



# **Strongyloidea**

**Practical parasitology**

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# Strongyloidea

## Morphology:

Large buccal Intestinal tract capsule with cutting plates or teeth.

Medium size, thick body

**Male** : bursate,

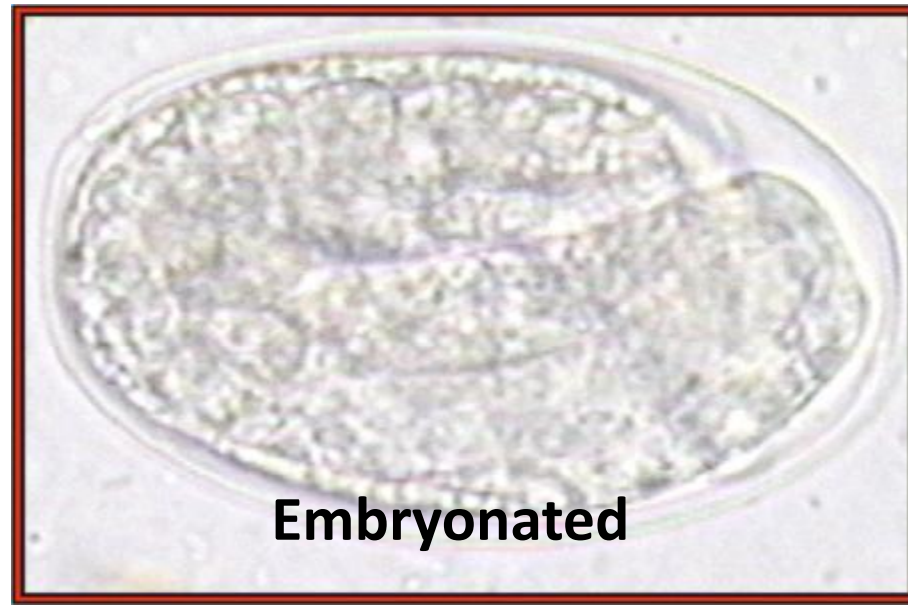
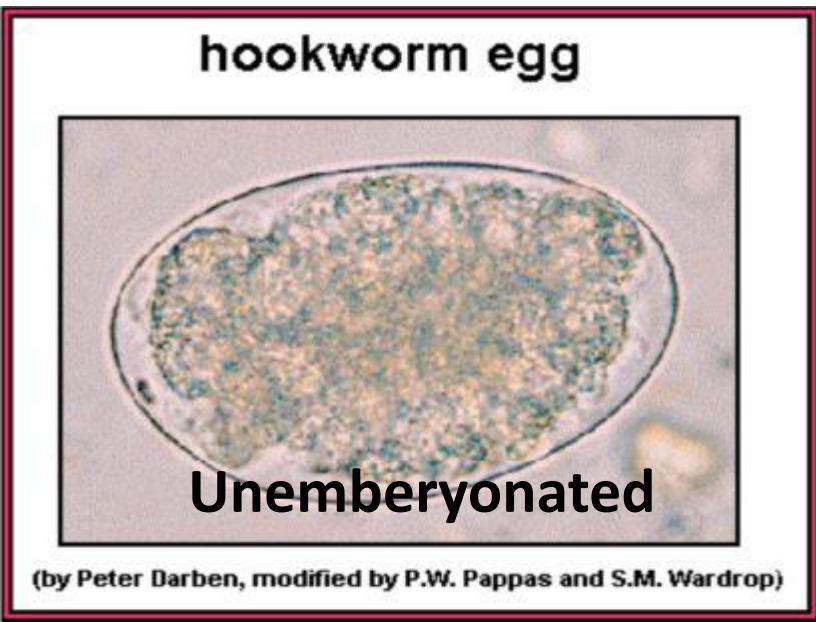
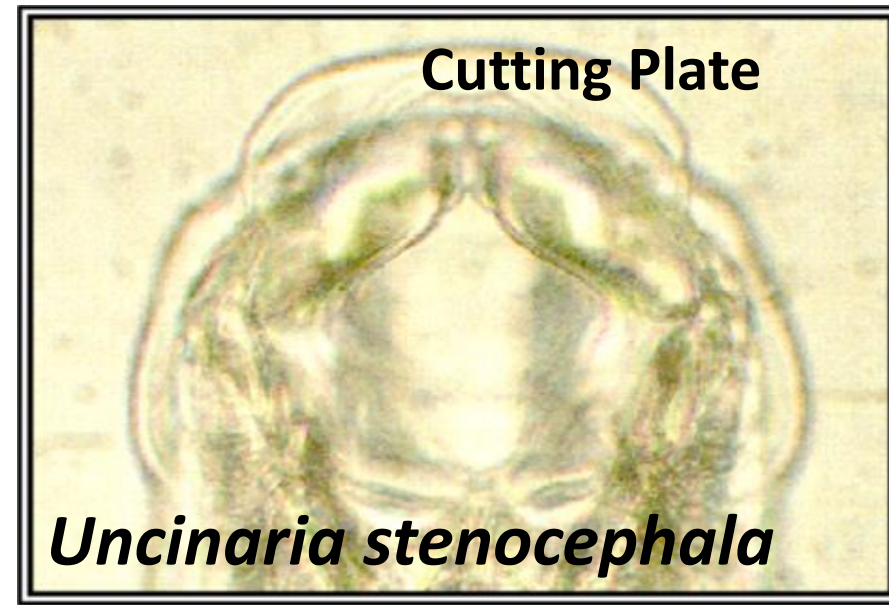
**Female** : oviparous.

