

**Parasitic Helminths
and
Arthropod Agents
and Vectors of
Diseases**

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Parasitic Helminths and Arthropod Agents and Vectors of Diseases

Objectives:

By the end of this lecture the student should be able to :

- Name the three main groups of parasitic helminths and their characteristic morphological features .
- Describe the life cycle of **Ascaris lumbricoides** as an example of parasitic helminths .
- Discuss the role of arthropods as agents and as vectors of diseases in humans.
- Give examples of the main arthropod vectors of diseases.

Classification of Parasites

Protozoa	Helminths
<p>Unicellular Single cell for all function</p>	<p>Mulicellular Specialized cells</p>
<p>Amoebae: move by psudobodia.</p> <p>Flagellates: move by flagella.</p> <p>Ciliates : move by cilia</p> <p>Apicomplexa (sporozoa) Tissue parasites</p>	<p>A- <u>Round worms</u> = Nematodes cylindrical, un-segmented(Ascaris)</p> <p>B- <u>Flat worms</u></p> <p>1-Trematodes: leaf-like, un-segmented.</p> <p>2-Cestodes: tape-like, segmented</p>

Location of helminths in the body:

- Intestinal helminths:
- Tissue helminths:

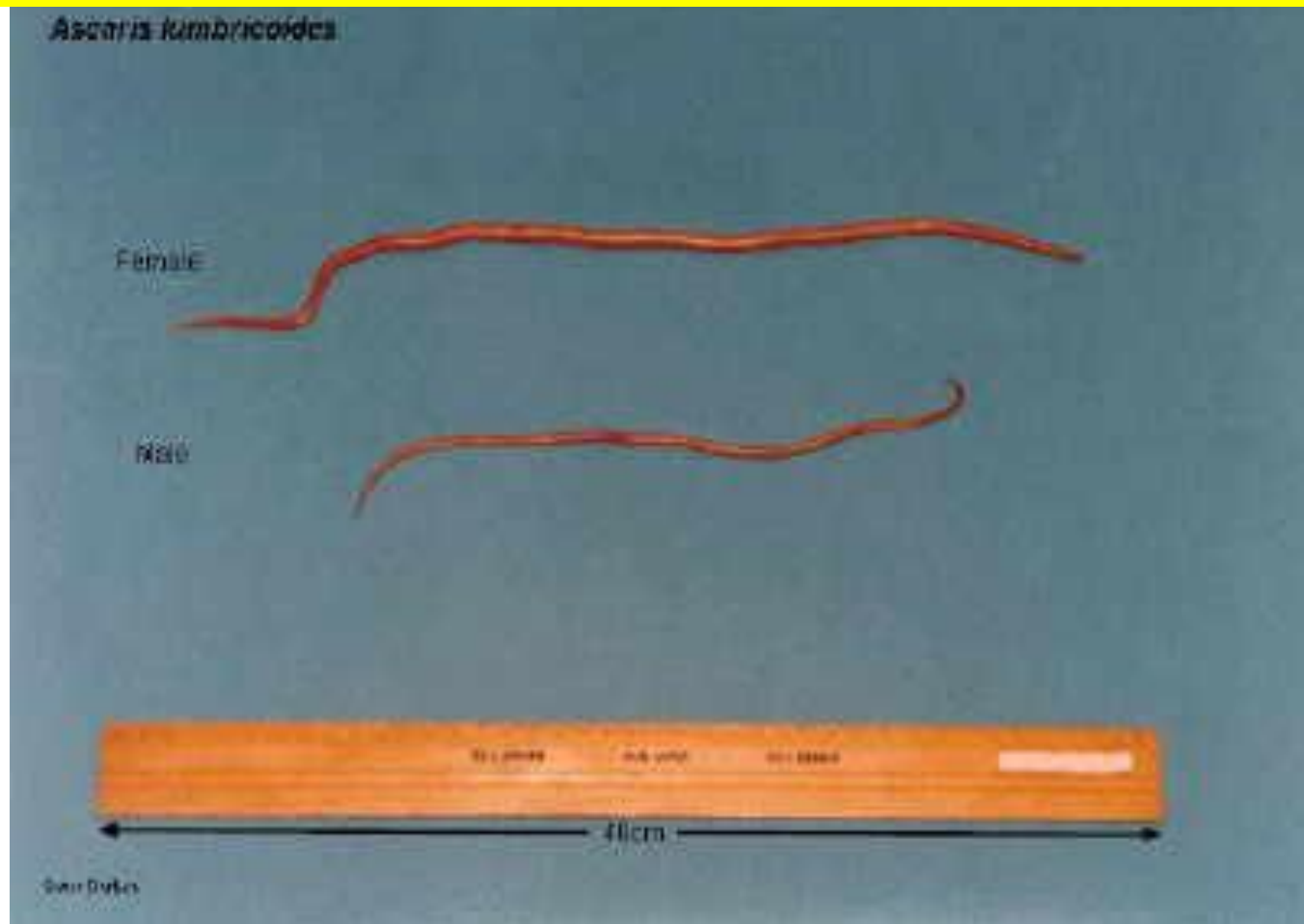
Nematodes

General features:

1. **Elongated worm, cylindrical, unsegmented and tapering at both ends.**
2. **Variable in size, measure <1 cm to about 100cm.**
3. **Sex separate and male is smaller than female**



Ascaris lumbricoides (roundworm)

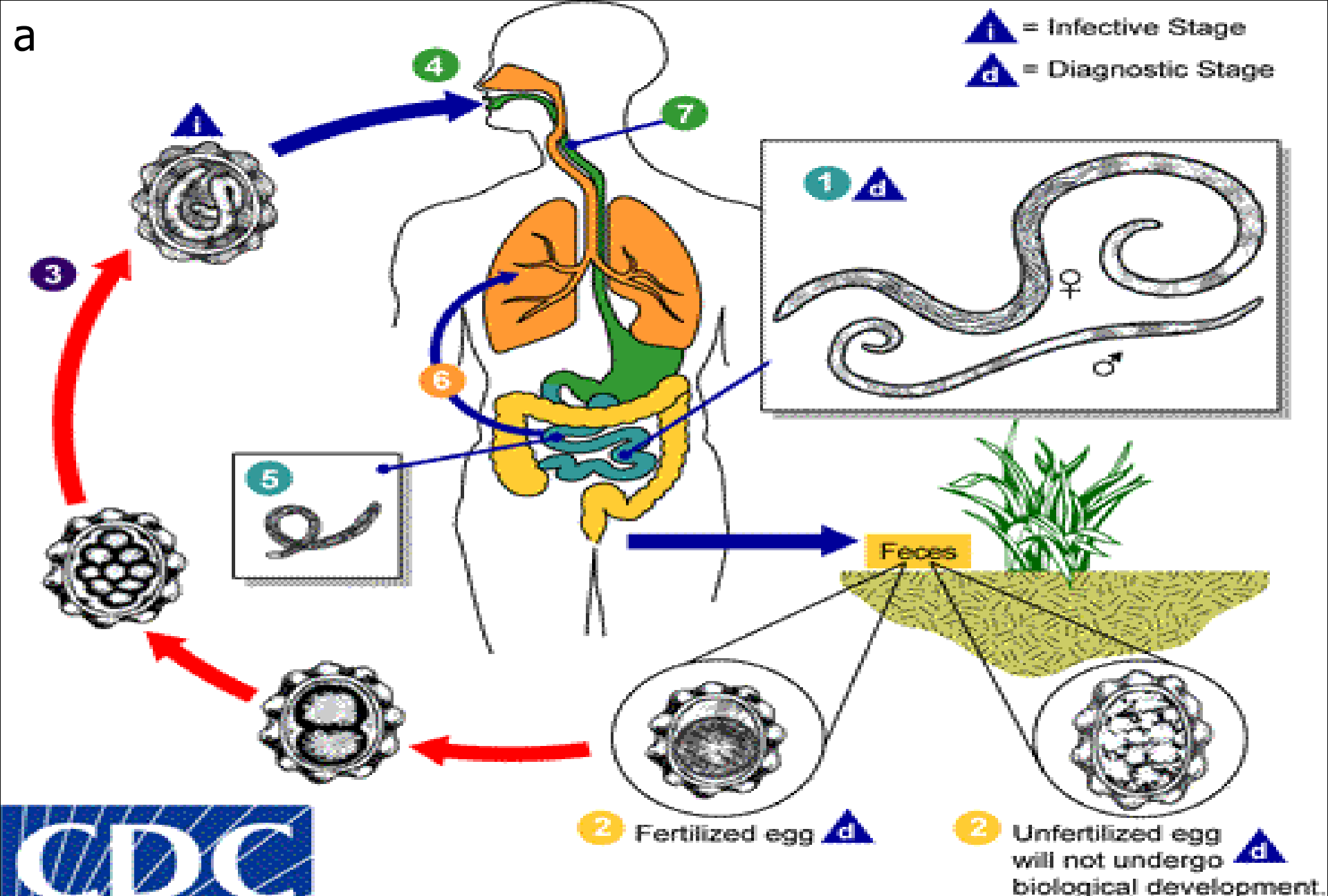


Ascaris lumbricoides (roundworm)

The commonest intestinal helminthes can cause infection to human.

