

Parasitic Helminths

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Medical parasitology is classified into

Medical helminthology

Medical protozoology

Deals with parasitic worms

Deals with unicellular parasites

**1-Phylum :
Platyhelminthes
(flat worms)**

**2-Phylum :
Nemathelminthes
(round worms)**

➤ **Class: Trematoda**
➤ **Class: Cestoidea**

➤ **Class: Nematoda**

1-Class: Rhizopoda:

(move by pseudopodia)

2- Class: Ciliata

(move by cilia)

3-Class: Zoomastigophora

(move by flagellae)

4-Class: Sporozoa

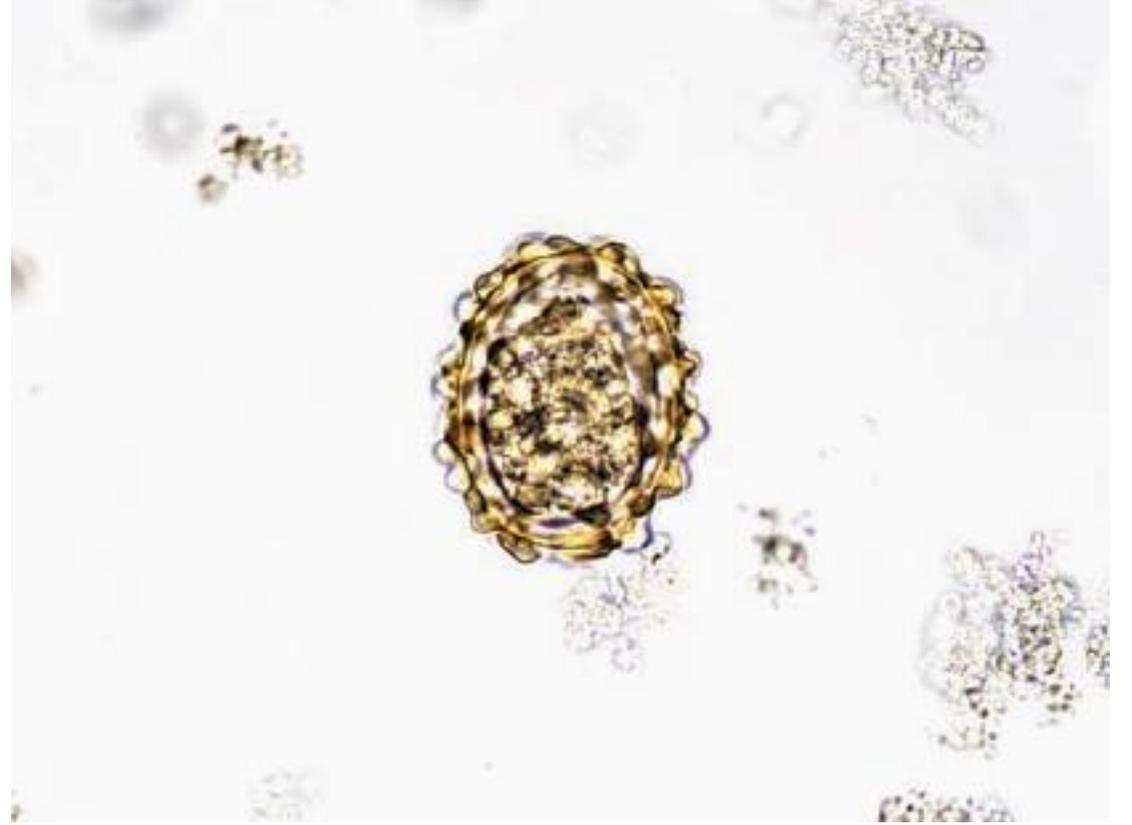
(move by gliding movement)

