تفريغ مايكرو





Helminths الموضوع







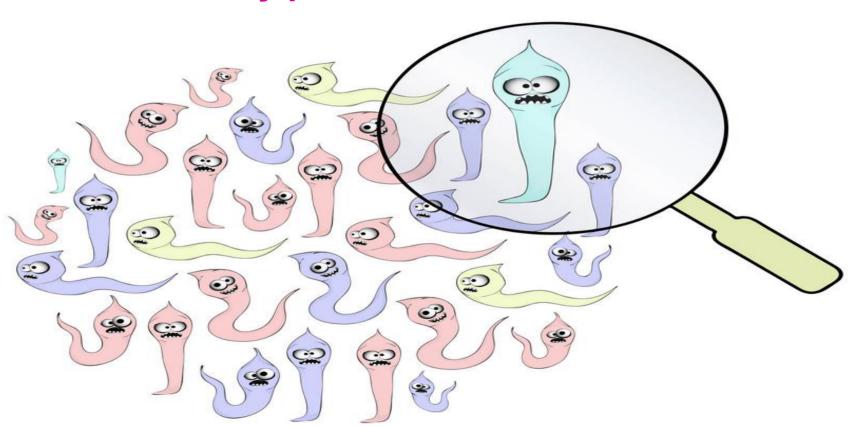


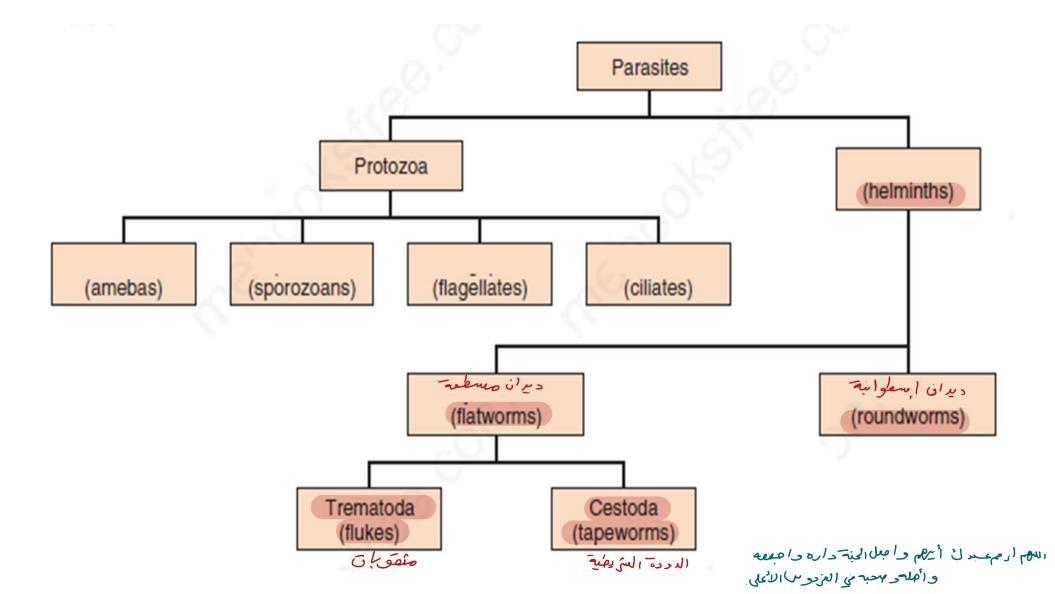


Helminths

اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا، وانفعنا بما علمتنا، وزدنا علما

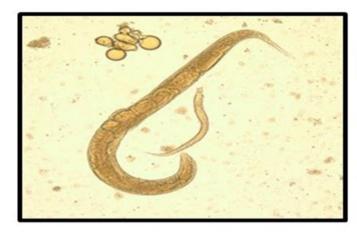
By prof. Hala Tabl





Nematodes (Round worms)

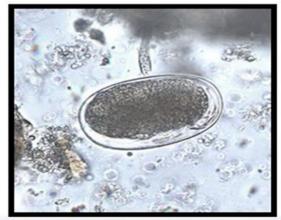












Medically important nematodes صابعر ف إذا مفغل ▼

- A) Intestinal nematodes:
- a. Small intestine:
- 1) Ascaris lumbricoides.
- 2) Ancylostoma duodenale.
- 3) Necator americanus
- 4) Strongyloides stercoralis
- 5) Trichinella spiralis
- b. Large intestine:
- 1) Enterobius vermicularis.
- 2) Trichuris trichura