**Sit of infection**: intestine

**Life Cycle**: Direct

- 1- Larvae on the ground ingested or penetrate skin.
- 2- Larvae may be sequestered in tissues of host.

# Common Genera:



# *Ancylostoma caninum*

## **General characteristics:**

- occur in the small intestine.
- the host; dog, fox, wolf and other wild carnivores  
.rarely in man.
- its cosmopolitan in distribution, being common in tropical and sub tropical zones in north America, Australia and Asia.
- The male is 10-12mm long and the female 14-16 mm long.
- The worms are fairly rigid and gray or reddish in color, depending on the presence of the blood in the alimentary tract.

# *Bunostomum* sp.

## **General characteristics**

- Is a hookworm which occur in the small intestine (ileum and jejunum).
- the host; sheep and goat, The male is 12-17 mm long and the female 19-26 mm.
- The anterior end is bent in a dorsal direction, so that the buccal capsule opens anterodorsally
- There are pair of chitinous plates, near its base is a pair of small sub ventral lancets.





***Bunostum* sp.: (A): anterior region with teeth, (B): posterior region of male with copulatory bursa, (C): ovum**

# Cutaneous larva migrans

This condition may be compared with V.L.M (Visceral larva migrans). It occurs in human and other hosts and is caused by the larvae of nematodes which enter the skin and migrate in it, causing papules and inflamed tracks, sometimes with thickening of the skin and pruritus. The nematodes whose larvae may cause it:

*A.caninum*, *A.braziliense*, *Uncinaria stenocephala*,  
*A.duoddenale*, *B.phlebotomum*, *Strongyloides* spp.  
and *Gnathostoma* spp.

# Superfamily: Trichostrongyloidea

## Morphology:

- Small, slender digestive tract body, simple mouth, small buccal cavity, male bursate, while, female oviparous.
- **Life cycle:** Direct. Larvae on the ground ingested
- **Sit of Infection:** Digestive tract

