

Parasitology

Lab-11 (A.duodenale+T.trichiura)

1- A.duodenale :

1-life cycle :: نفس النظري Filariform larva ((non feeding – 500 micron length))

Rhabditiform larva ((feeding))

2- habitat :duodenum

3- route of infection :: -- penetration of the skin -- contaminated food and drink

4- infective stage : Filariform larva

5- diagnostic stage : egg contain undeveloped embryo in stool or adult worm

6- morphology : 1- Adult female is about 9-13 mm

2- The male is smaller than female 8-10 mm

3- The anterior end have buccal capsule armed with two ventral pairs of teeth.

4- The posterior end of the male has copulatory bursa to attach the female during the copulation, females have simple conical tail

7- morphology of egg (لا يوجد سلايد)

- oval shape
- 50 micron
- outer thick shell
- inner translucent shell
- colorless
- segmented to 4-8 blastomeres

8- clinical picture (نفس النظري) in the late stage it cause anemia because it suck the blood by the pairs of teeth -> it cause 0.25 ml/worm/day of blood (هام)

9- diagnosis :: stool examination ((see egg and adult worm))

10 – treatment : Mebendazole – Albendazole

2- T.trichiura :

- 1- habitat : large intestine (cecum and ascending colon)
- 2- life cycle : بالنظري
- 3- infective stage : developed egg (contain larva)
- 4- diagnostic stage : egg in stool + adult
- 5- route of infection : feco-oral route
- 6- morphology :
 - 1- female : 40-50 micron + anterior part like whip
 - 2- male : 30-45 micron + anterior part like whip
 - 3- posterior end : thick contain sex organ and intestine in female pointed in male curved
- 7- morphology of egg (هام جدا)
 - 1- lemon or barrel shape
 - 2- 60 micron
 - 3- two bulging (protuberance)
 - 4- outer shell
 - 5- embryo
- 8- clinical picture (نفس النظري) it cause anemia 0.005 ml/worm/day of blood (هام)
- 9- diagnosis ::
 - stool examination ((see egg and adult worm))
 - proctoscopy in rectal prolapse
- 10 - treatment : Mebendazole – Albendazole