- **B) Tissue Nematodes:**
- 1) Wuchereria bancrofti
- 2) Brugia malayi
- 3) Loa loa
- 4) Onchocerca volvulus
- 5) Dracunculus medinensis



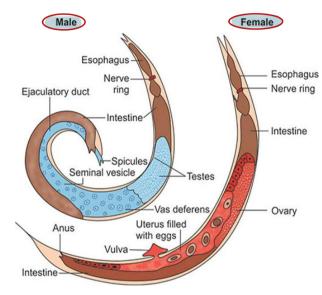
General morphology: of found worm:

- اسطوانیہ اسطوانیہ Adult is an elongated, cylindrical and unsegmented with tapering ends.
- Cross-section of the worm shows a cavity within which lie the different organs.

will lais

All have **toothed mouth**.

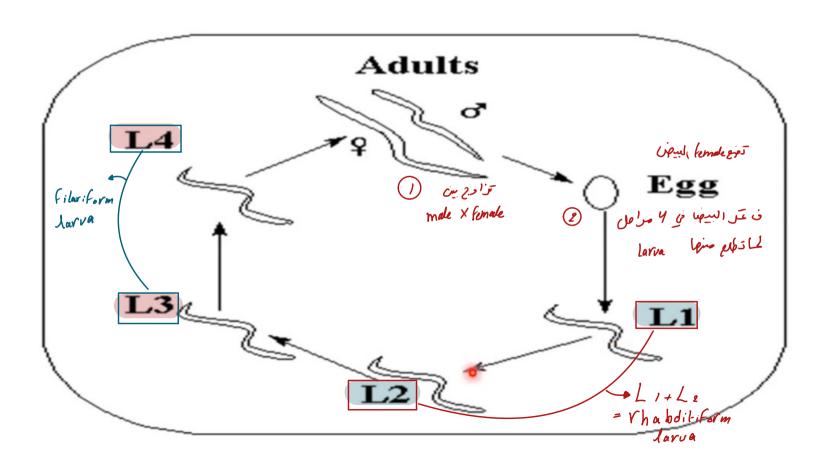
was female se male leis vie



- In nematode life cycle, there are four larval stages, followed by the adult:
 - Egg \rightarrow Rhabditiform larva (L1 \rightarrow L2) \rightarrow Filariform larva (L3 \rightarrow L4) \rightarrow Adult.



- In nematode life cycle, there are four larval stages, followed by the adult.
- ightharpoonup Egg
 ightharpoonup Rhabditiform larva (L1
 ightharpoonup L2)
 ightharpoonup Filariform larva (L3
 ightharpoonup L4)
 ightharpoonup Adult



(pui) long to de jul den!

Ascaris lumbricoides (giant round worm)

Adult:

- ➤ Whitish in color.
- Male 15 to 30 cms, female 20 to 40 cms.

Egg:

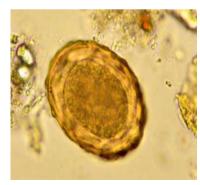
- رسِ لمع الله على الل
- **Embryonated (mature) egg:**

(contain 2nd stage larva).









Immature

Life cycle

Definitive host: Man.

Infective stage: Embryonated egg.

Mode of infection: ingestion of food

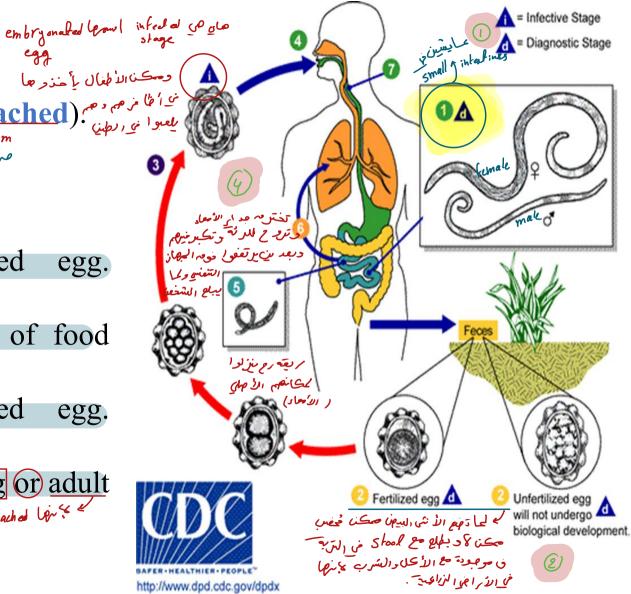
contaminated by embryonated egg.