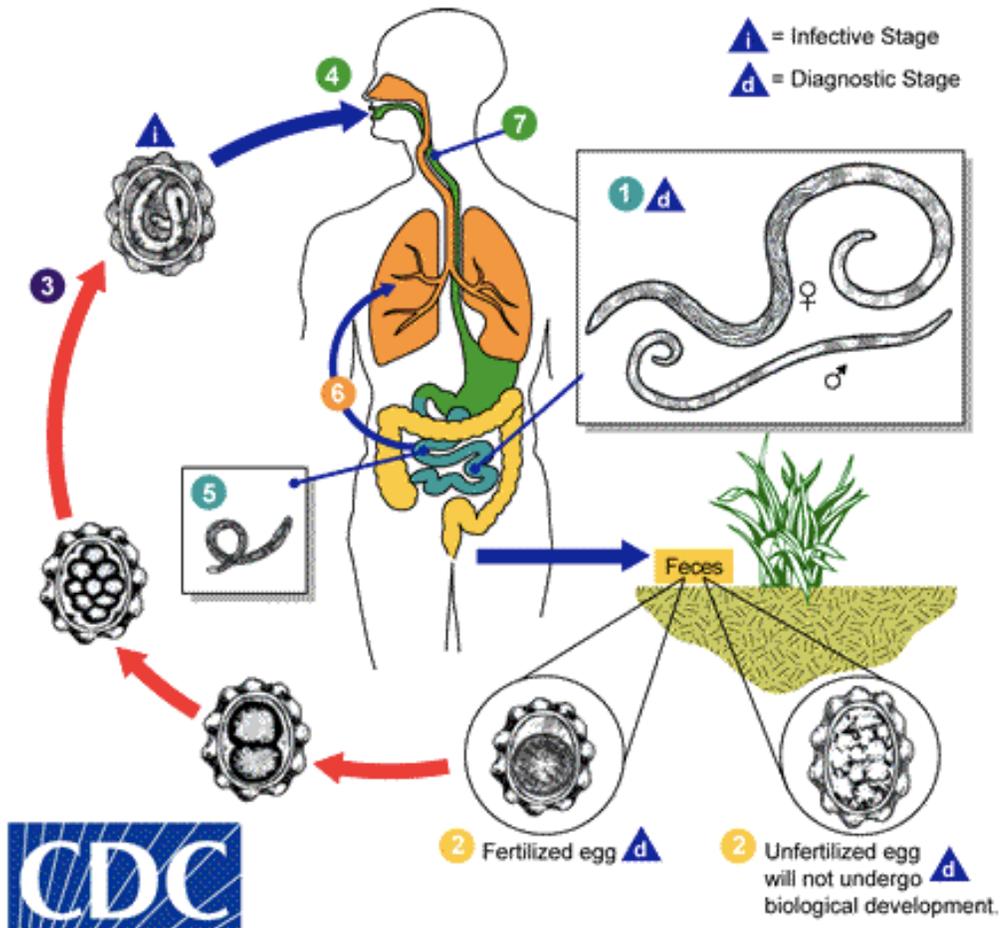
Ascaris lumbricoids

- Infect by eggs ,that are strongly resistant to dissection and environmental conditions.
- Eggs are 75x40 with a thick mamillated brownish shell.
- Freshly passed eggs with stool are not infective they require 2-3 weeks to develop to be embryonated (contain larva).
- *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the largest nematode (roundworm) parasitizing the human intestine. (Adult females: 20 to 35 cm; adult male: 15 to 30 cm.)
- Humans can also be infected by pig roundworm (*Ascaris suum*). *Ascaris lumbricoides* (human roundworm) and *Ascaris suum* (pig roundworm) are indistinguishable. It is unknown how many people worldwide are infected with *Ascaris suum*.

Pathology and pathogenesis

- If present in high numbers, adult worms may cause mechanical obstruction of the bowel and bile and pancreatic ducts.
- Worms tend to migrate if drugs such as anesthetics or steroids are given, leading to bowel perforation and peritonitis, anal passage of worms, vomiting, and abdominal pain.
- Larvae migrating through lungs induce an inflammatory response (pneumonitis), especially after second infection, leading to bronchial spasm, mucus production, and Löffler syndrome (cough, eosinophilia, and pulmonary infiltrates).





ENTEROBIUS VERMICULARIS

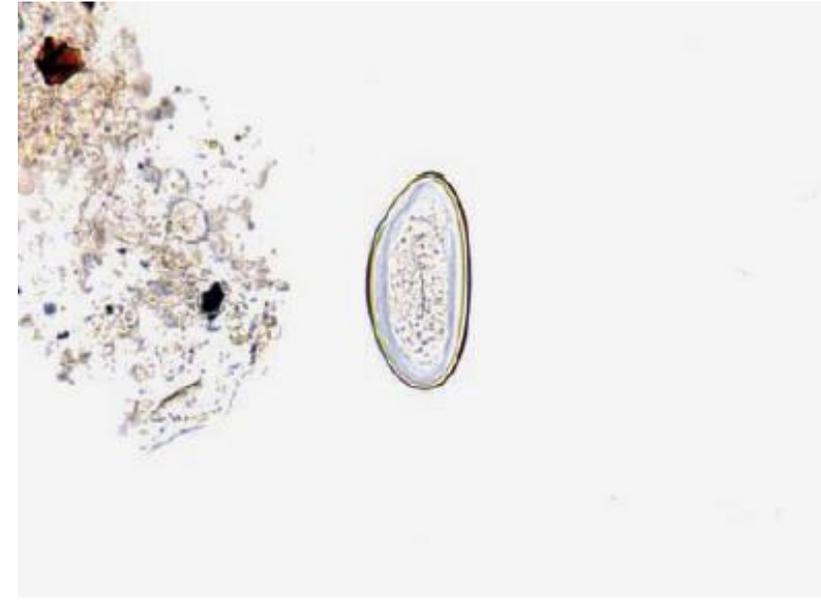
(Pinworm—intestinal nematode)

- Female pinworms (about 10 mm in length) have a slender, pointed posterior end. Males are approximately 3 mm in length and have a curved posterior end.
- Pinworms are found worldwide but more commonly in temperate than tropical climates. They are among the most common helminthic infection and infect mostly children.

