

Phylum Nemata

O. Oxyurata

Family Enterobiidae

- *Enterobius vermicularis*

Family Syphaciidae

- *Syphacia* spp.

O. Ascaridida -

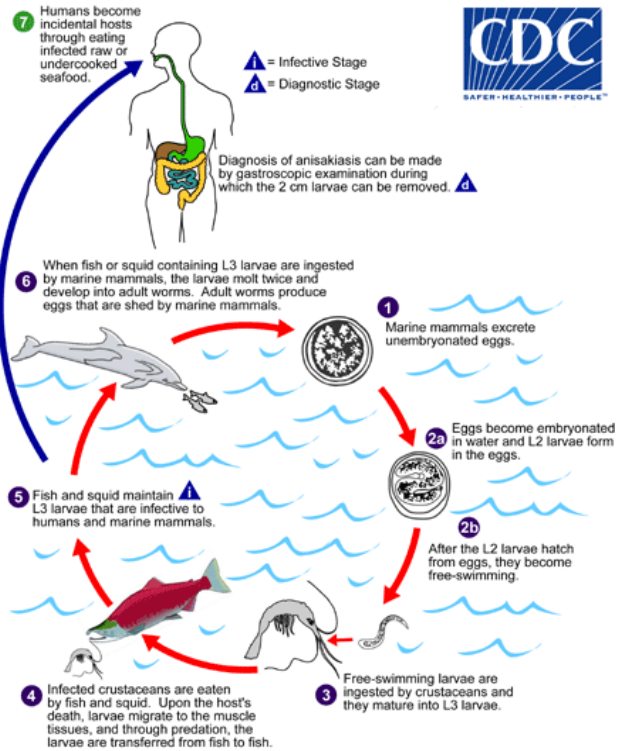
Family Ascarididae

- *Ascaris lumbricoides* (the one main large intestinal nematode of humans)
- *Baylissascaris* (one of the pathogenic nematodes that gets into humans but is found in skunks and other mammals such as *Procyon lotor* (Raccoon) *Mephitis mephitis* (striped skunk). Only a short list of hosts.
- *Toxascaris*

Family Anasakidae

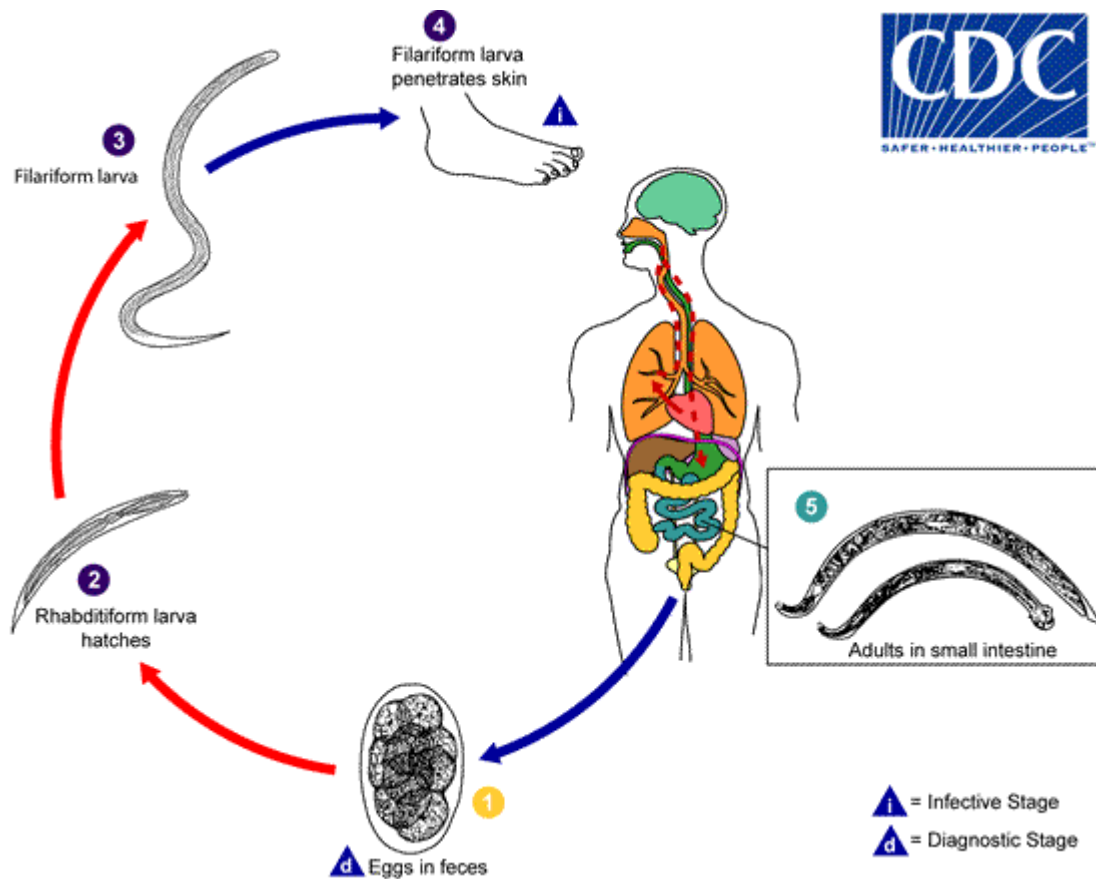
- Anisakis* spp.
- Pseudoterranova* spp.
- Terranova* spp.