Diagnostic stage: Immature egg or adult مادي unall ach عادي unall ach عادي

larva in chutum

worm or rarely larva in sputum.

On the Surger Surg



Ascariasis

هدول أفال الدوة فن الرئد كينا عنها

Pulmonary phase (loeffler's syndrome): result from larval migration.

Intestinal phase: The presence of the adult worms in the intestine.

ا متكويد بدى لا أعواها ألى اغواها تتعليدى المجهاز الهيمي زي إسبحال وعسرجعنم وعيرهم

May be asymptomatic or gastrointestinal manifestation.

عملونة إنها فنة : في البداية إذا عنا اعراف روبي منهم إسهال بين لوعدد الدد كثير كبير لدبه مهارت الأمعاد

Complications are mainly related to:

مالة فارنة عدا تحتاج مي اجة كما يجس سان tradion

1-Adult worm burden: Heavy infection cause intestinal obstruction.

2- Migration of adult worm into unusual sites:

unaffached ar Tlego o viceg (aldi oil)

• To gall bladder and biliary tracts, appendix, stomach. الدستر مع العدب. Ulges de

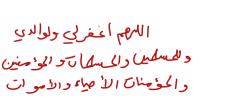
Ancylostoma duodenale (Human hookworm)

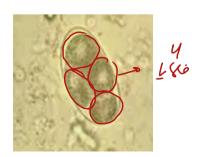
Adult:

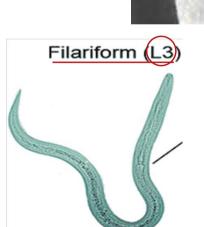
-Small nematodes, Male 8 -11mm, Female 10-13 mm. حصم المعفر كيرمن الدد: إلى قبل فعلمًا)

-The mouth contains well developed teeth.

Egg: segmented with 4 blastomeres.









Life cycle

Habitat: Small intestine attached by

teeth to the mucosa.

Definitive host: Human.

Infective stage: Filariform larva (L3).

Mode of infection: penetration of skin

by filariform larvae present in soil.

- adult is no diagnostic stage cause its

Diagnostic stage: Egg or L3 in sputum.

Attached to small intestine د بتعض مثلاثة Ly Lungs وبتعض مثلاث Circulation مي صهارات Penetrates skin (diagnostic stage) Filariform larva L, (infective stage **External environment** larva hatches Rhabditiform larva in soil اللهم حِلَّ وسلم وبارن على محد ال (occasionally in old feces)

Ancylostomiasis

- ملا/ب و > Cutaneous phase: Creeping eruption (larva migrans).
- Pulmonary phase: Loeffler's syndrome.



moderate or heavy chronic infection which result from:

- Continuous blood loss through punctured sites at the site of attachment.
- 2- Feeding of the worm (a single adult sucks 0.3ml of blood/day).

لوكام عدد الدور كسردكل و حد سحسة الله O.3 من دم المديم) م يمسرله أنها microcylic hypochromic ماى الأينيا مل الأينيا anacmia

Enterobius vermicularis Pinworm, Thread worm, Oxiuris, Seatworm

دو ده د بوسية

دودة حيطية

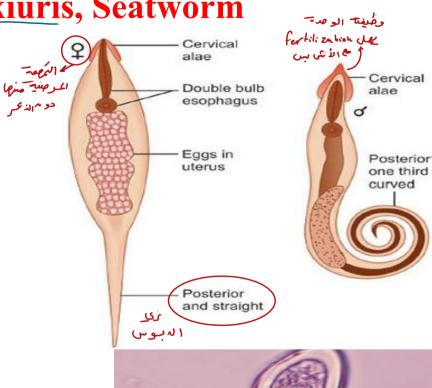
Adult:

The adult is 5-10 mm in length.