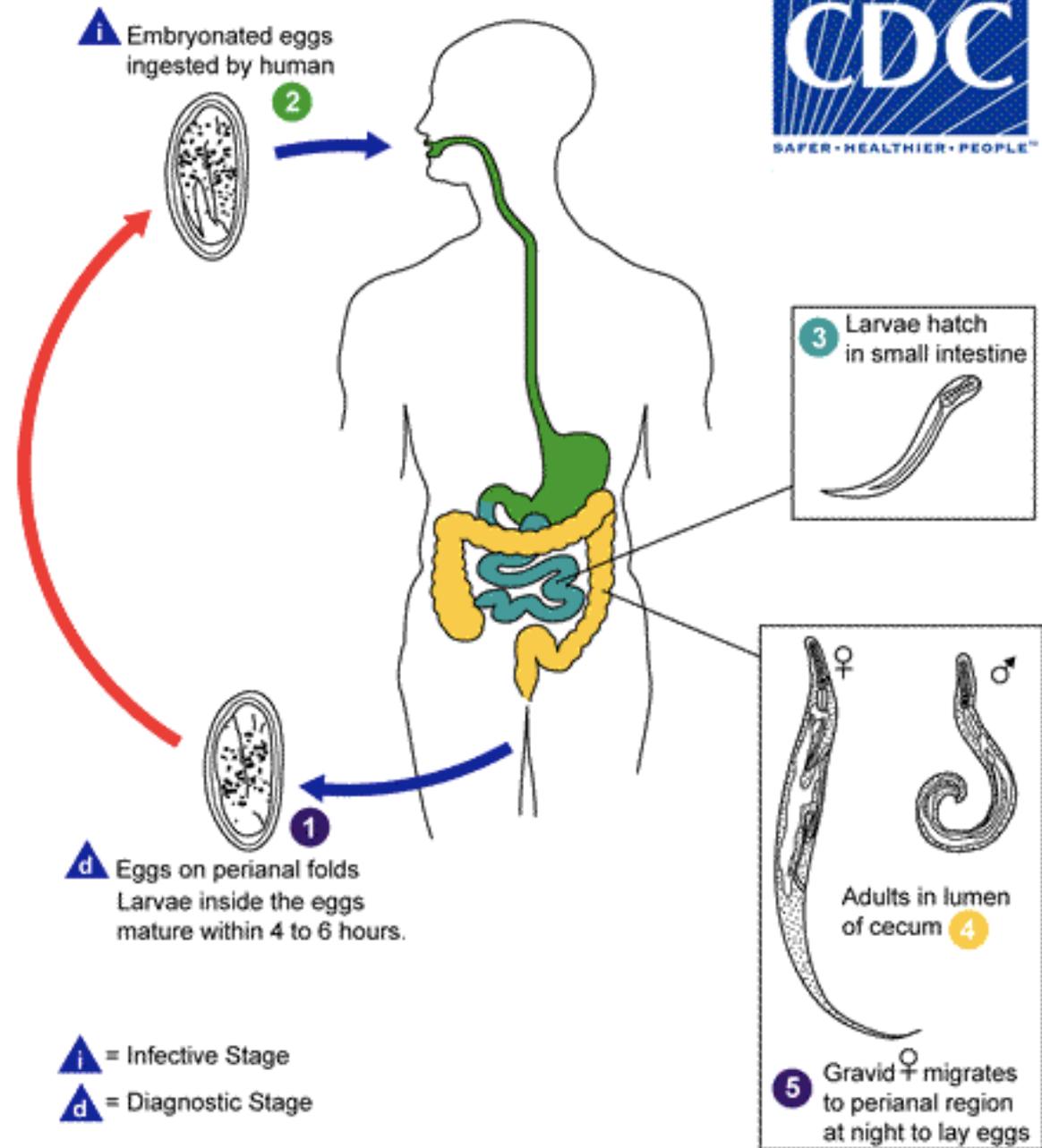
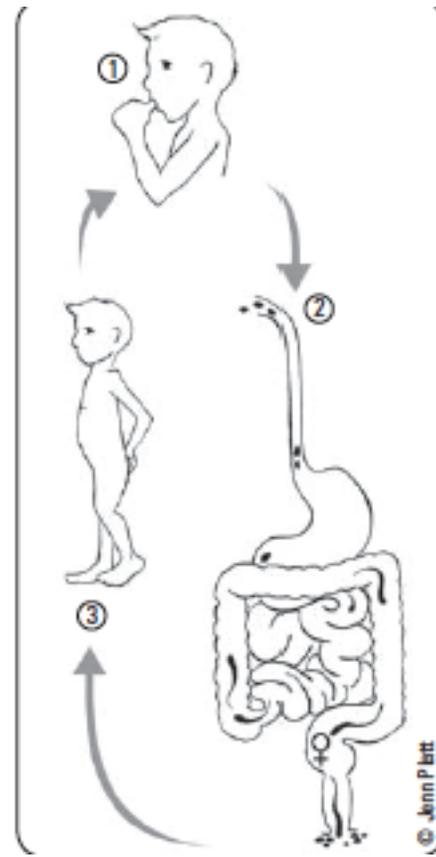


ENTEROBIUS VERMICULARIS

- Eggs are football shaped, have a thin outer shell, and are approximately 50–60 μm in length. Infectious larvae are often visible inside the egg
- Eggs are recovered using the “Scotch Tape” technique in the morning before a bowel movement.
- The main symptom associated with pinworm infections is perianal pruritus, especially at night, caused by a hypersensitivity reaction to the eggs that are laid around the perianal region by female worms, which migrate down from the colon at night.

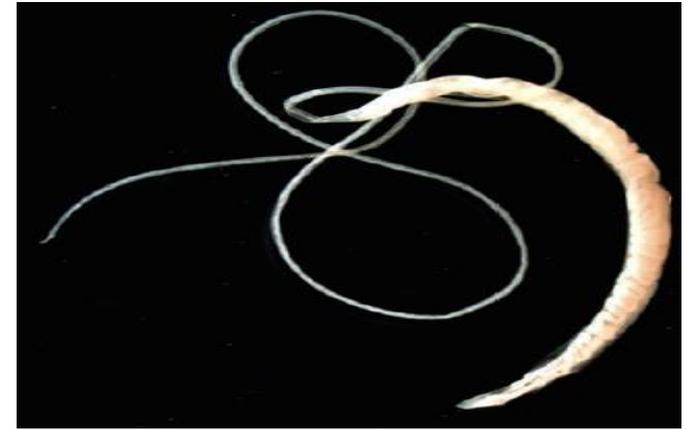


Life Cycle



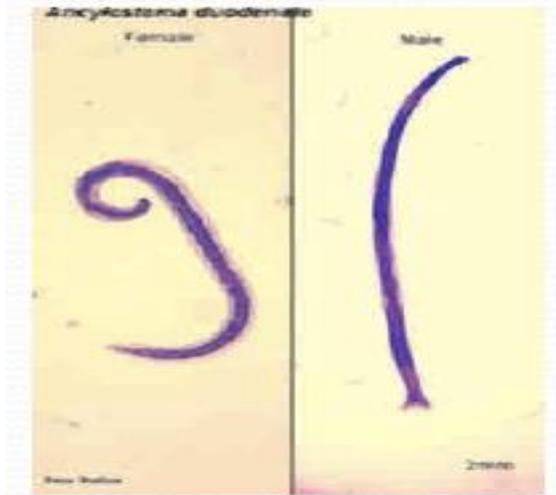
TRICHURIS TRICHIURA (Whipworm—intestinal nematode)

- Adult female whipworms are approximately 30–50 mm in length; adult male worms are smaller. The anterior end of the worms is slender, and the posterior end is thicker, giving it a “buggy whip” appearance, hence the name whipworm.
- Adult whipworms inhabit the colon, where male and female worms mate. Females release eggs that are passed in the feces, and eggs become infective after about 3 weeks of incubation in moist and shady soil.
- Whipworm eggs (50 μm) with distinct polar plugs.



