

intestinal fluke

Fasciolopsis buski (Giant intestinal fluke) & Heterophyes heterophyes

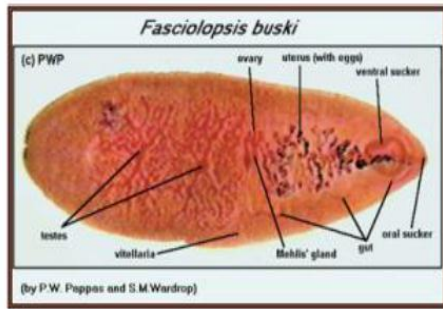
Epidemiology

This is a parasite Epidemic in central and southeast Asia. & H heterophyes Epidemic in North Africa Specially in Egypt

Morphology :-Adult :The largest Trematode parasiting humans - Flattened, measures up to 8 cm in length - Absence of anterior cone and shoulders - Borders almost parallel - Highly branched testes occupy the posterior part of the body

Eggs.

- 1.Shape: Large (150 x 90 um approx) ellipsoidal with thin shell. slightly thickened at the opercular end.
- 2.Shell: Operculated
3. Color: light yellowish brown feces



Symptoms

Epigastric pain, nausea and diarrhea are experienced, especially in the morning. In heavier infections, generalized edema and ascites occur.

Pathology

The fluke attaches itself to the intestinal mucosa where inflammation, ulceration and abscesses occur.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis is based on clinical symptoms in endemic areas. Eggs in feces (75 to 100 by 130 to 150 micrometers) provide the final diagnosis.

Treatment and control

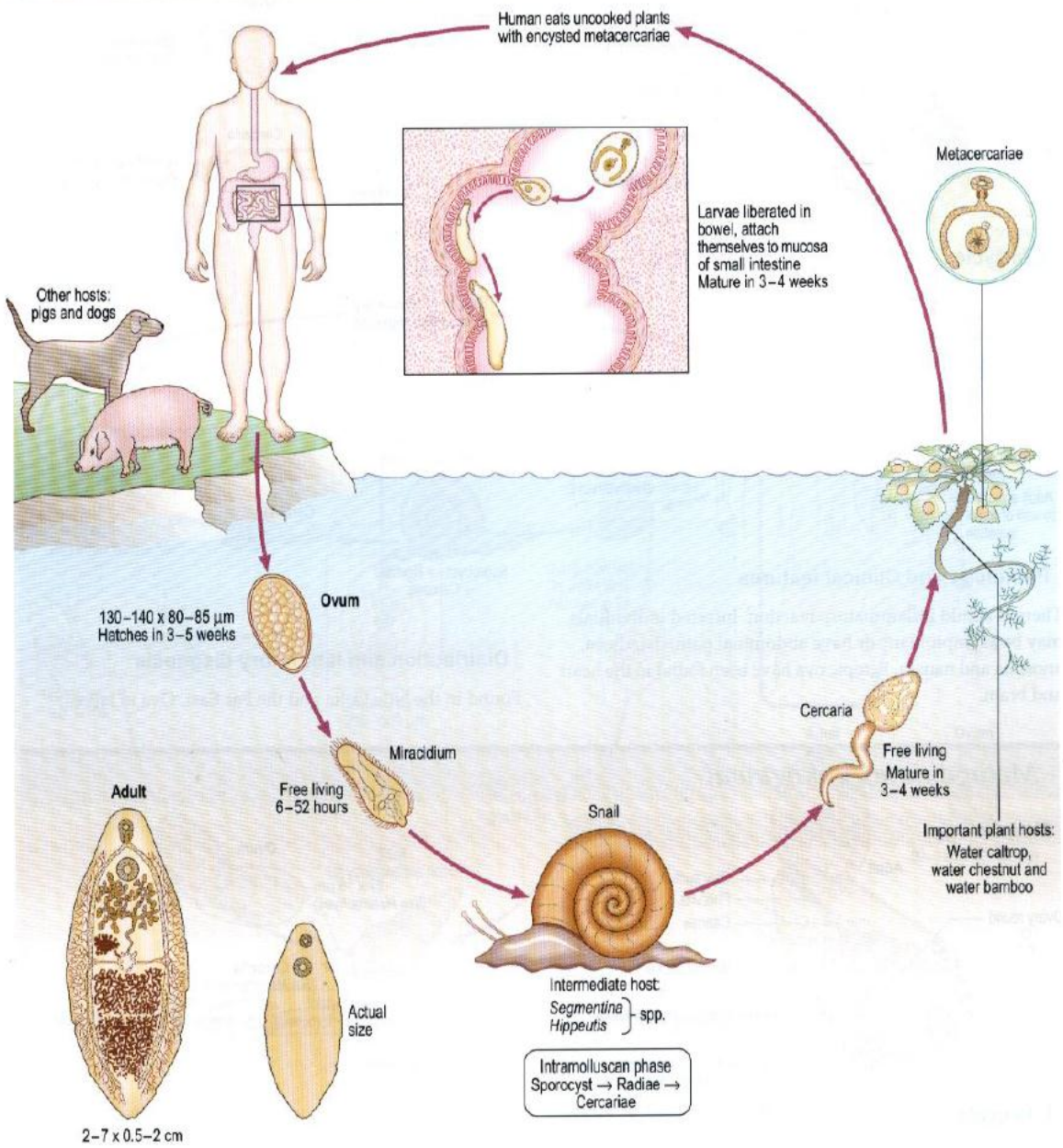
Praziquantel has proven effective. Water chestnuts from contaminated waters should be avoided. Sewage should be treated before disposal.

