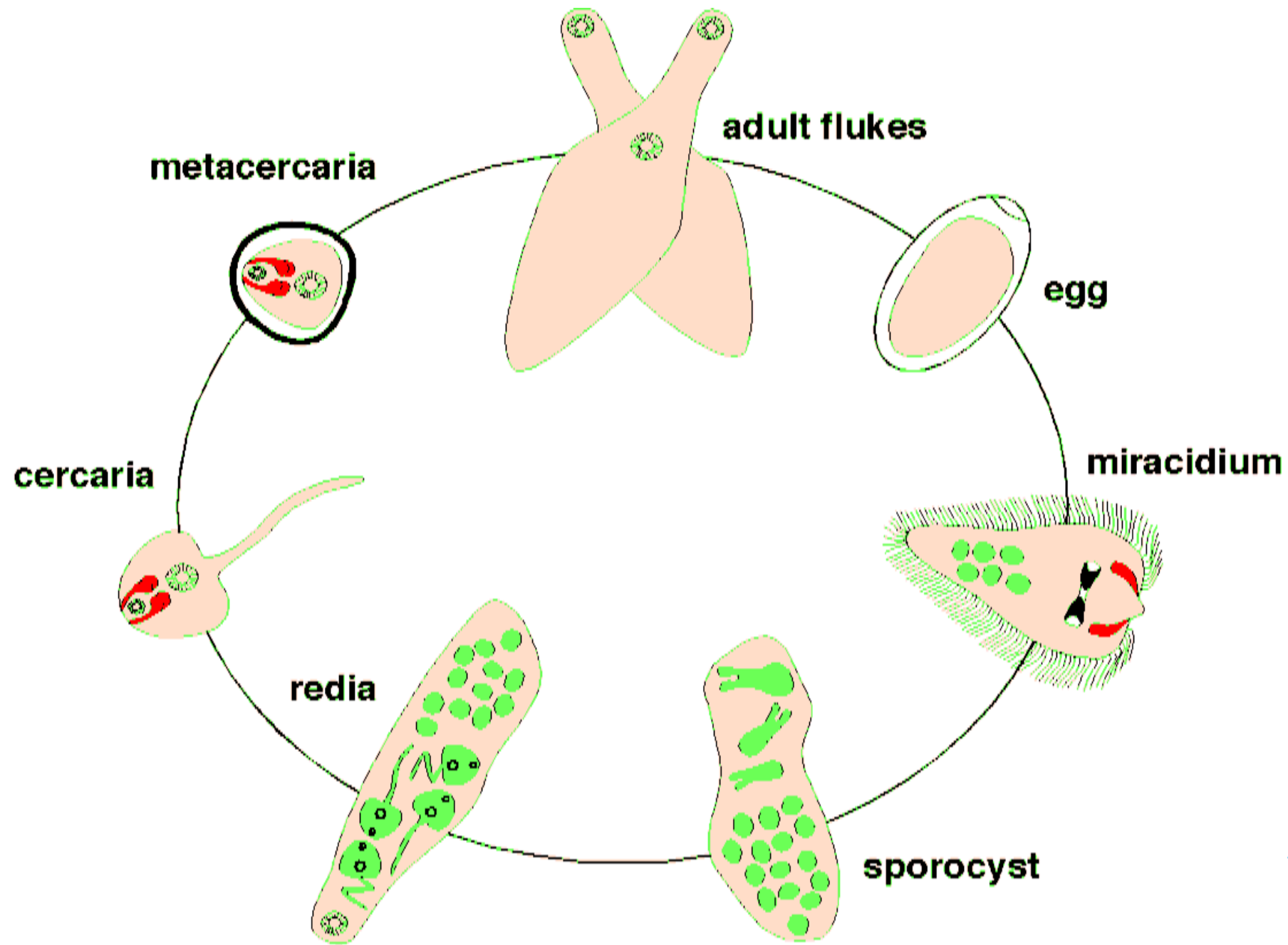
Treatment

Prevention and Control

TREMATODES

➤ General Characteristics





FASCIOLOSIS

Geog. Distribution:

F.gigantica cattle raising countries } Both exist
F.hepatica sheep raising countries }