ANCYLOSTOMA DUODENALE AND NECATOR AMERICANUS (Human hookworms—intestinal nematode)

- Female hookworms are approximately 10 mm in length; males are slightly smaller and have a taxonomically characteristic copulatory bursa (broadened posterior end), which is used to mate with females. Females can release more than 10,000 eggs per day into the feces, where a larva hatches from the egg within a day or two.
- Eggs are oval 60x40 mm , they hatch in 48h to give the rhabditiform larva, after 2 days it moults to filariform larva which is the infective stage that penetrate skin and mucous membranes.



Adult male and female worms of *A. duodenale*



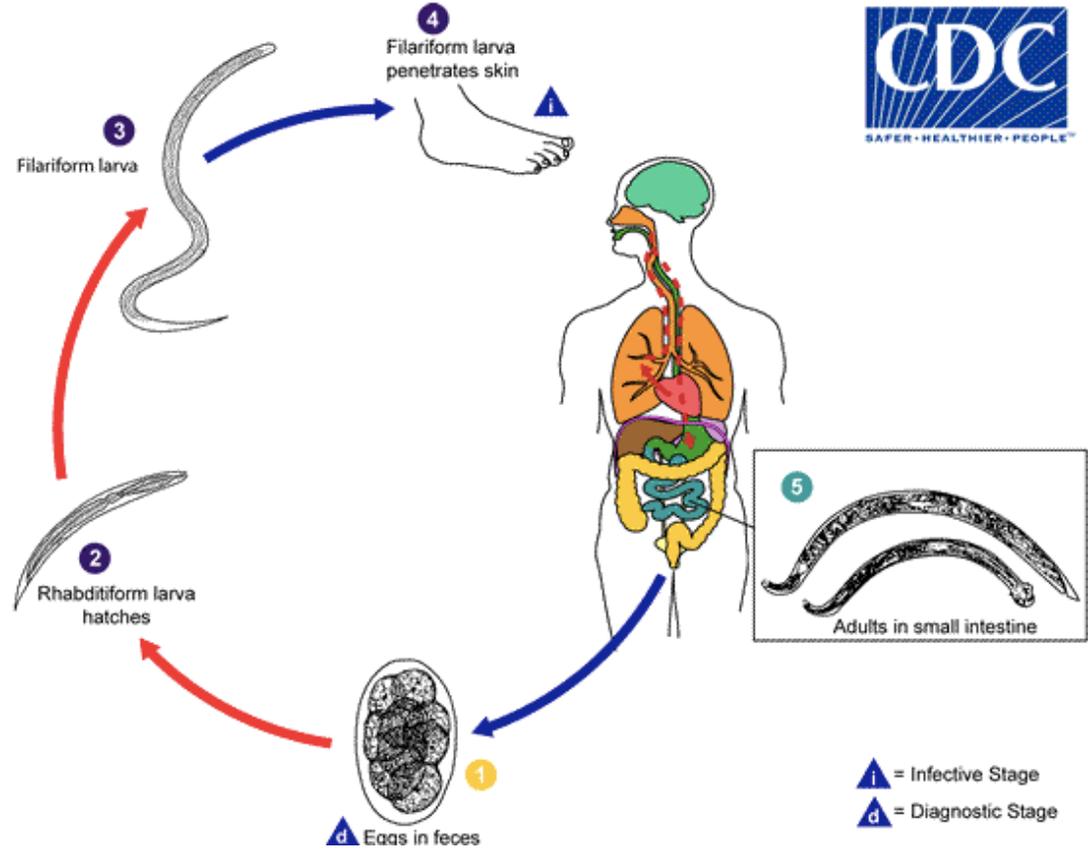
Egg of *A. duodenale* in faecal smear

Pathology

- Larvae can survive in moist soil for several weeks, waiting for an unsuspecting barefooted host to walk by. These larvae penetrate host skin and migrate throughout the host similarly to *Ascaris* and end up in the small intestine where they mature into adult worms.
- In the intestine, adult worms attach to intestinal villi with their buccal teeth and feed on blood and tissue with the aid of anticoagulants .
- A few hundred worms in the intestine can cause hookworm disease, which is characterized by severe anemia and iron deficiency. Intestinal symptoms also include abdominal discomfort and diarrhea. The initial skin infection by the larvae causes a condition known as “ground itch,” characterized by erythema and intense pruritus. Feet and ankles are common sites of infection due to exposure from walking barefoot.

