

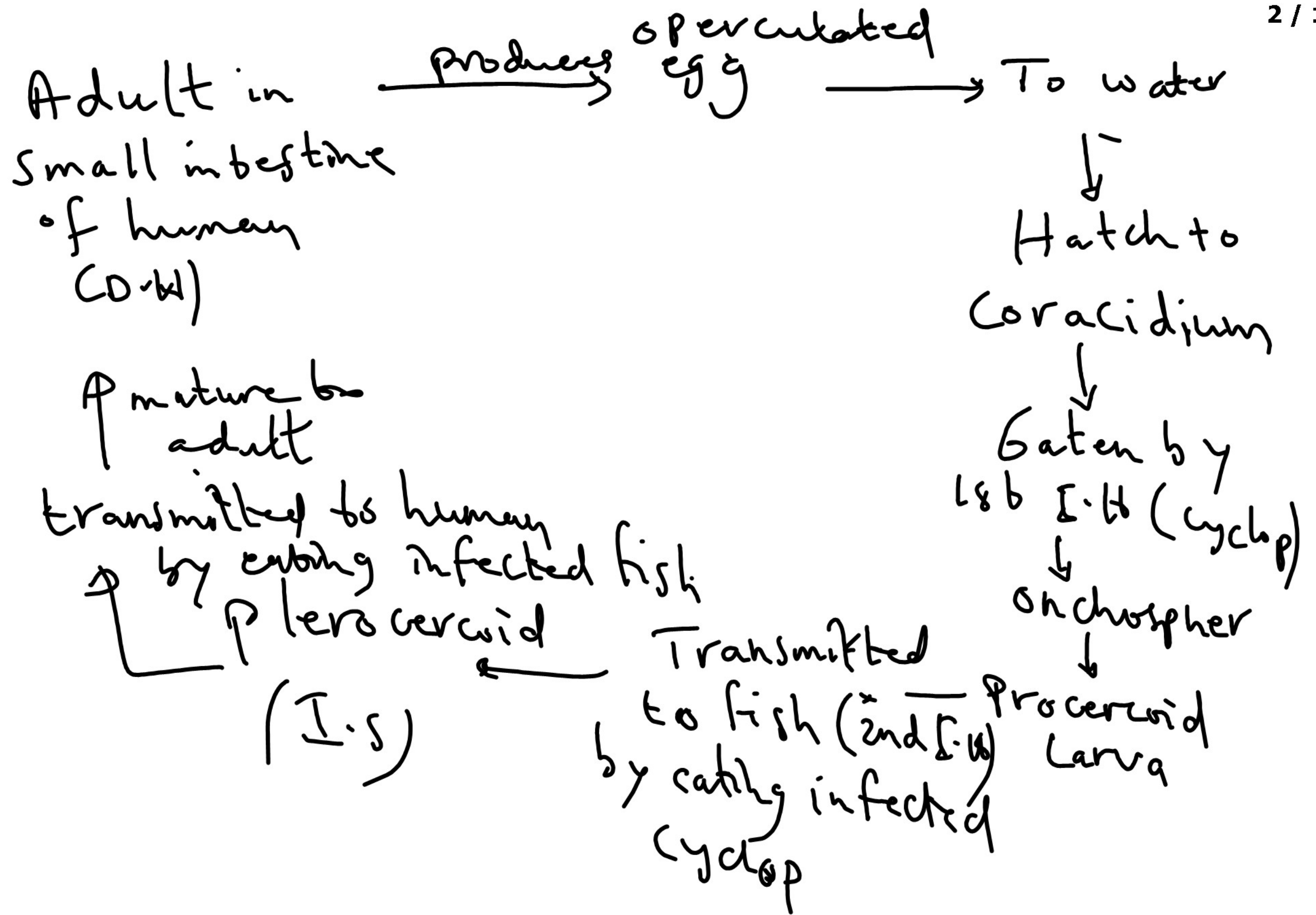
① Diphyllobothrium Latum: fish tapeworm

Life cycle: D.H: human 1st I.H: Cyclop

2nd I.H: fish. I-S: Plerocercoid larva

Habitat: Small intestine.