Final Host:

Habitat:

Diagnostic stage:

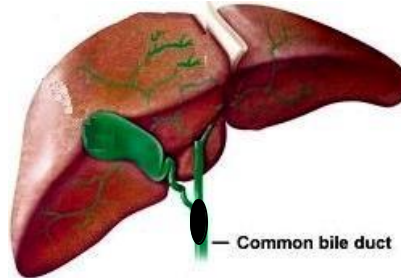


Infective stage:

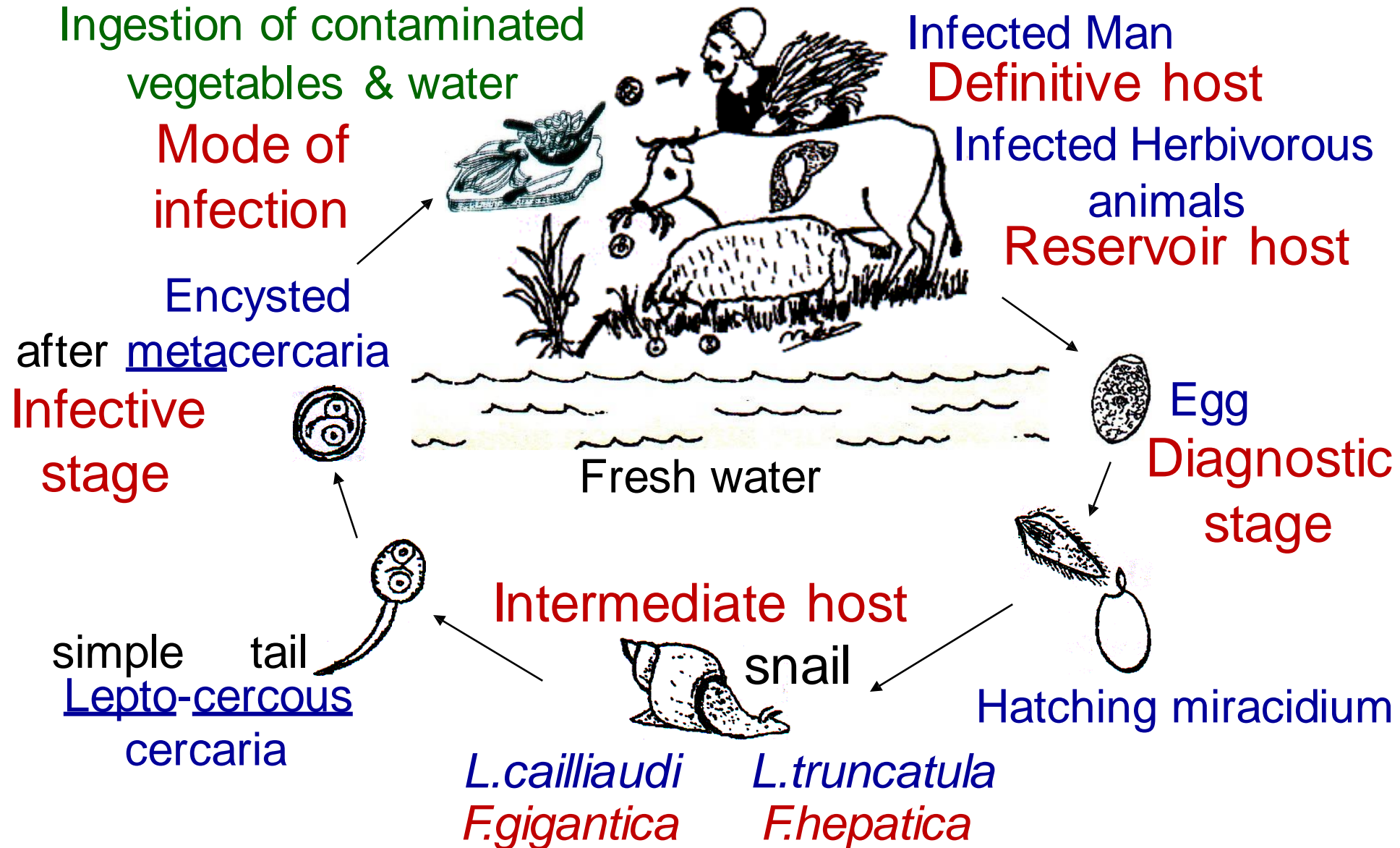
Mode of infection:



raw green vegetables



Life Cycle of *Fasciola* spp



FASCIOLOPSIS BUSKI

(GIANT INTESTINAL FLUKE)