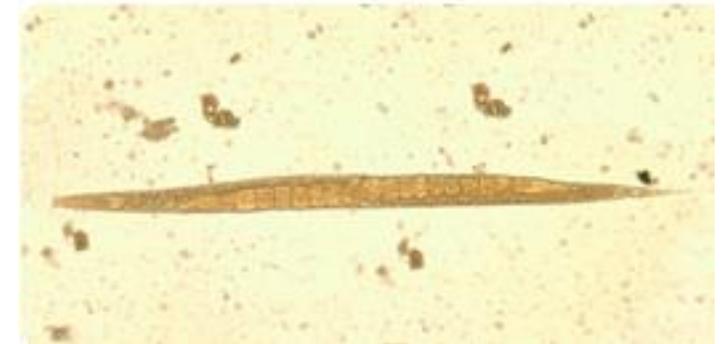
Life Cycle

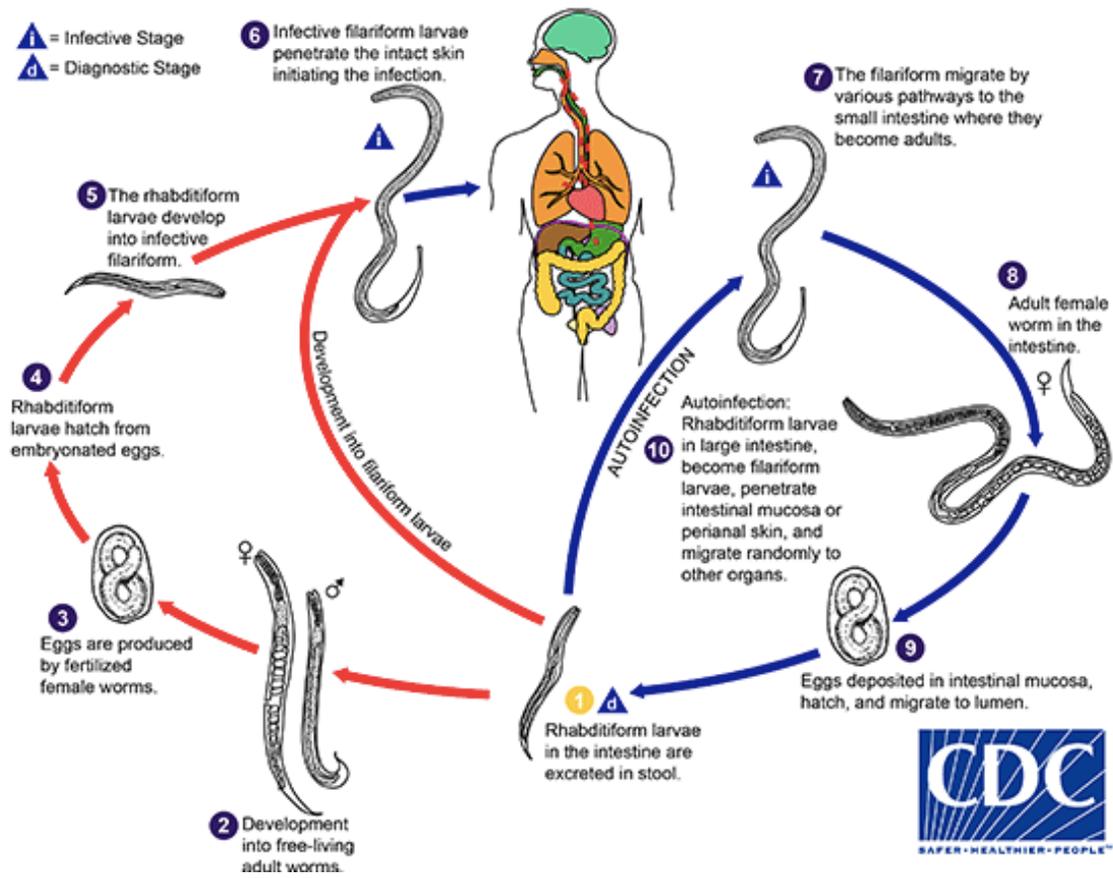
Intestinal Hookworm Infection



STRONGYLOIDES STERCORALIS (Human threadworm—intestinal and tissue nematode)

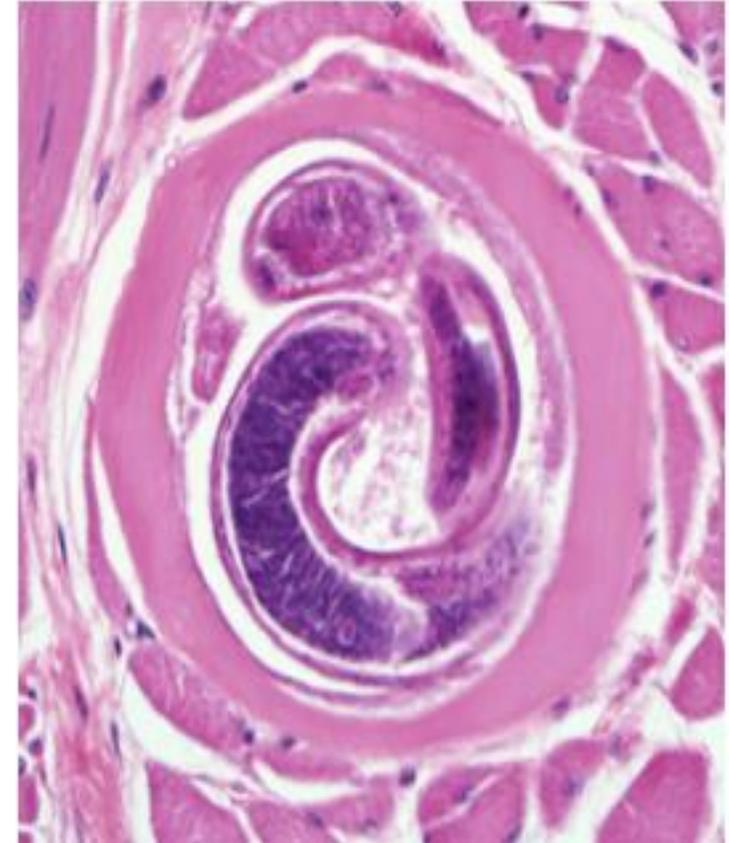
- Adult females (about 2 mm long) of *Strongyloides stercoralis* that inhabit the intestine are parthenogenetic; that is, they do not need to mate with male worms to reproduce.
- They lay eggs within the intestine; larvae hatch from the eggs and are passed into the feces. These larvae can either develop into parasitic forms or develop into free-living male and female worms that mate and produce several generations of worm in the soil, a great example of an evolutionary adaptation to sustain a population.





TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS (Intestinal and tissue nematode)

- *Trichinella spiralis* is acquired by eating raw or improperly cooked pork infected with the larval stage of these nematodes. In the small intestine, the larvae molt into adult worms, and, after mating with male worms, the female worms release live larvae. The larvae penetrate the intestine, circulate in the blood, and eventually encyst in muscle tissue.
- Adult female worms live for several weeks and after the first week of infection may cause diarrhea, abdominal pain, and nausea. Intestinal symptoms are mild to none and often go unnoticed.