- Found in **jejunum** and upper part of **ileum**.
- Female (**20-40 cm**) which is longer than male (**10-15 cm**) .
- Feed on semi digested food.



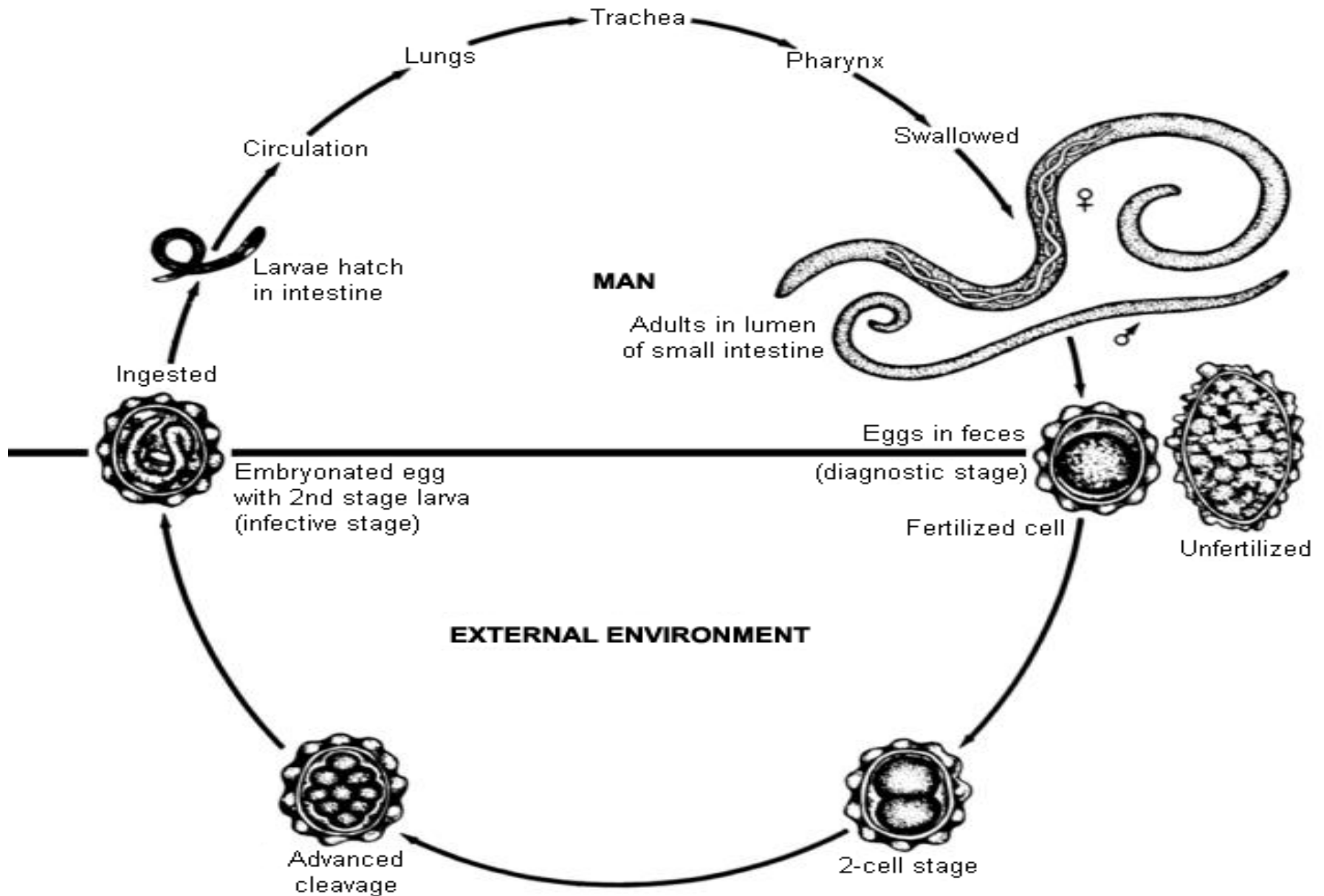


i = Infective Stage
d = Diagnostic Stage



<http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx>

Ascaris lumbricoides life cycle



Life cycle of Ascais Lumbricoides

It infect the human when man ingest an **fertilized egg** contaminated with food or water, then this fertilized egg become a **Larva** that penetrate the wall of the **duodenum** and enter the blood stream to the heart,liver and enter the pulmonary circulation and stay in the alveoli ,where it grow and molts for