Treatment - endoscopy with video to pick the worms off of the stomach. Also - anti-helminthics.



O. Strongylida

- Trichostrongylidae - nematodes that are long-thin, with two spicules, a gubernaculum and a wisp-like bursa.
- Ancylostomatoidea - HOOKWORMS -
 1. *Ancylostoma caninum*, *A. brasiliense*- Cutaneous larval migrans in people.
 2. *Ancylostoma duodenale* - Human hookworm
 3. *Necator americanus* - Human hookworm - cycle below is human hookworm infection.

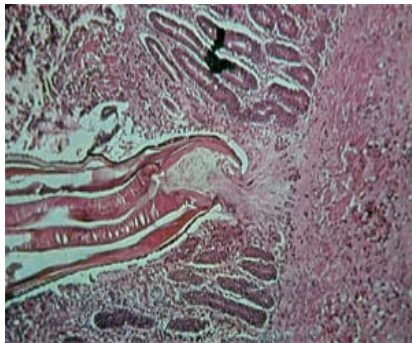
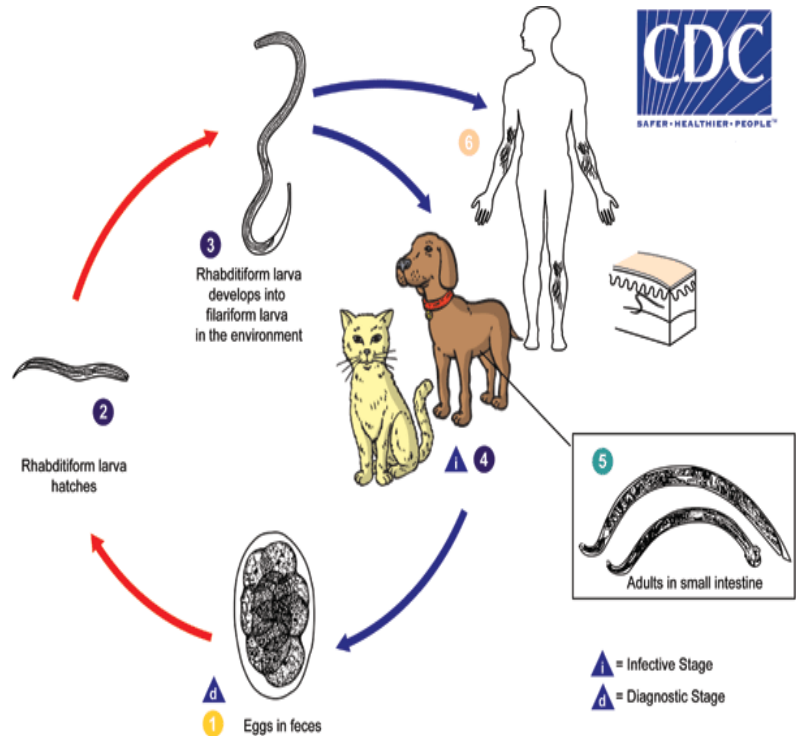
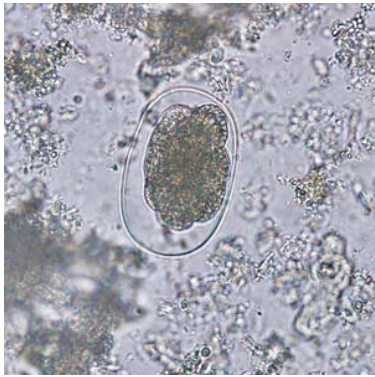


Cutaneous larval migrans is common when a person sits or walks in feces with infective rhabditiform larvae from *A. caninum* or *A. brasiliense*

Enters skin, migrates around leaving fecal trail. Infection can be intense.

5 weeks pent. to prod. eggs - rhabditiform juveniles J1 - filariform juveniles j3

Ancylostoma and Necator - thin walled egg, hatches quickly and has free fecal feeding phases



- hookworm attached to the intestinal submucosa= rasping a villus and sucking out blood. CDC

Prevalence in US 2 - 3 %. This used to be much greater.

Direct life cycle. Freelifving stage on the fecal mass. Low prevalence in Northern North America now due to implementation of sewer systems and wearing of shoes. More of a problem now is dog hookworm and cutaneous larval migrans in people infected with rhabditiform stages of dog hookworm.

Some Parasitic Terms and what causes them.

1. Cutaneous larval migrans - caused by _____
2. Visceral larval migrans - caused by _____
3. Hydatid disease - polycystic _____
4. Hydatid disease - unicystic _____
5. Hydatid disease - alveolar _____
6. Hydatid disease - cystic _____
7. Bancroftian filariasis _____

1) Nematode, *Ancylostoma caninum* and *A. brasiliense*

2) Nematode, *Baylissascaris sp.*, *Toxocara canis*

3) *Echinococcus vogeli* - South America - Canidae

4) *Echinococcus oligarthrus* - South America - Felidae

5) *Echinococcus multilocularis* - Holarctic - Canidae

6) *Echinococcus granulosus* - Holarctic, Canidae introduced world-wide - is an evolving species complex -]

7) Tissue filarioid nematode infection by adults in connective / lymphatic tissues

