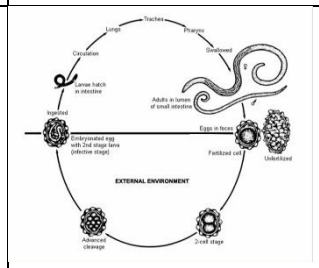
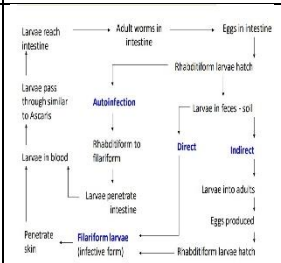
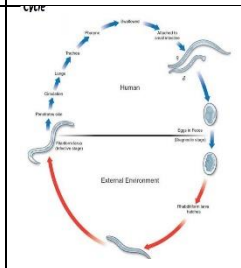
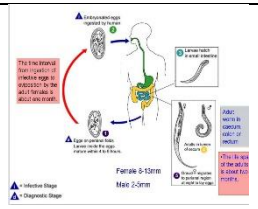
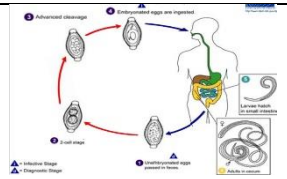
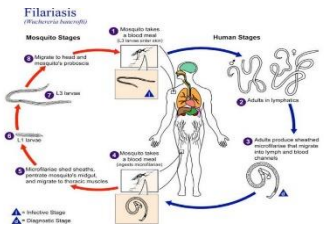
From where	Ascaris lumbricoides	Strongyloides stercoralis (The dwarf thread worm)	Necator americanus and Ancylostoma duodenale (hookworms)	Enterobius vermicularis (Pin Worm)	Trichuris trichiura (The Whipworm)
Geographical Distribution	Cosmopolitans. A. lumbricoides is one of the commonest and most wide spread of all human parasites.	. Free living worms . Moist soil		Cosmopolitant more common in temperate and cold climates than in warm climates.	
Habitat\ Site of localization	• Adult: In the small intestine. • Egg: In the faeces.	Wall of Small intestine, mainly duodenum & jejunum	Small intestine	– Adult: small intestine (terminal ileum) – Gravid female: Caecum and rectum – Eggs : In faeces or deposited on perianal skin	- Large intestine – caecum - Adult worm: 30 – 50 mm. whip-like shape, anterior 3/5th of the warm resembles a whip - Eggs: - 60 µ, bile stained (yellow brown). - Barrel-shaped with Mucus plug at each pole - Unsegmented ovum
Infective form	Embryonated eggs	Filariform larvae	3 rd stage filariform larva		Mature embryonated eggs
Mode of transmission\ Mode of infection	Ingestion of contaminated food	Penetration / autoinfection	Penetration into skin		Ingestion
Life cycle					

From where	Wuchereria bancrofti	Brugia malayi	Loa Loa (Eye worm)	Onchocerca volvulus	Trichinella Spiralis	Dracunculus Medinensis (Guinea or Medina worm)
Geographical Distribution	In subtropics and tropics, Asia, Africa, America, Middle East, Far East,		The Distribution is restricted to the rain forest area of west and central Africa.	– It is endemic from Senegal in the west to Uganda and Ethiopia in the East and as far as south as Zambia. – It also occurs in the Yemen Arab Republic. Saudi Arabia and in central America (Mexico and Guatimala).		
Habitat\ Site of localization	• Adults: – Coiled in lymphatic glands, or lying in lymphatic vessels, superficial abscesses, or wondering in retroperitoneal tissues. – Found usually in lymphatic of the lower limb. • Microfilariae: – In lymphatic vessels, and in the peripheral blood normally at night but during day in lung and other internal organs. – Infective larvae: In the gut and muscles including mouth parts of certain species of mosquitoes.		– Adults: In connective tissues under the skin, in the mesentery and the parietal peritoneum. – Microfilariae: In peripheral blood of man during day time. – Infective larvae: In the gut, mouth parts and muscles of tabanide flies of the genus Chrysops.	– Adults:- Subcutaneous nodules and in skin. – Microfilariae:- Skin,eye and other organs of the body. – Infective larvae: In the gut, mouth parts and muscles of Simulium black fly.	• Adults: Embedded by its anterior part in mucosa of muscular epithelium of duodenum and Jejunum of Man, Dog, Rate, Cat, Pigs and wild Carnivores. • Larvae: Encysted in the straited muscle of the body of meat eating animals including man. • Egg: No eggs passed in the faeces , female gives birth to larvae.	
Pathology	Causes lymphatic filariasis or elephantiasis of usually the limbs, genital organs and breasts	Causes elephantiasis of the lower limbs.				
Prevention and Control	– Controlling mosquitoes vector. – Avoid mosquitoes bite. – Treating infected person.	similar method like W. bancrofti.	Similar with the previous filaria worms.			

	– Giving health education					
Mode of transmission\ Mode of infection						- Ingestion of contaminated water leads to human D. medinensis transmission - D. Medinensis migrate to lower limbs and induce blisters - Diagnosis made by observing worm head protruding from blister
Life cycle	• Infective filariform larvae→Adult worm→microfilariae • It requires two hosts to complete its life cycle : – Definitive host: man. – Intermediate hosts: species of female culex, Anopheles and Aedes mosquitoes. 	The life cycle of B. malayi is similar to the life cycle of W. bancrofti.	• Natural Definitive hosts are Man & Monkeys. • Reservoir host are simian hosts. • Similar to the life cycle of W. bancrofti but the habitat of the adult worms is in the subcutaneous tissues and they are freely moving in these tissues. • The intermediate hosts are species of chrysops (horsefly).