Disease: fish tapeworm infection.





Parasitology

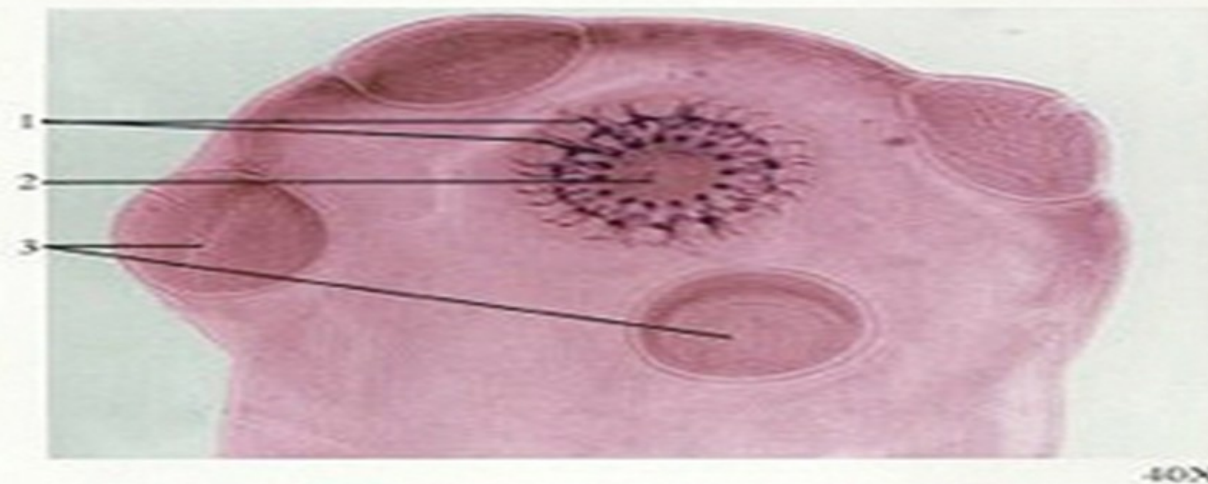
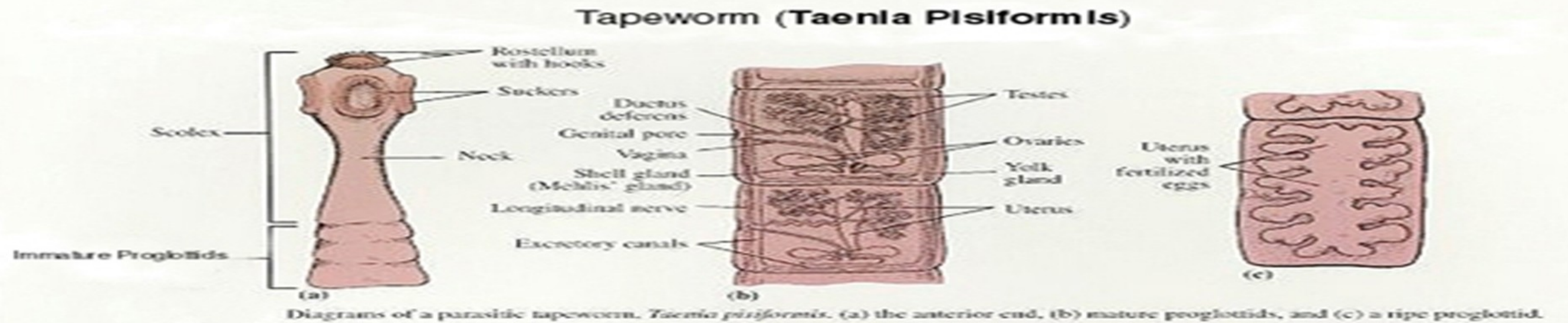
Sami Bdair

Science

(Fish tape worm)