Tissue Nematodes

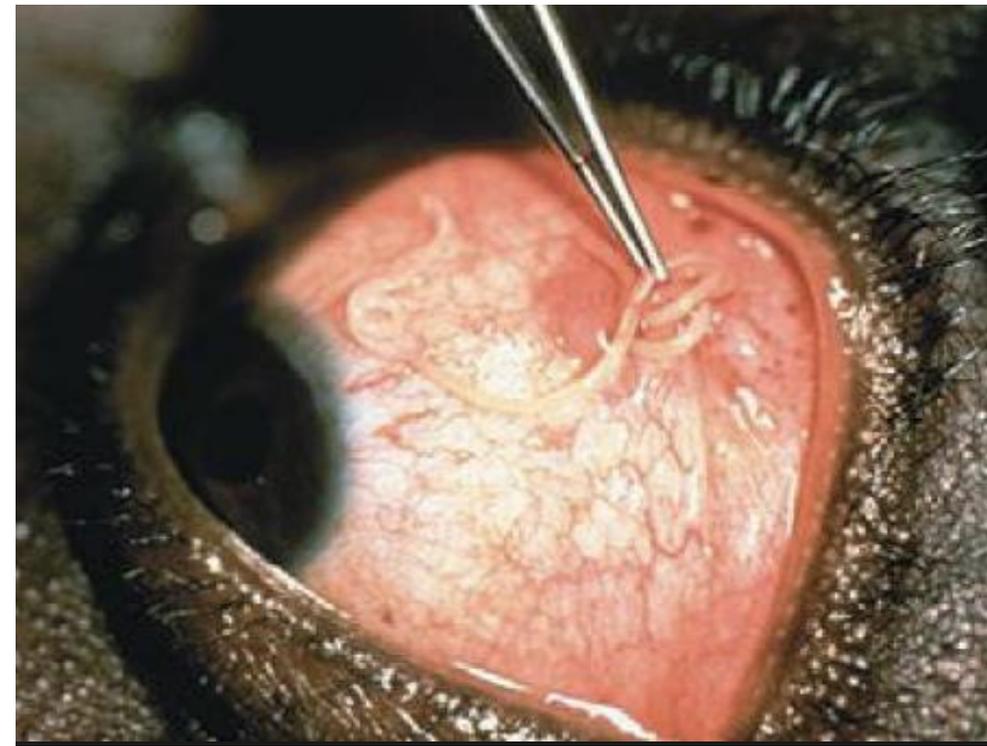
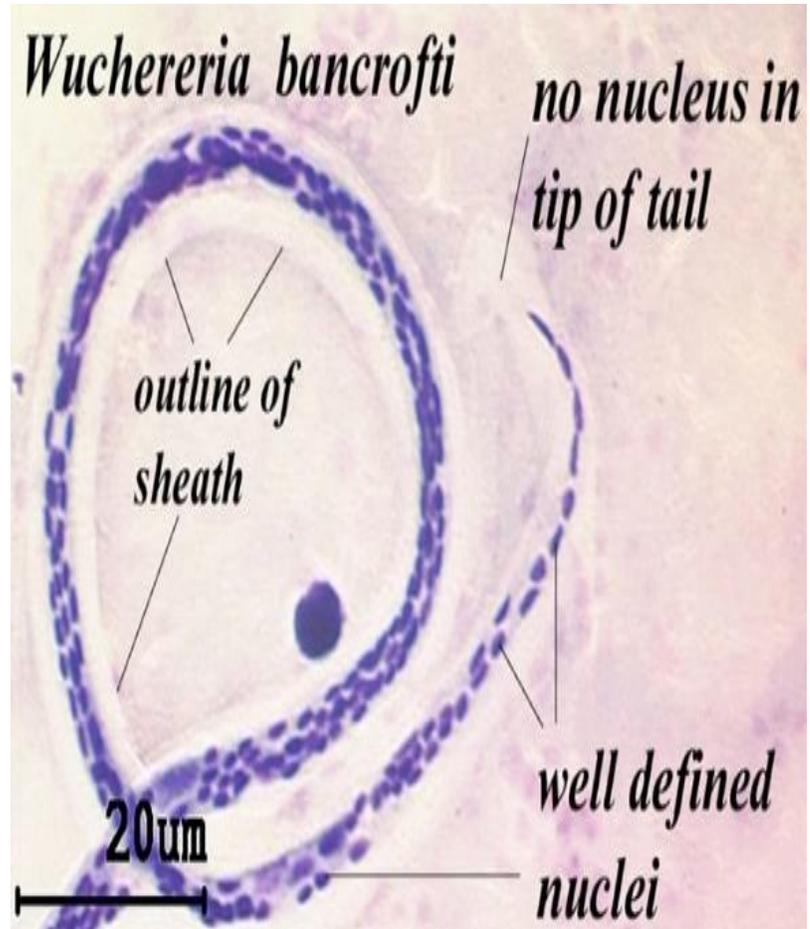
- ❑ Adults are parasite of the lymphatic system or connective tissue .they are filariform or thread like.
- ❑ Female lay larvae but not eggs.
- ❑ Larvae require an intermediate host to complete development resulting in the production of the infective stage.

❖ Family Filariidae, members are :

- *Wuchereria bancrofti* (Mosquito)
- *Brugia malayi* (Mosquito)
- *Loa loa* (eye worm) (fly -genus *Chrysops*, day-biting flies)
- *Onchocerca volvulus* (River blindness) (black flies)

LYMPHATIC FILARIA

- Members to be found in lymphatics , body cavities and subcutaneous tissues.
- Progenies are embryos which are not fully developed (microfilariae), these are between eggs & larvae.
- Microfilariae require an intermediate host which sucks them . the infection is transmitted by mosquitoes.
- Elephantiasis; true elephantiasis is the result of parasitic infection caused by The filarid nematodes, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Onchocerca volvulus*, are long, slender worms whose adult forms are found in tissues. The long thread like worms blocks the lymphatic system causing fluid to collect in tissues which lead to great swelling called “lymphedema”. Limbs can swell so enormously that they resemble an elephant’s foreleg in size texture and color.