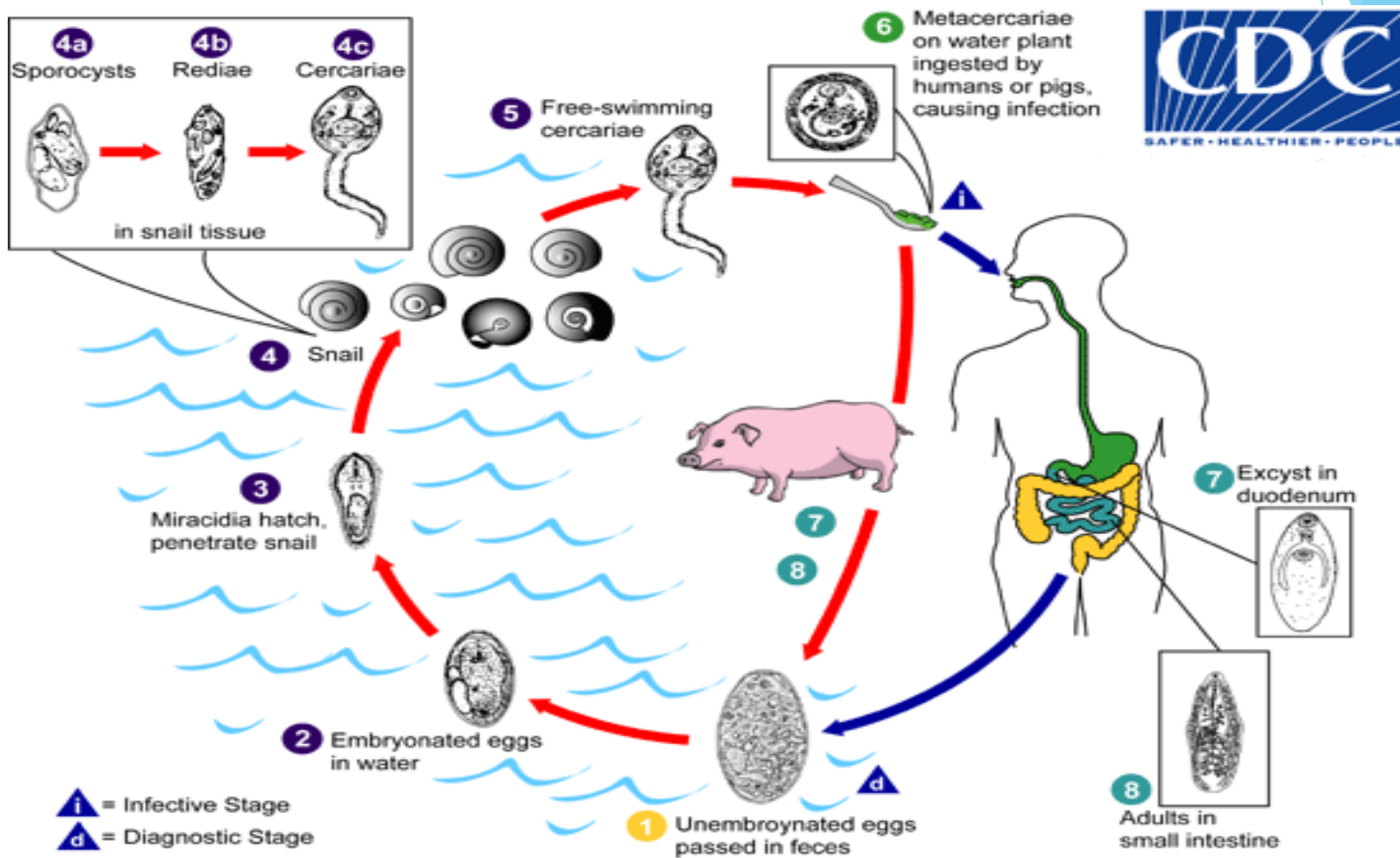
Fasciolopsis buski

- ***Fasciolopsis buski***

Egg



**Egg is similar to
*Fasciola hepatica***



SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Schistosoma Parasites

Called Blood Flukes

Adult Flukes live in blood vessels of infected Humans

S.haematobium

D.H: Man
R.H: None

S.mansoni

D.H: Man
R.H: Rodent, Monkeys

S.japonicum

D.H: Man
R.H: Domestic animals

Adult Morphology