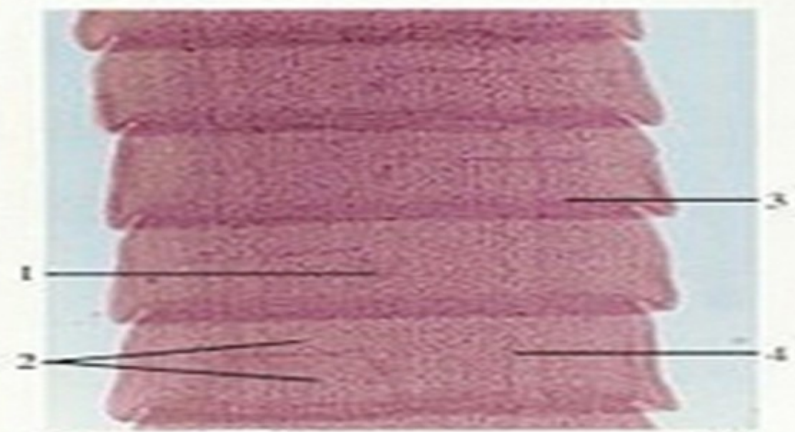
Objectives:

1. Study the morphology.
2. Study the life cycle.
3. Study the pathogenesis.
4. Study the diagnosis.
5. The treatment.



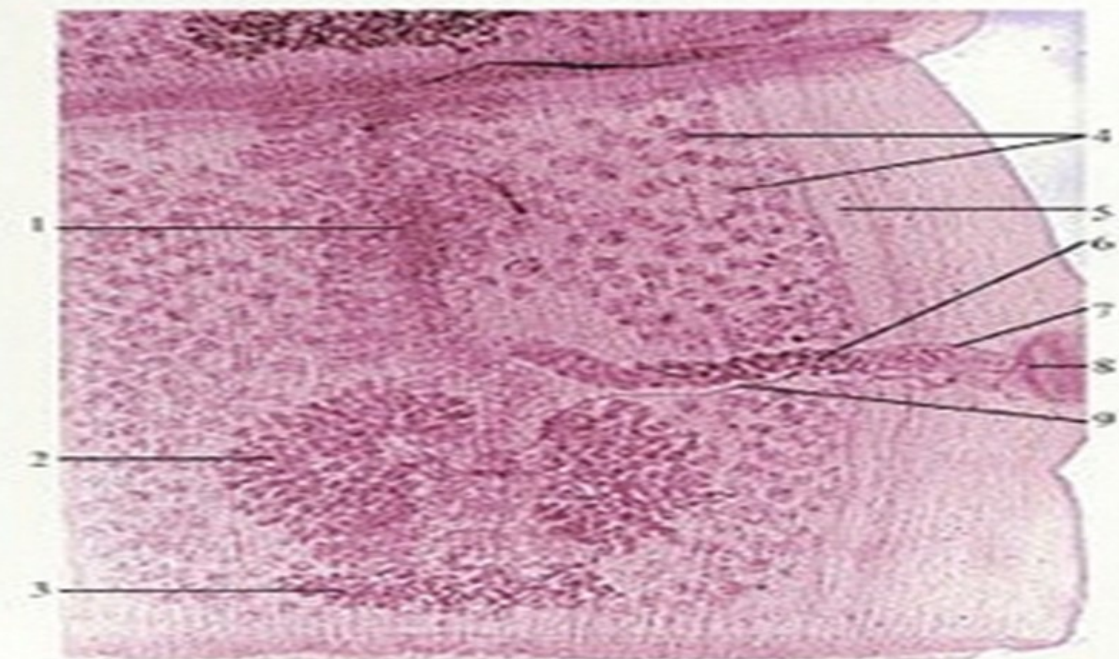
Scolex of *Taenia pisiformis*.