The Female has straight very pointed tail 4

Egg: The egg is D-shaped.

(gro age D is a co.





Life cycle

ص الدي

Habitat: Large intestine (unattached).

Definitive host: Man.

Infective stage: Embryonated eggs.

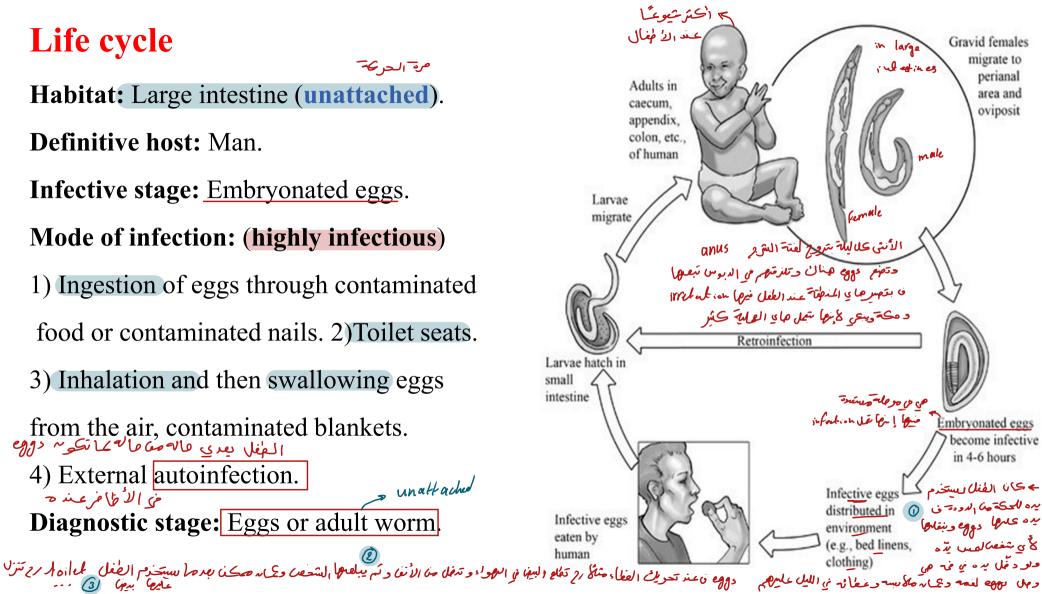
Mode of infection: (highly infectious)

- 1) Ingestion of eggs through contaminated food or contaminated nails. 2) Toilet seats.
- 3) Inhalation and then swallowing eggs

from the air, contaminated blankets.

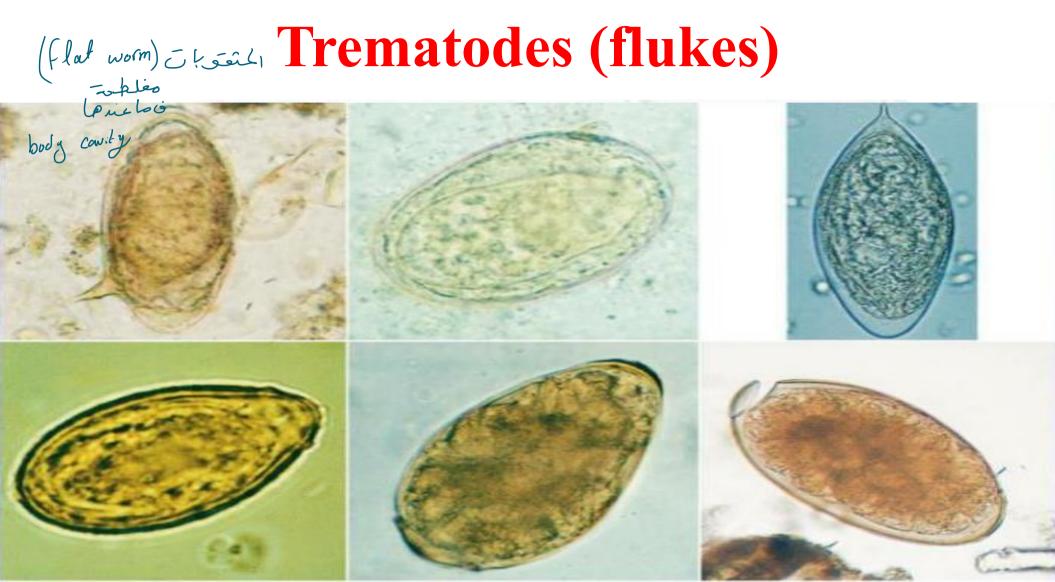
- 4) External autoinfection.
 - unattached ض الأظام عنده