Sexes: separate

Female: cylindrical

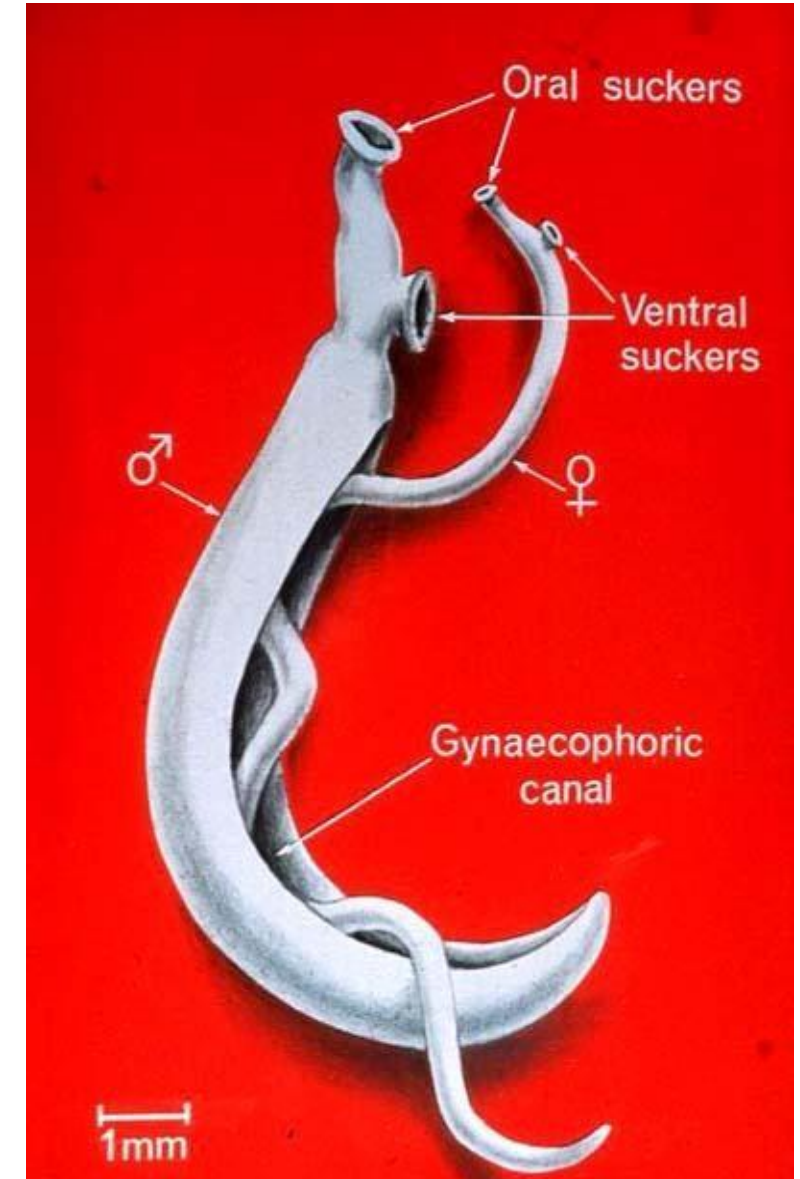
Male: flattened, folded
(gynaecophoric canal).

Suckers: oral & ventral
(smaller in females).

Digestive system:

No muscular Pharynx

Intestinal caeca reunite
in a single caecum.



Cercarial Dermatitis (Bather's itch or swimmer's itch)

A condition that occurs due to penetration of cercariae **of non-human species** of schistosomes the skin of man.

