Ch. 10 Worm Diseases
Chinese Liver Fluke

• In Asia. 30+ million humans infected.

• Lives in bile duct of liver. Eats epithelial tissue & blood.

• Eggs go to intestine & leaves w/ feces.

• Humans infected by eating raw or poorly cooked fish.
Sheep Liver Fluke

- Common in sheep raising areas.
- Live in bile duct.
- Larvae on aquatic vegetation.
- Humans infected if eat watercress
Schistosomes

- Blood flukes.
- Infect 200+ million people. Most in Africa, Central & South America, SE Asia.
- Live in bloodstream.
- Leaves in feces or urine.
- Enzymes of larvae allow it to penetrate skin.
Beef Tapeworm

- In small intestine. Up to 25 meters long.
- Get’s into cattle bloodstream & then muscle tissue.
- Forms cysts (measly beef)
- Can release 80,000 eggs per proglottid.
Pork Tapeworm

- Avg. 2-3 meters long.
- Can leave intestinal wall & enter bloodstream.
- Can spread & form cysts.
- Fatal if in brain.
Broad Fish Tapeworm

- Common in Canada, Great Lakes, & Northern Europe.
- Up to 10 meters long.
- Can get into intestine when you eat infected fish.
- Can release 1 million eggs per day.
Ch. 11 Worm diseases
Pinworm

- Most common parasite in U.S.
- Live in lower region of large intestine.
- At night, migrate out to rectum & anus and deposit eggs.
- Contaminates hands & bedclothes.
- 30% of kids, 16% of adults have been infected.
Hookworm

- In southern U.S.
- Live in small intestine & suck blood.
- Larvae penetrate skin.
- Go to lungs via the circulatory system.
- Shelled embryos passed into soil.
Porkworm (trichinosis)

- In small intestine.
- Enter circulatory system & go to skeletal muscle.
- Contract it from eating poorly cooked pork.
Filarial worms

- In tropics. 250+ million people infected.
- Live in lymphatic system & blocks vessels.
- Causes elephantiasis. Spread by mosquitoes.
- In U.S., causes heartworm in dogs.
Elephantiasis
Dog Heartworm