Diagnostic stage: Eggs or adult worm



Enterobiasis

- Enterobiasis is highly infectious disease affect mainly **children**.
- Adult female worm inhabits large intestine and daily nights lays eggs around the anus causing severe nocturnal perianal pruritis (pruritis ani), المعتادة على مناعة المدي المالية المدي المالية المدينة المدي المالية المدينة المدينة
- کو د ظلم الموده محله عنی فقت الرح رع شعل های الانماعان الموده محله عنی فقت الرح رع شعل های الانماعان الموده عنی الله الموده محله عنی فقت الرح راح شعل های الانماعان الموده عنی الموده ا

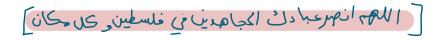


Medically important Trematodes (flukes):

Venous plexus & Onie

1- Blood flukes e.g. Schistosoma mansoni and S. haematobium.

- المارية العتوات الموارية على الماء الماء
- 3- Intestinal flukes e.g. Heterophyes heterophyes.
- 4- Lung flukes e.g. Paragonimus westermani.



General characteristic morphology of Trematodes:

سكامها عنر منعتسه وزي ورقة الشرة

> Flat (NO body cavity), leaf-shaped unsegmented.

يمة تمش لدي! ا umens ب تدنية المسلخة يوله

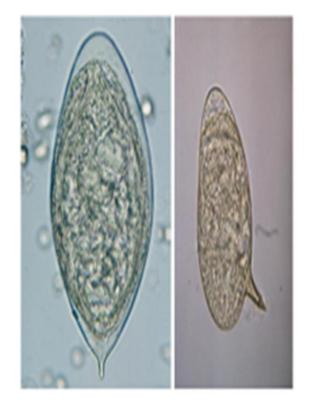
- Organ of fixation: they possess suckers.
- All are hermaphroditic (The adult worm contains male and female genital word) and some way where it is a some in the company organs) except schistosomes have separate sexes.

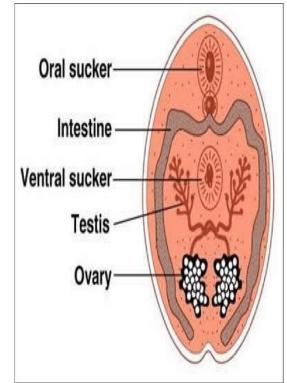
 The adult worm contains male and female genital organs was in the contains and sexes.

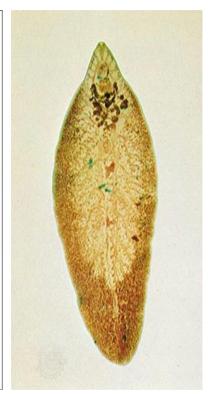
> The eggs are <u>operculated</u> except for schistosomes, which are spined.

- The eggs must reach water source either to hatch.
- Requires intermediate host (snail) and sometimes two intermediate hosts (snail snail sometimes two intermediate hosts (snail snail sides while you intermediate hosts (snail and fish).









Operculated egg

Spined egg

Adult worm

رنعني أرعم بنعني

(الربط فقط) Schistosoma ومان عبد الحليم عافظ المعرى عنها (المربط فقط)





Morphology

Adult: Typical female measures 2 cm in length and

the male measures 1.5 cm.

Egg: With lateral spine in S. mansoni and terminal

in S. haematobium.

Cercaria:

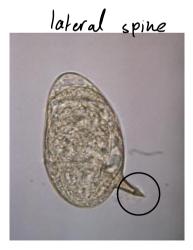
Furca

Has a bifurcated tail.