Cercariae cannot go beyond the germinal layer.

Clinical picture:

Dermatitis, itching, oedema and secondary bacterial infection.

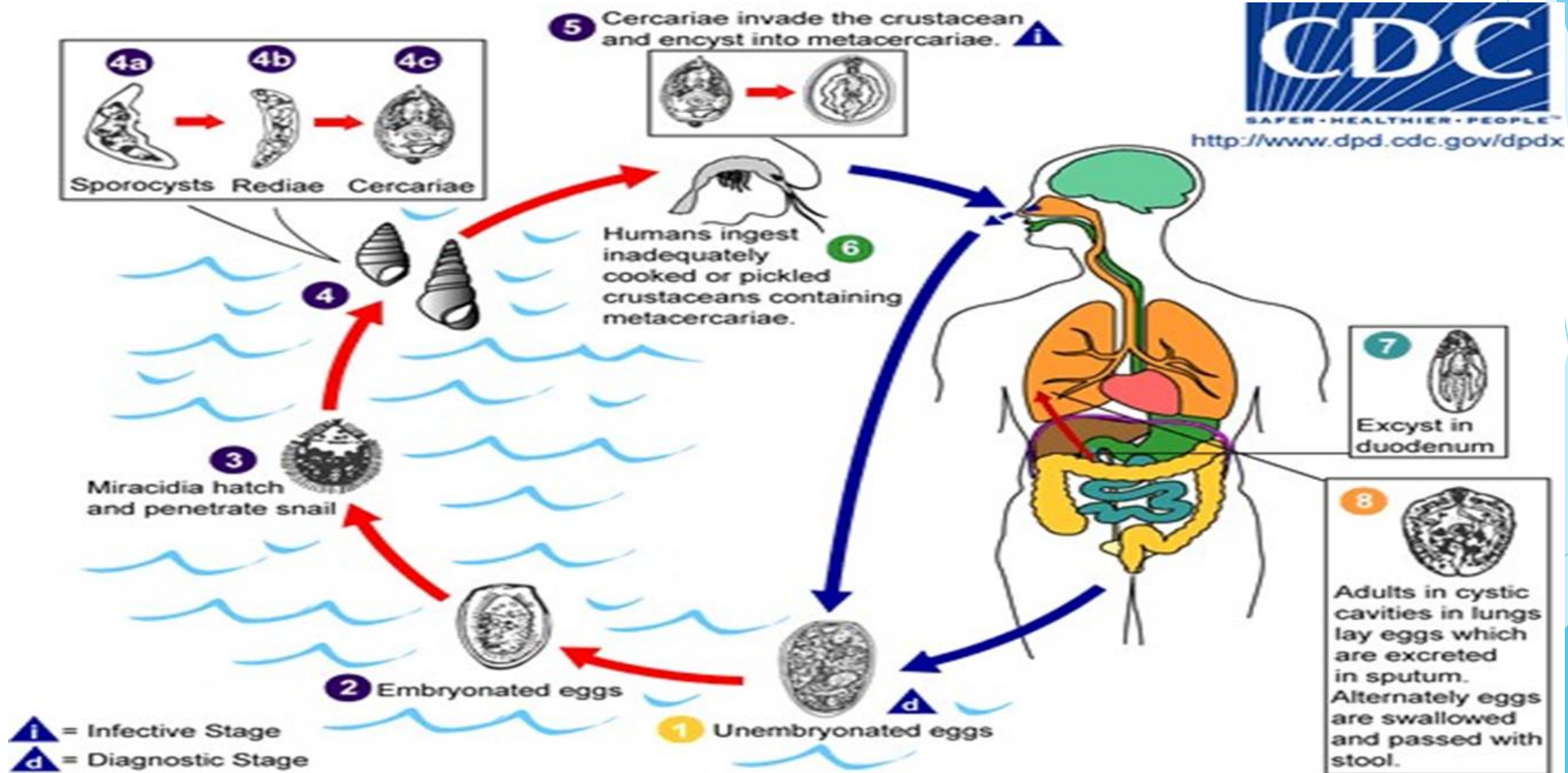
Treatment:

Antipruritics, antihistaminics, antibiotics.