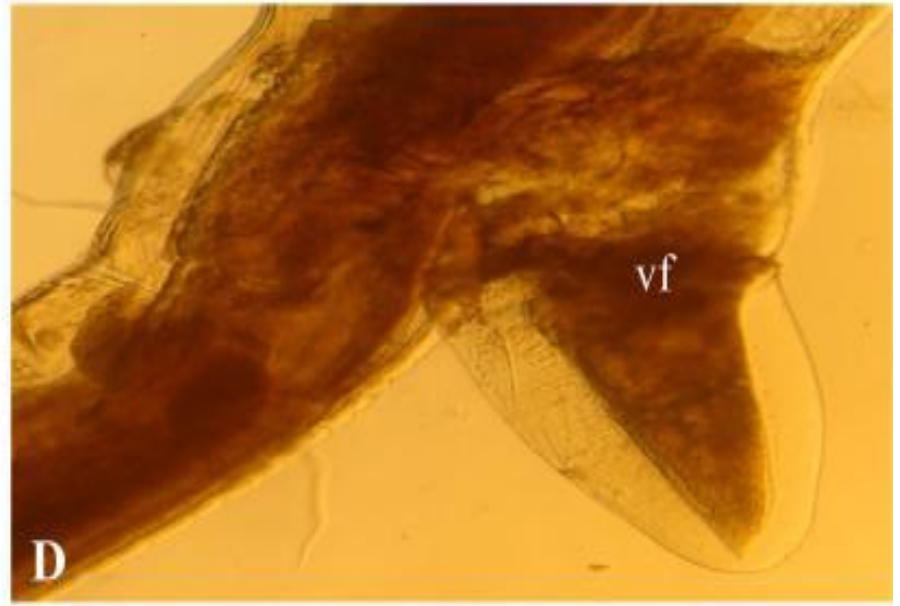
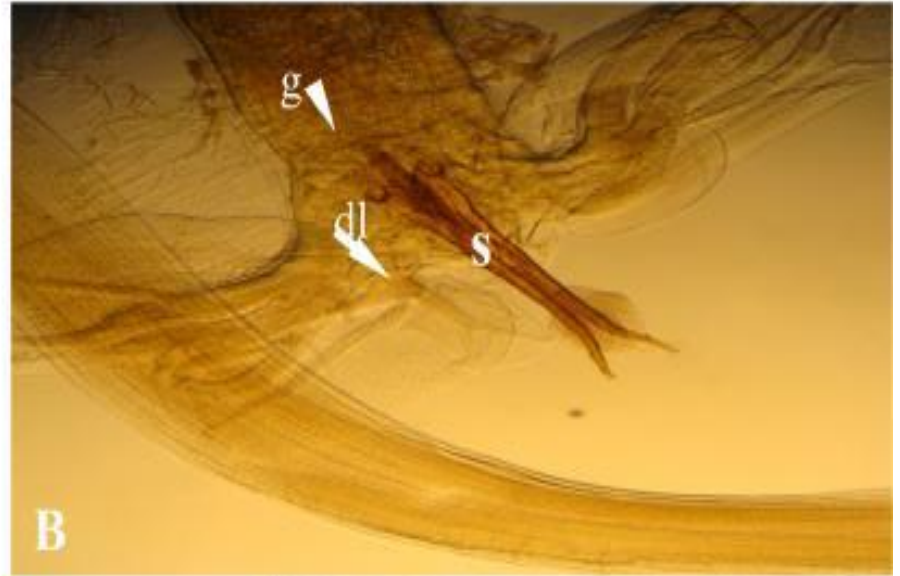
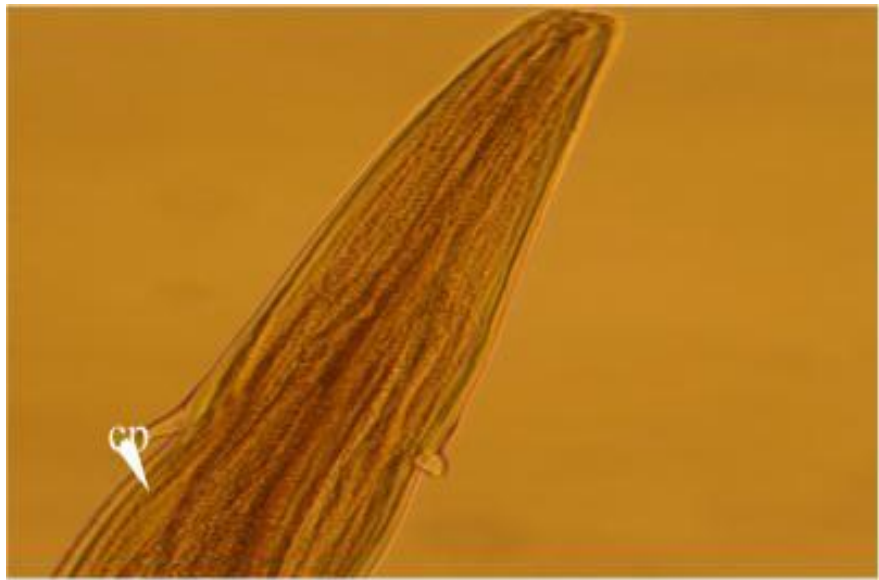
## Common Genera:

*Trichostrongylus*, *Ostertagia*, *Nematodirus*,  
*Haemonchus*, *Obeliscoides*.



## ***Haemonchus contortus***

*Haemonchus* represent the most economically important helminthes parasites in cattle, sheep, and goats occurs in nearly all subtropical and temperate areas of the world. Adult worms are attached to abomasal mucosa and feed on blood, which causes an anemia and eventually can lead to death, making *H. contortus* one of the most pathogenic nematodes of ruminant.



*Thank You*