1. Hooks
2. Rostellum
3. Suckers



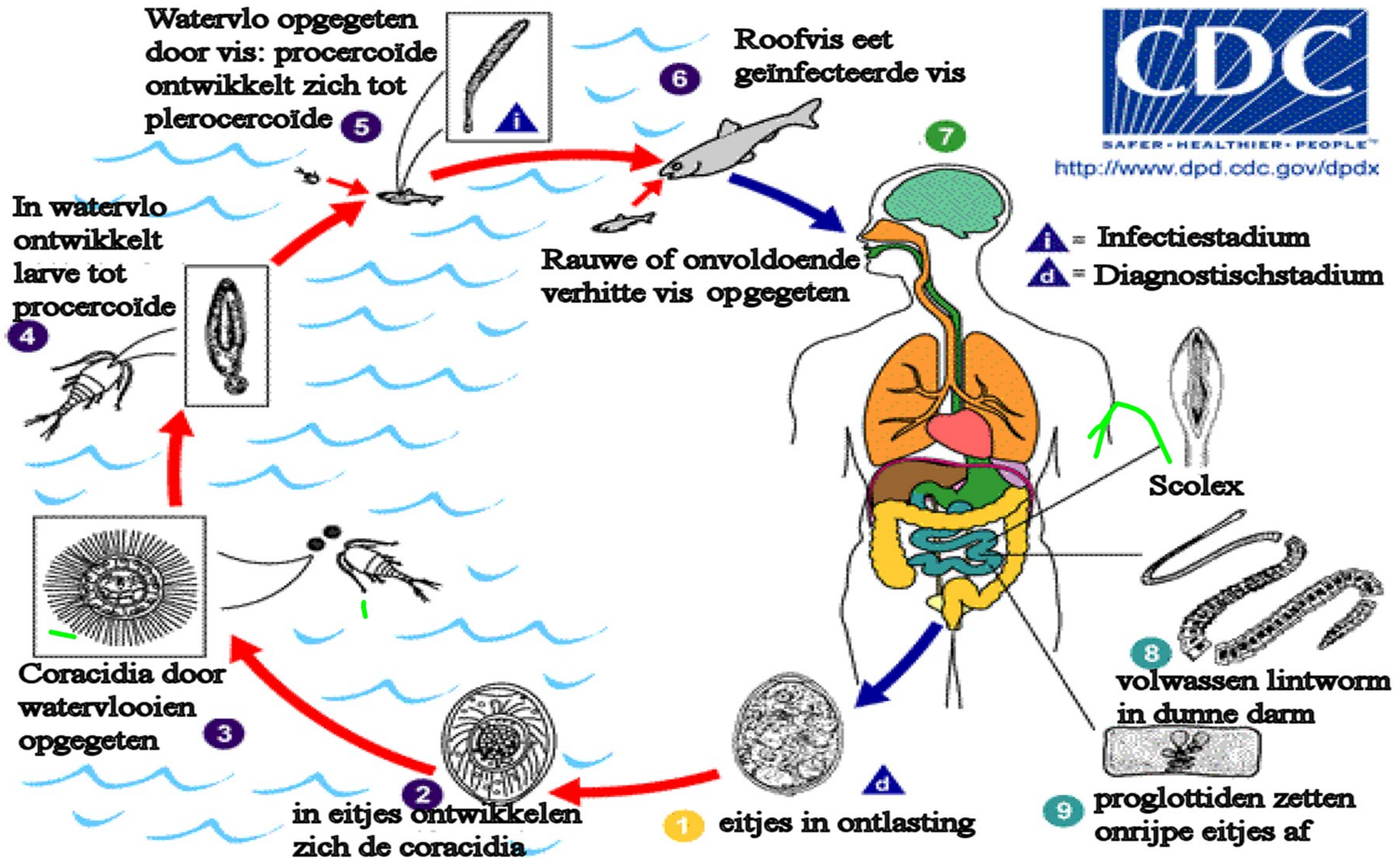
Immature proglottids of *Taenia pisiformis*.

1. Early ovary
2. Early testes
3. Excretory canal
4. Immature vagina and ductus deferens



A mature proglottid of *Taenia pisiformis*.

1. Uterus
2. Ovary
3. Yolk gland
4. Testes
5. Excretory canal
6. Ductus deferens
7. Cirrus
8. Genital pore
9. Vagina



1. Intestinal obstruction causes by a large number of worms.
2. Nervous disturbances, digestive disorders, abdominal pain, loss of weight, weakness, malnutrition and anemia (due to absorption of B12 by worm).
3. Hunger pain, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

1. By finding the operculated eggs or the evacuated proglottides in the feces or in the vomitus.
2. Ab/Ag reaction.
3. PCR (polymerase chain reaction).