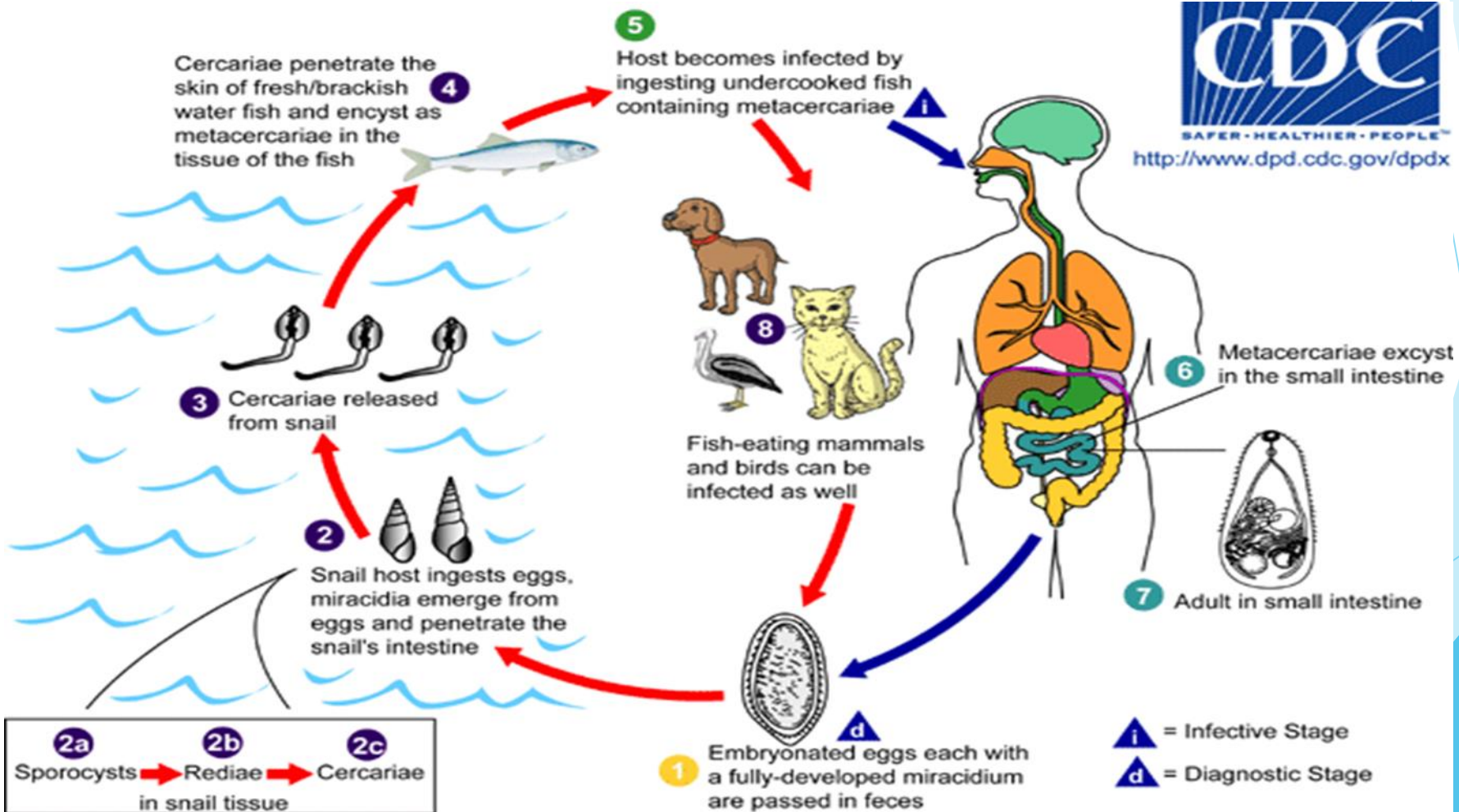
Paragonimus westermani

(Oriental lung fluke)



Heterophyes heterophyes

(Intestinal fluke)



Clonorchis sinensis

Chinese liver fluke

