



# Parasitology

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Science

## Objectives:

1. Study the characteristics and morphology.
2. Example of Nematoda (*Entrobilus vermicularis*).
3. Study the life cycle of *Entrobilus vermicularis*.
4. Study the pathogenesis.
5. Study the diagnosis.
6. The treatment.

1. The most abundant organisms on earth.
2. Bilaterally symmetrical.
3. Pseudocoelomates: fluid filled body cavity not lined with peritoneum.
4. Posses only longitudinal musculature.
5. Range in size from 1mm. to over meter.
6. Mostly are dioecious (separate sexes), some species are hermephrodite.
7. Complete digestive system.



8. Free living and pasesitic.

9. Outer surface composed of cuticle.

10. Basic life history

- \* Individuals molt four times to reach adulthood.

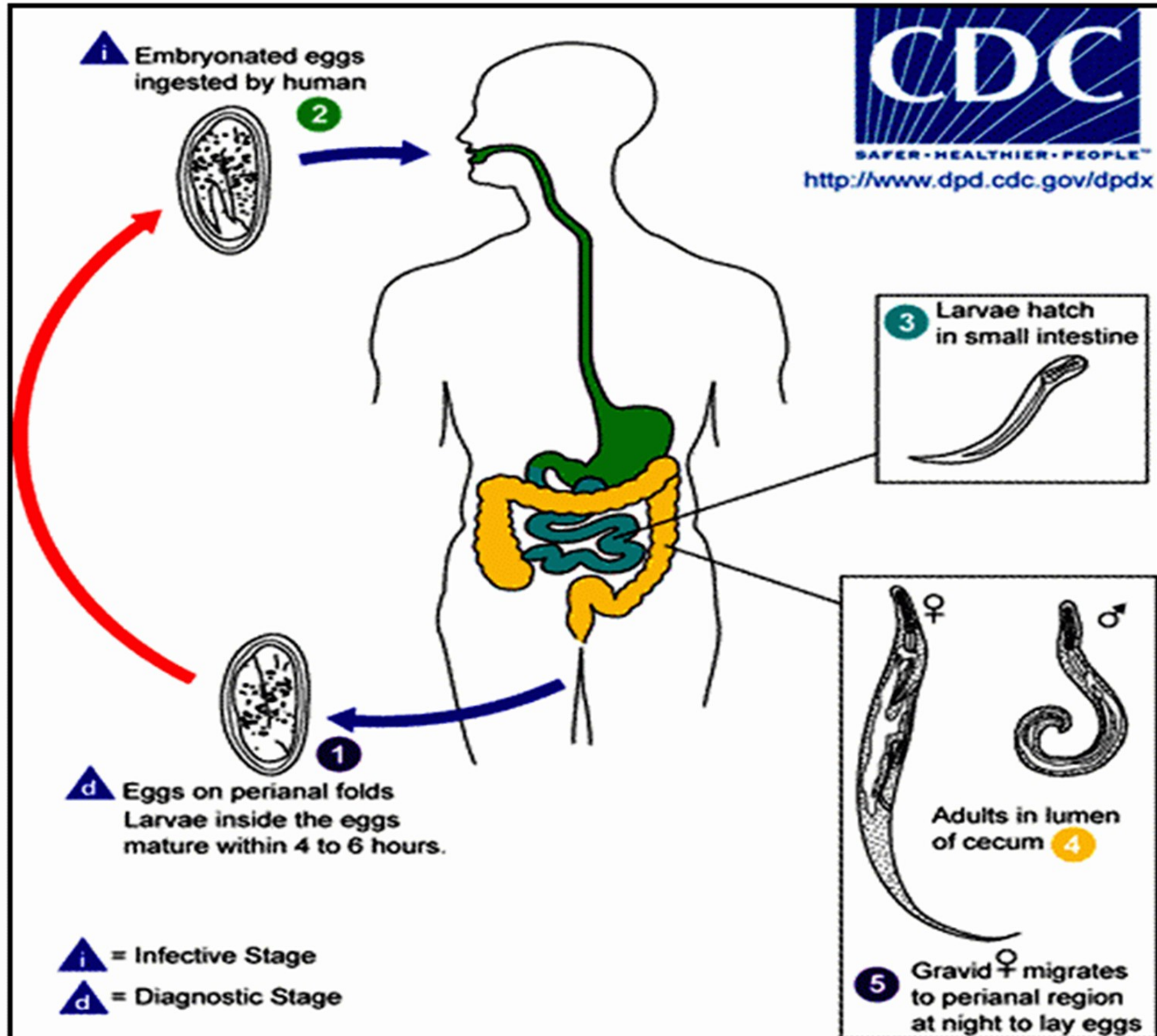
- \* Egg → hatch → L1 → L2 → L3 →  
L4 → adult.

In most species (L3) juvenile is infective to host.

11. May or may not require an intermediate host.

12. The male is smaller than female and has posterior curved end or copulatory bursa (spicules).

# Life cycle of *Enterobius vermicularis*





1. Poor appetite, loss of sleep, weight loss, abdominal pain and vomiting.
2. Slight eosinophilia has been reported.
3. Severe irritation in the perianal area.
4. In girls female worms move to the vagina and cause valva irritation.

1. By finding the adult on the faces or in the irritator perianal region.
2. By finding eggs in the faces.
3. Ab/Ag reaction.
4. PCR (polymerase chain reaction).

Mebendazole (vermox) drug.





**At the end I hope that the previous objectives  
have been achieved.**

forms (enterobius vermicula