Onchocerca volvulus



Platyhelminthis(flat worms)

❖ **Platyhelminthes** are **flatworms** that are **dorsoventrally flattened in cross section** and are hermaphroditic. All medically important species belong to two classes:

➤ **Cestoda (tapeworms)**

➤ **Trematoda** leaf shaped with two muscular suckers. (**flukes**)

Families: Fasciolidae , Heterophyidae and schistosomatidae(Bilharzidae)

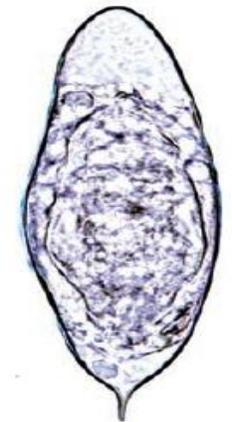
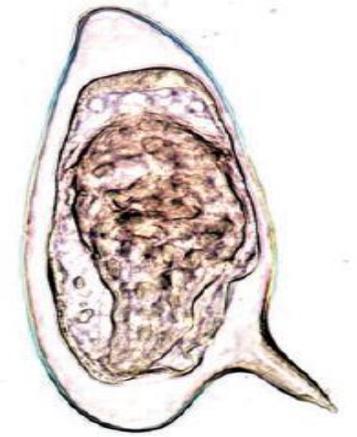
✓ The Trematodes : fertilization occur either cross between 2 worms or self fertilization (hermaphroditic).All trematodes undergo a complex asexual reproductive phase .larval stage in a snail (their 1st intermediate host).eggs are oval, operculated, pass to fresh water , hatch and release a ciliated snail seeking the 1st larval form –**meracedium**-swims to find its snail host and develops to the final larval stage –**cercariae** (infective stage)-these swarm out to penetrate a 2nd intermediate host and may encyst as **metacercariae** (infective stage).

Fasciolidae

- Large sized trematodes in which the ventral sucker is near the anterior end.
 - Liver flukes
 - CLONORCHIS SINENSIS (Chinese/oriental liver fluke)
 - FASCIOLA HEPATICA (Sheep liver fluke)
 - Lung fluke
 - PARAGONIMUS WESTERMANI (lung fluke)

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI, S JAPONICUM, AND S HAEMATOBIMUM (Blood flukes)

- The adult worms are long and slender (males are 6–12 mm in length; females are 7–17 mm in length) and can live for 10–20 years within the venous system.
- *S mansoni*: inferior mesenteric veins of large intestine; fresh water snails of *Biomphalaria alexandrina* are important hosts for this parasite. It has round eggs with lateral spine.
- *S japonicum*: inferior and superior mesenteric veins of small intestine; fresh water snails of the *Oncomelania* genus are important host. Egg has a small curved rudimentary spine.
- *S haematobium*: veins of urinary bladder. fresh water snails of the *Bulinus truncatus* are an important hosts for this parasite. Egg has a terminal spine .



Schistosomiasis pathology

- The most significant pathology is associated with the schistosome eggs, not the adult worms. Female schistosomes can lay hundreds or thousands of eggs per day within the venous system. When eggs are released, many are swept back into the circulation and lodge in the liver (*S mansoni* and *S japonicum*) or urinary bladder (*S haematobium*), while other eggs are able to reach the lumen of the intestine and pass out with the feces or urine.
- A granulomatous reaction surrounds the eggs and leads to fibrosis of the liver with *S mansoni* and *S japonicum*. In chronic cases, blood flow to the liver is impeded, which leads to portal hypertension, accumulation of ascites in the abdominal cavity, hepatosplenomegaly, and esophageal varices.
- With *S haematobium* infections, there is urinary tract involvement: urethral pain, increased urinary frequency, dysuria, hematuria, and bladder obstruction leading to secondary bacterial infections.