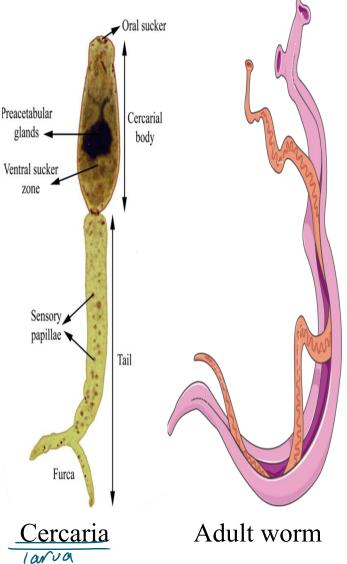
هو ذيل والم بس زي هانه في كأنه معسوم



S. Haematobium



S. mansoni



Life cycle

Habitat:

S. haematobium

Schistosoma mansoni

Mesenteric or vesical venous plexus.

Definitive host: Man.

Intermediate host: snail.

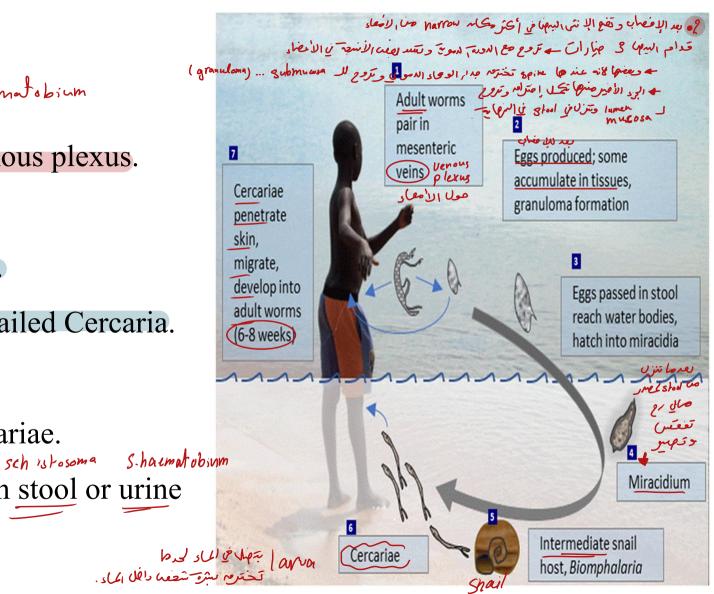
Infective stage: Forked tailed Cercaria.

Mode of infection:

مهم اضرامه وليس مع الأعل

skin **penetration** by cercariae.

Diagnostic stage: Eggs in stool or urine



Case of winary schistosomians cinciple pull Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis)

- Intestinal schistosomiasis (Schistosoma mansoni): Granulomata formed around eggs lodged in the intestinal mucosa and the liver leads to:
 - Abdominal pain, dysentery, fever, anorexia and loss of weight.

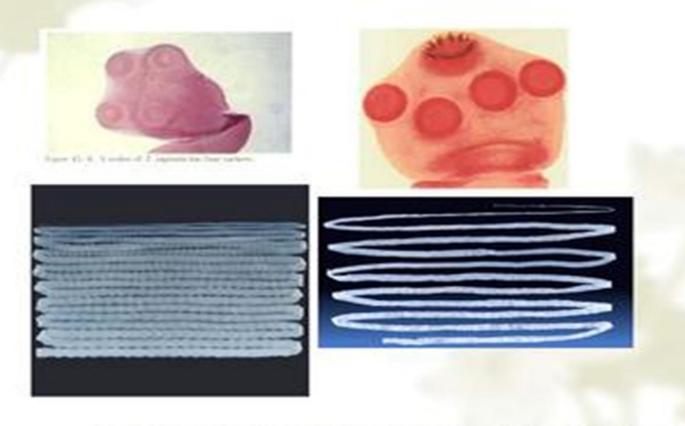
ورم/ رطام المكانة

- Hepato-splenomegaly, <u>liver fibrosis</u>, portal hypertension, ascites and bleeding varices.
- 2 Urinary schistosomiasis (Schistosoma haematobium): Terminal hematuria and dysuria. Ureteral obstruction with consequent hydroureter and/or hydronephrosis and bladder carcinoma

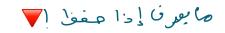
(flat, has no cavity) alp. sul, N) y)

Cestode (tapeworm,绦虫)

اللهم إني أسألل الهدى والففاف الفنى ، وأسألل سيرك والحنه وأنودبك صن اللا وصا قرّب إليها



Medically important Cestodes:



1. Intestinal cestodes

(man acts as definitive host):

• Diphyllobothrium latum (fish

tapeworm)

• Taenia solium (pork tapeworm) and

Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm)

• Hymenolepis nana (dwarf tapeworm)

2.Tissue cestodes

(man acts as intermediate host):

• Spargana of Diphyllobothrium mansoni.