three weeks then Larva passes from respiratory system to be **coughed up** ,swallowed ,returned to the small intestine where it mature to adults male &female ,fertilization take plase producing eggs which pass in stool.

Pathogenicity

■ 1-Migrating LARVA :

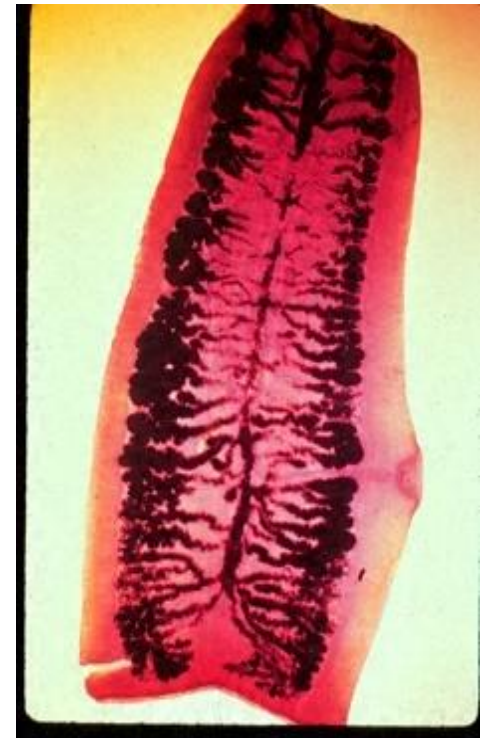
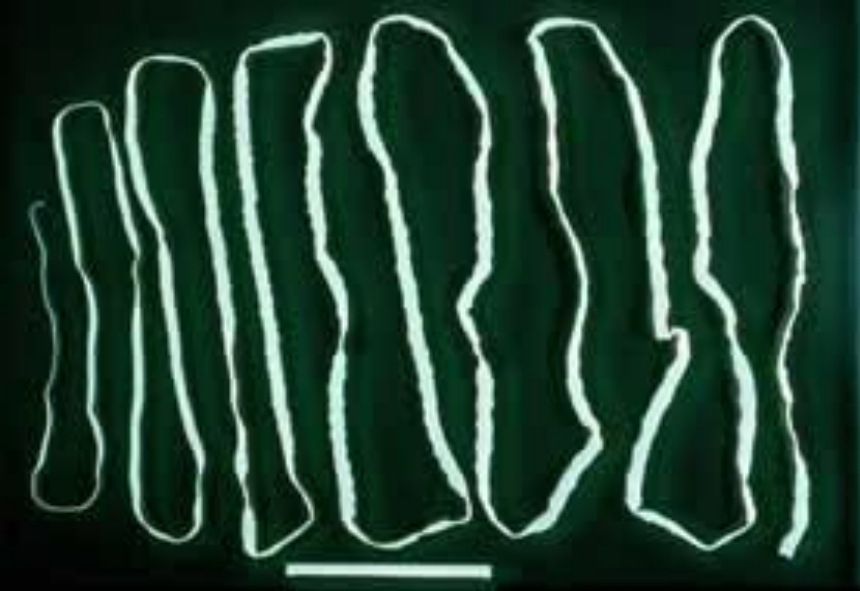
- *Ascaris pneumonia , some times LARVA reach aberrant sites like brain ,heart or spinal cord can cause unusual disturbance.*

■ 2-Adult WORM:

- *The worm consumes proteins and vitamins from host's diet and leads to malnutrition.*
- *Can cause intussusception, intestinal ulcers and in massive infection can cause intestinal obstruction.*