Life cycle

Man is infected by ingesting water chestnuts contaminated with metacercaria which find access to the small intestine, attach themselves to the mucosa and mature in 25 to 30 days. The fluke eggs are passed in the feces and hatch in fresh water producing miracidia which must penetrate a suitable snail within hours. The miracidia in the snail develop into cercaria and enter fresh water where they attach themselves to water plants (water chestnut) and encyst to become metacercaria .

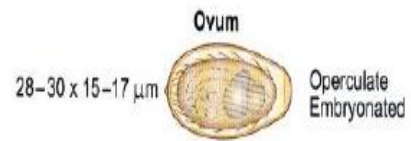
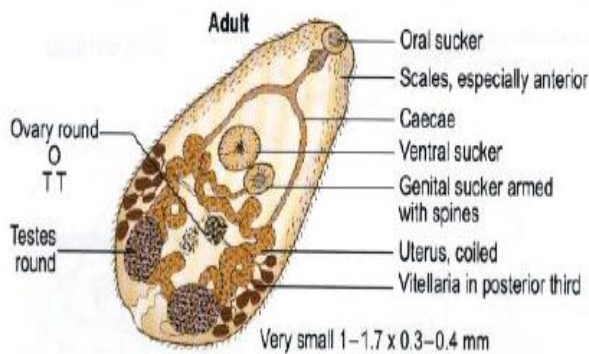
Fasciolopsis buski

Life cycle

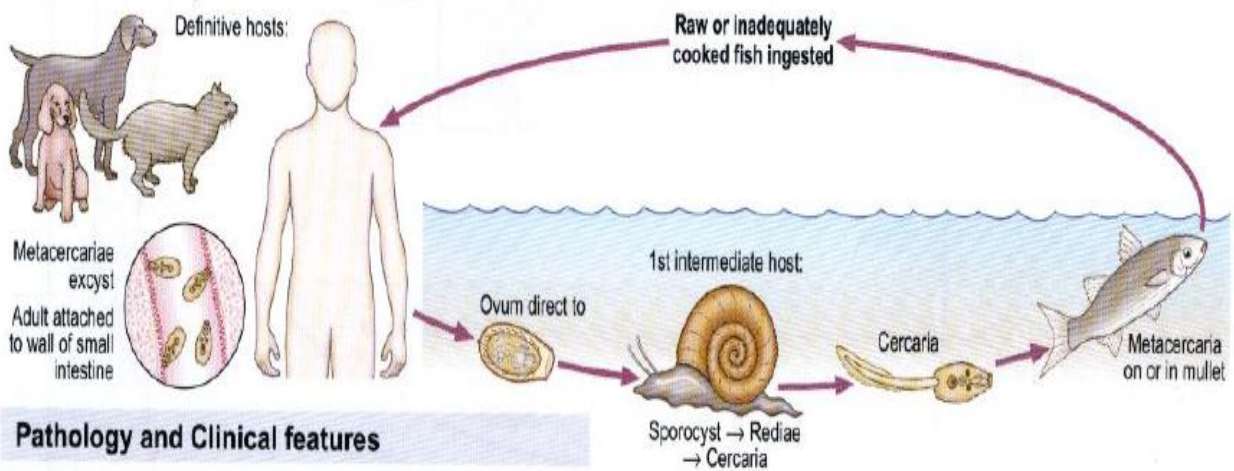


Heterophyes heterophyes

Morphology



Life cycle



Pathology and Clinical features

There is a mild inflammatory reaction. Infected individuals may be asymptomatic or have abdominal pain, diarrhoea, anorexia and nausea. Ectopic ova have been found in the heart and brain.

Distribution and laboratory diagnosis

Found in the Nile Delta and the Far East. Ova in faeces.

Common helminth ova