• Cysticercus of *Taenia solium*.

Hydatid cyst of Echinococcus

granulosus.

• Coenurus of *Multiceps multiceps*.

General characteristic of Cestodes:

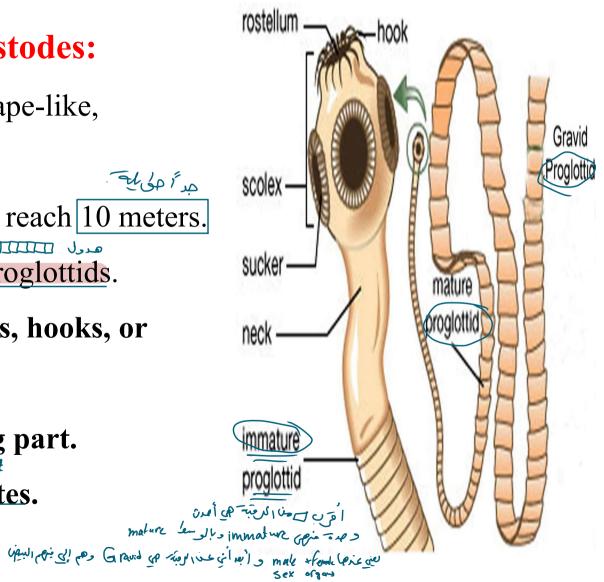
- Flat (No body cavity, No gut), tape-like,

Segmented.

- The length of some cestodes may reach 10 meters.

- They possess scolex, neck, and proglottids.
- The scolex equipped with suckers, hooks, or grooves.
- The neck is the actively dividing part.

 has male + female sex organs on it
- All tapeworms are hermaphrodites.



General life cycle of Intestinal Cestodes:

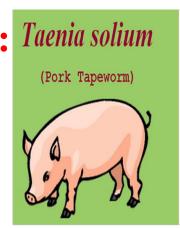
a. Definitive host (vertebrate).

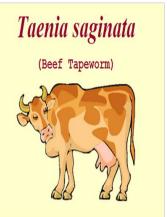
b. Intermediate host:- Beef in T. saginata.

Title amulkeco

في عال تم المحاهم عير المحاهم عير







- Cyclops and fish (two intermediate hosts) in D. latum.
- c. Mode of infection: By ingestion of larva in contaminated undercooked beef, pork or fish.
- d. Diagnostic stage: eggs and gravid proglottids.

عندها أخاديد ورج الأحاد كالمرية والأحاد عنه ميل الحرية الأحاد عنه ميل الحرية الأحاد عنه ميل الحرية والأحاد عنه ميل الحرية المرية المحاد عنه ميل الحرية المحاد عنه ميل الحرية المحاد عنه ميل الحرية المحاد عنه المحاد المحاد عنه المحاد ا

- > Caused by **D. latum.**
- > GIT disturbances: nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Hunger pain, loss of weight as the adult worm absorbs large quantities of عين صلى يفقدون الدرجة يمد قابل صنهارح تسد الاضعاء العنادة المعادة ا
- > Intestinal obstruction may occur related to large number of long worms.
- Macrocytic hyperchromic anemia as the adult worm absorbs large مرحم نرف العرب و العرب العرب

های تختص من الحیوانان (العکاب) انگرمیم الله ولیس، لبر

Echinococcus granulosus who respects to the state of the smallest tapeworm (2.5-9mm).

ا معنو دو د- سريطية لولن بد

head + heath is is 5 brams +3 segments

It has three proglottids, immature, mature and gravid.