The Trematodes flat worm
,unsegmented ,leaf like fasciola hepatica



***Taenia saginata* Example of a Cestode ,Tapelike worm segmented.**

MEDICAL IMPORTANCE OF ARTHROPODS

- 1) As aetiological agents (causes) of diseases.
 - Tissue damage
 - Induction of hypersensitivity reactions.
 - Injection of poisons
 - Entomophobia (acarophobia)
- 2) As vectors of diseases:
 - I: Mechanical transmission - simple carriage of pathogens.
 - II: Biological transmission:
 - - cyclical
 - - propagative
 - - cyclopropagative
 - III: Transovarian transmission

Scabies as tissue damage example of Arthropod



ARTHROPODS OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE

Class <i>Insecta</i> الحشرات	Class <i>Arachnida</i> العناكب	Class القشريات <i>Crustacea</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muscid flies: housefly, Tsetse fly ● Myiasis-producing flies . ● Mosquitoes البعوض: <i>Anopheles, Aedes Culex</i> ● Sandfly ذباب الرمل (<i>Phlebotomus</i>) ● Black fly (<i>Simulium</i>) ● Fleas البراغيث ● Lice (<i>Pediculus, Phthirus</i>) القمل ● Bugs: <i>Cimex, Triatoma</i> البق ● Bees النحل 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scorpions العقارب ● Spiders العناكب ● Ticks: القراد hard, soft ● Mites السوس -<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>, -dust mites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water flea (<i>Cyclops</i>)

Important arthropod vectors for human diseases

House fly (<i>Musca domestica</i>)	Mechanical transmission of many viruses, bacteria and parasites.
Mosquitoes البعوض	Anopheles : malaria filariasis Culex: filariasis, viruses Aedes: yellow fever, dengue fever, Rift Valley Fever
Lice القمل	Body louse: vector for: Relapsing fever, typhus and trench fever.
Fleas البراغيث	Rat flea is vector for plague due to <i>Yersinia pestis</i> .
Ticks القراد	Soft ticks , some are vectors for : <i>Borrelia duttoni</i> Hard ticks Include vectors for Babesiosis (protozoa), Q fever, and Rocky mountain spotted fever :
Tse tse fly (<i>Glossina</i>) ذبابة التسي	Vector for African Trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness)
Black fly (<i>Simulium</i>) الذبابة السوداء	Vector for <i>Onchocerca</i> (river blindness)
Sand fly (<i>Phlebotomus</i>) ذبابة الرمل	Vectors for leishmania and sandfly fever virus.
Cyclops	Vector for <i>Dracunculus medinensis</i>

LICE

Louse(singular) , Lice (plural)

Pediculus humanus



Head louse

Louse eggs (nits)



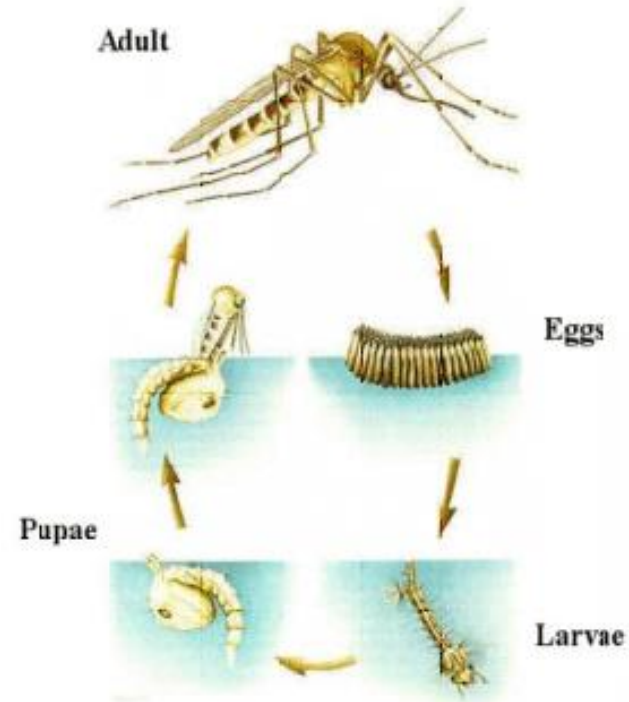
Mosquitoes :

Cosmopolitan , more than 3000 species.

Larval and pupal stages always aquatic

Mouth parts in female adapted to piercing and sucking blood.

Genus and species distinguished by morphology of adult and developmental stages.



Phlebotomus (sand fly)

