

intestinal worms

examples

tissue stage

*Ascaris lumbricoides*

Cosmopolitans

life cycle

- ingestion of embryonated egg containing second stage rhabditiform larva
- the larvae hatch in the small intestine and penetrate blood vessels in the small intestinal
- migrate to circulation then the lungs, trachea, pharynx then is swallowed
- adult form is in the small intestine producing fertilized eggs that ends in the faeces

*Ancylostoma duodenale*

life cycle

- penetration of the skin by 3rd stage filariform larva
- other stages in humans similar to *Ascaris*
- eggs in the faeces hatch into rhabditiform larva that develops into 3rd stage

aka hookworm

*Necator americanus*

same life cycle as *Ancylostoma*

*Strongyloides stercoralis*

aka The dwarf thread worm

mode of transmission

Penetration / autoinfection

localization

Wall of Small intestine, mainly duodenum & jejunum

life cycle

slide 14

no tissue stage

*Enterobius vermicularis*

aka Pin Worm

Cosmopolitan more common in temperate and cold climates than in warm climates

life cycle

- embryonated eggs ingested
- larva hatch in the small intestine
- adults small intestine (terminal ileum), caecum, colon or rectum live for 2 months
- gravid female in caecum or rectum migrate to perianal area to lay eggs happens 1 month after infection
- eggs mature within 4 to 6 hours In faeces or deposited on perianal skin

*Trichuris trichiura*

aka The Whipworm

morphology

adult

30 - 50 mm. whip-like shape, anterior 3/5th of the worm resembles a whip

egg

- 60 μ, bile stained (yellow brown).
- Barrel-shaped with Mucus plug at each pole
- Unsegmented ovum

life cycle

- embryonated eggs are ingested
- larvae hatch in small intestine
- adult in Large intestine - caecum
- unembryonated eggs in the faeces, cell stage, advanced cleavage, embryonated eggs

common characteristics

IH: no need for IH.

♀ lay eggs (majority of species).

Nutrition:

Sucking blood (hookworms).

Embedded worms ingest lysed tissues (*Trichuris* & ...)