Niclosamide.



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



Parasitology

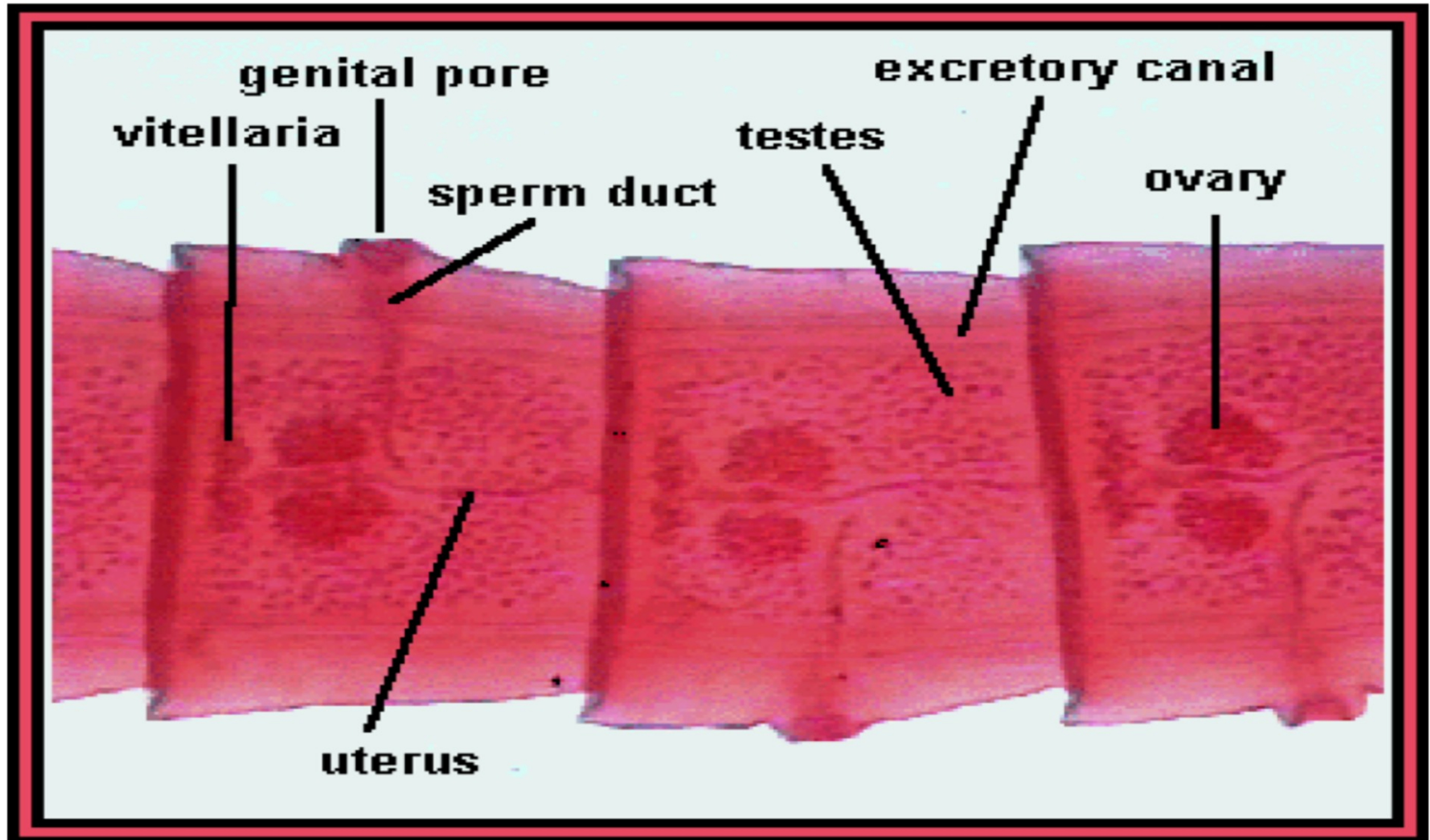
Sami Bdair

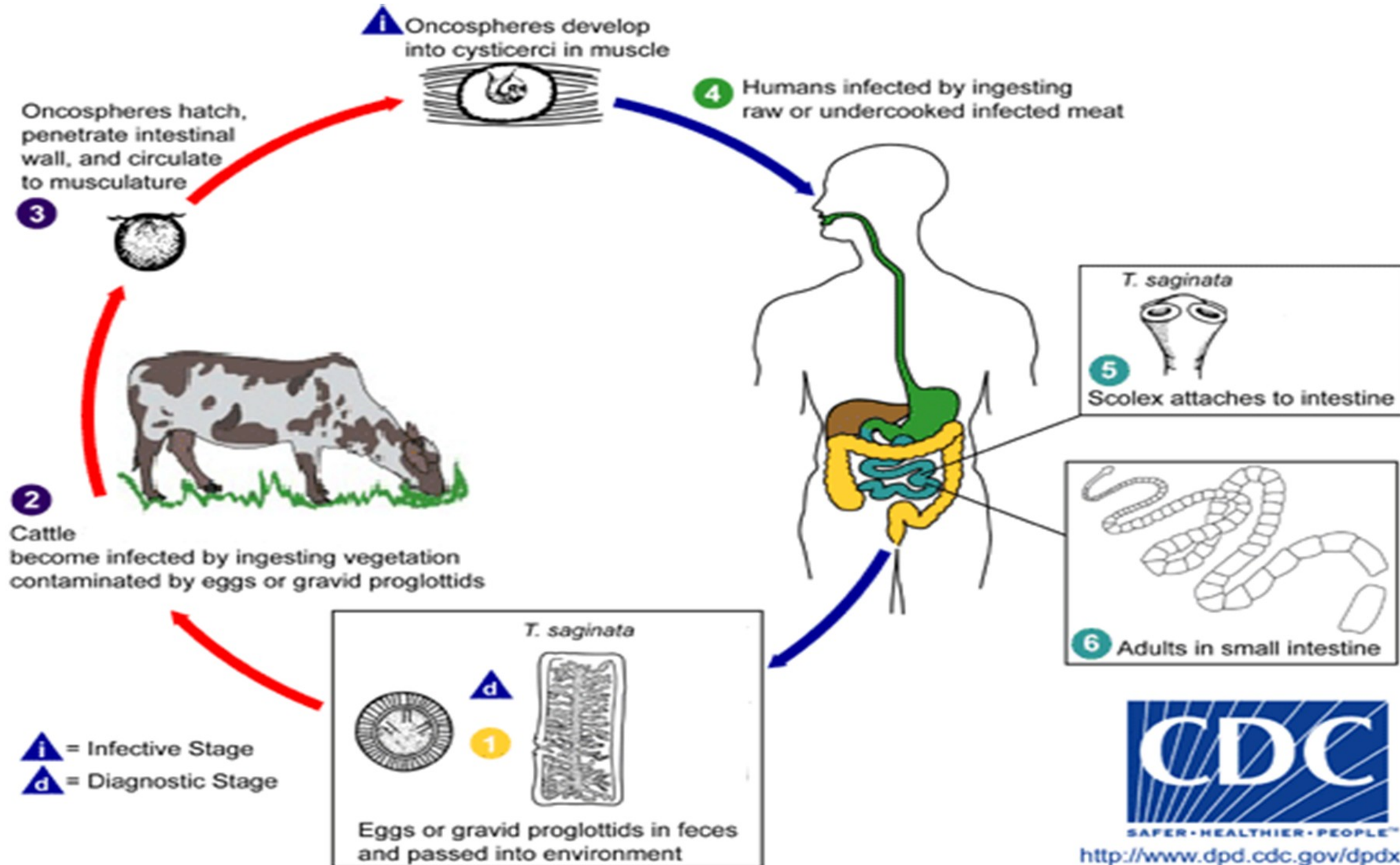
Science

(Beef tape worm)

Objectives:

1. Study the morphology.
2. Study the life cycle.
3. Study the pathogenesis.
4. Study the diagnosis.
5. The treatment.





1. No effect on host.



1. Ova in feces.
2. Ab/Ag reaction.
3. PCR (polymerase chain reaction).

Niclosamide.



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