

Common name	Ancylostoma caninum "Hookworms"	Ancylostoma tubaeforme	Ancylostoma braziliense	Uncinaria stenocephala
Hosts	Final host: Dogs & Foxes Paratenic hosts	CATS	Dogs & Cats	Dogs Cats Foxes Paratenic hosts
Zoonotic	Yes		most zoonotic of them all	less zoonotic
Prepatent Period.	2-3 wks.			
Identification	Small Adult: 1-2 cm small hook Eggs: oval, thin shelled Males have bursa. Bent dorsally.			medium Eggs: oval, thin shelled
Life cycle	Direct Arrested Development lung migration infection by L3 teeth + cutting plates.			
Mode of transmission	oral mucosa Percutaneous PO Paratenic hosts (e.g. birds) Transmammary (rare) *NO Transmammary*	PO, percutaneous, Paratenic hosts, *NO Transmammary*	PO Percutaneous Paratenic hosts *NO Transmammary*	PO Percutaneous Paratenic hosts (mice, birds) (uncommon)
Site of infection /infection	Small Intestine			
Pathogenesis + lesions	Acute or chronic hemorrhagic Anemia Moist eczema w/ percutaneous infection		< of a blood- sucker < pathogenic	< of a bloodsucker Interdigital dermatitis
Clinical signs	Acute infections: Anemia + lethargy, Resp. dist., pneumonia, diarrhea (blood + mucus) Chronic infections: weight loss, Poor coat etc. Young animals more sensitive.			
Diagnosis	Hematological + fecal exams hookworm eggs L4/early mature feed on blood			
Treatment	Anthelmintics: Adults + larvae species specific larval exsheathement (weak into muscle) young pups: iron; blood transfusion nutrition			
Prevention	Nutrition treat pups + adults			

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 1 of 4