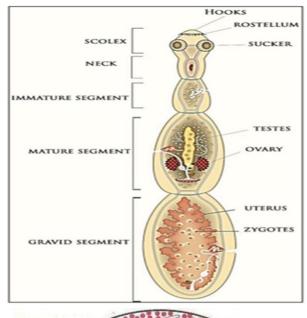
Hydatid cyst:

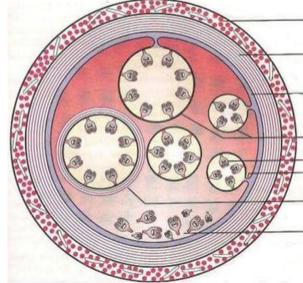
-The larval form of E. granulosus.

-Sphere-shaped and contains hydatid fluid.

-May reach a volume of many liters and contains many thousands of scolices.

الهم المدي كالمملن فنح من الحمد با ذلك





Life cycle

إصاد الحيوانات أعلة اللحوم

Habitat: small intestine of carnivores.

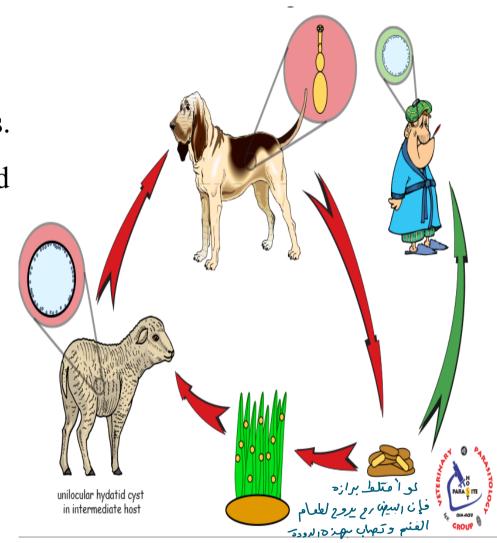
Definitive host: Dogs and other carnivores.

Intermediate host: Man, sheep, Cattle and other herbivores.

Infective stage: The eggs.

Mode of infection: Human is infected accidentally by ingestion of eggs due to close contact with dogs.

Diagnostic stage: hydatid cyst in tissues.



Hydatid disease

- The liver is the most common site of the hydatid cyst (66%). (Less) frequently the lungs, spleen, kidneys, bones and brain. صلورة بالوائل

The cyst causes impairment of the affected organs due to pressure and erosion والا المسلمة والمسلمة و

of blood vessels.

صكن هاي الدوائل تطلع من الحيي رصا يجاد رما عندة صاحبة عمالية وتعل 2-Sudden release of cystic fluid can precipitate

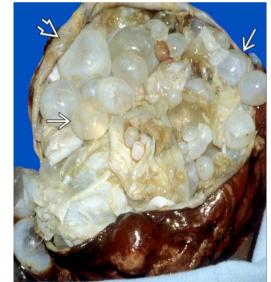
anaphylactic reaction that ranges in severity from mild to دىعدىن , خاة حباع -

lethal, and the associated dissemination of scolexes can

result in **multiple hydatid cyst formation**.

دي وجد منها تعل فورب جديدة

كأس الددة



اللهم إني أسالك نفسًا معمنة تن من بلقائل. وترجى بقهائل وتتنع بعطائل

Which one of the followings is TRUE regarding Schistosoma mansoni?

- A) It is hermaphroditic.
- B) Adult is cylindrical with cross-section shows a cavity.
- (C) Snail is an essential part of its life cycle.
 - D) The normal habitat is the lumen of large intestine.
 - E) The diagnostic stage is operculated egg.

You are a volunteer with "Doctors Without Borders" in Africa. In certain villages, you detect anemia in a significant number of children. This is most likely due to infection with which one of the following?

- (A) Ancylostoma duodenale.
 - B) Ascaris lumbricoides.
 - C) Enterobius vermicularis.
 - D) Taenia saginata.
 - E) Taenia solium.

Which of these blood changes could be seen with Diphelobothriasis?

- A) Normocytic normochromic anemia.
- B) Macrocytic hyperchromic anemia.
 - C) Microcytic hypochromic anemia.
 - D) Leucopenia.
 - E) Pancytopenia.

The diagram represents a scolex of one of the tapeworm. Intermediate host of this worm is:

- a) Salmon fish.
- b) Pork.
- © Beef.
 - d) Snail.
 - e) Cyclops.