Biomphalaria



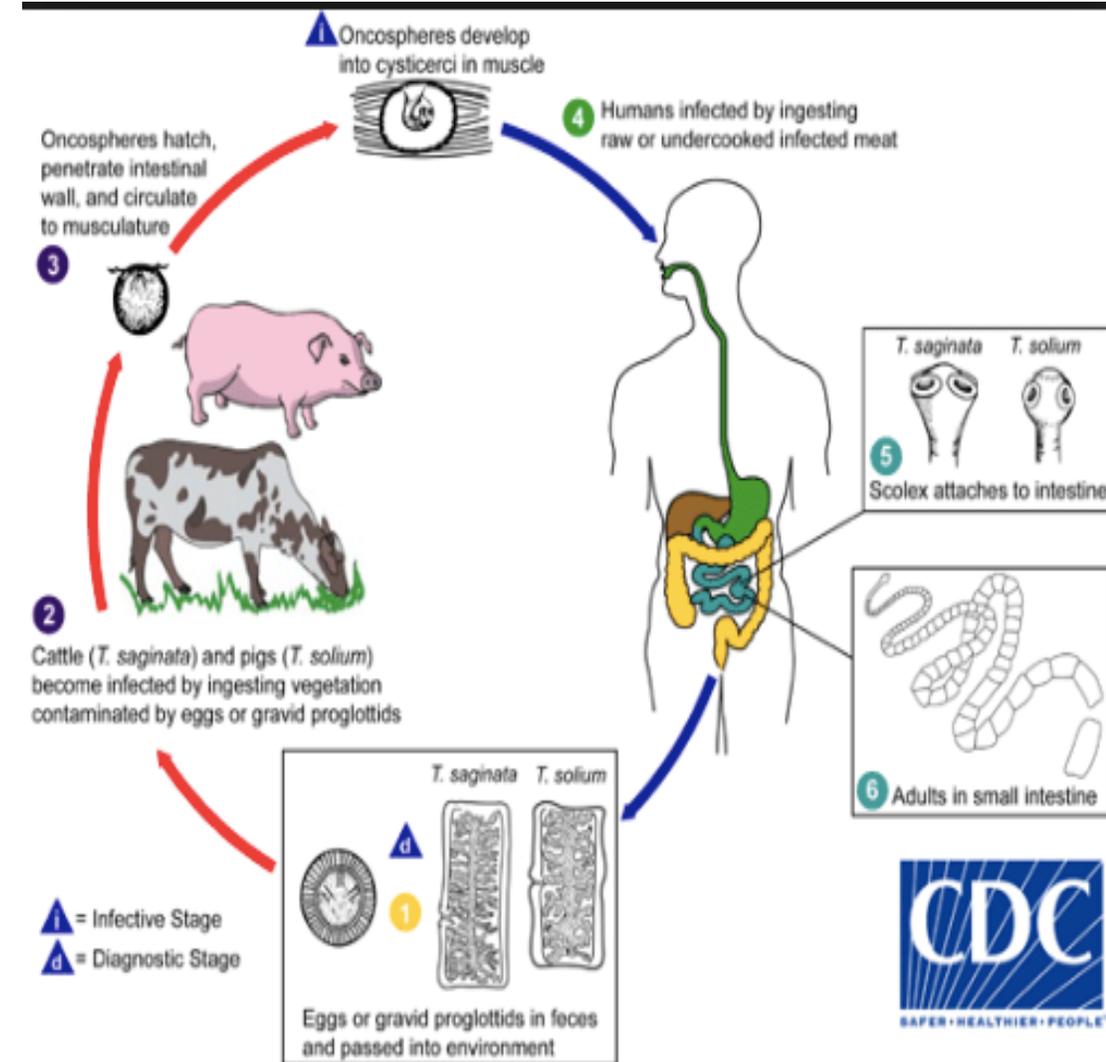
Bulinus

Cestoda (Tapeworms)

- Flat-ribbon like chain of segments with no mouth or digestive tract, adult worms are hermaphroditic, have complex life cycle and human acquire infection by eating infected flesh.
- 3 groups infect humans:
 - Taenia
 - ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS
 - Diphylobothrium latum

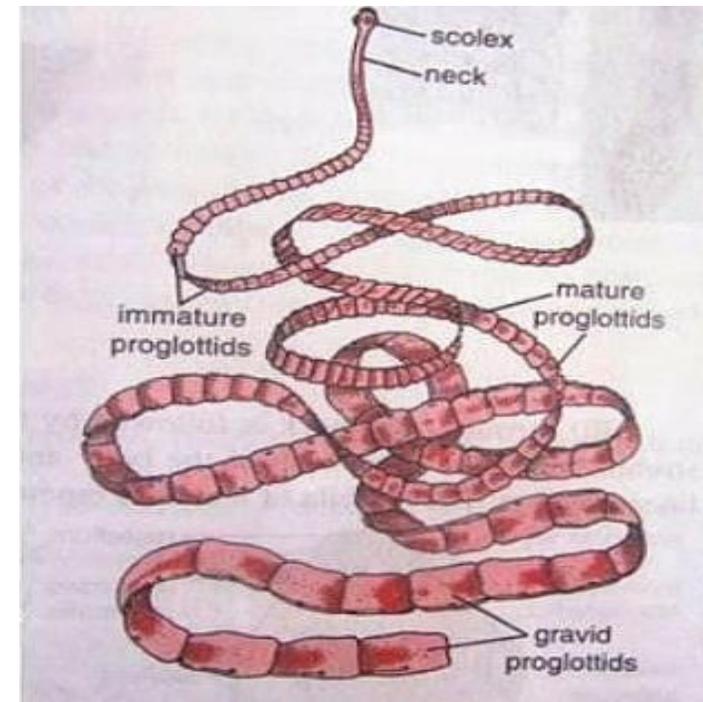
Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm)

- Worldwide , acquired by ingestion of contaminated , undercooked beef (cysticercus), a common infection but causes minimal symptoms.
- It is about 6-7 mm in width. The adult *T.saginata* usually grows to be about 4-8 m in length with about 1000 segments called proglottids.



Taenia solium (pork tapeworm)

- Morphologically similar to *T.saginata*, *Taenia solium* is slightly shorter and have a modified scolex. the adult tapeworm grows to be about 6mm in width and 2-7 meter in length with about 800 proglottids.
- Cysticercosis is the presence of larval stage (*cysticercus cellulosae*) in human tissue . It is a systemic disease where cysticerci encyst in muscle and in the brain, may lead to epilepsy .



ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS (Hydatid cyst)

- Echinococcus granulosus is a small, three-segmented tapeworm found only in the intestine of dogs and other canids. But has important intermediate host such as live stock and humans. Where it causes hydatid cyst.
- The adult tapeworm is about 5mm .
- In humans, cysts containing the larvae develops after ingestion of eggs .Cysts forms primarily in the liver and the lung (hydatid cyst).



DIPHYLLOBOTHRIMUM LATUM (Broad fish tapeworm—intestinal cestode)

- *Diphyllobothrium latum*, the broad fish tapeworm of humans (and many other fish-eating animals), reaches enormous size, sometimes exceeding 10 m in length.
- Humans acquire the infection when they eat improperly cooked or raw fish that is infected with the larvae known as plerocercoids, which look like white grains of rice in the fish flesh.
- In the intestine, the worm rapidly grows and develops a chain of segments capable of releasing more than 1 million eggs per day.

- The End

Key concepts

- Most intestinal helminthic infections are fairly benign, except when worm burdens are high and numbers of adult worms in the intestine reach the hundreds.
- In intestinal worm infections, the intestine usually harbors the adult stage of the parasite, except for *Strongyloides*, *Trichinella*, and *Taenia solium*, which not only reside in the intestine as adults but also have larvae capable of migrating throughout tissues.
- In the case of the three most common intestinal infections (whipworm, hookworm, and ascariasis), the eggs require incubation in the soil for several days or weeks in warm, tropical climates.
- Most infections are acquired by ingestion of the egg or larval stage, with the exception of the hookworms, human threadworms, and schistosomes, whose larvae penetrate the skin, and the filarids, which are vectorborne.

The nematodes (Round worms)

- They are small ,round elongated worms , Non segmented , with body cavity, have separate sexes ,usually don't need an intermediate host and do not multiply in human host because eggs don't hatch unless they leave the body first.
- Infection pattern vary widely. Human intestinal nematodes infect via food borne, water borne and soil borne routs .
- People infected with *Ascaris* often show no symptoms. If symptoms do occur they can be light and include abdominal discomfort. Heavy infections can cause intestinal blockage and impair growth in children. Other symptoms such as cough are due to migration of the worms through the body.