

FILARIAL WORMS

PARASITE	COMMON NAME	HABITAT	DEFINITIVE HOST	INTERMEDIATE HOST	MOT (Skin inoculation) VECTOR:	INFECTIVE STAGE	DIAGNOSTIC STAGE	INFECTION is called	PERIODICITY	
Brugia malayi	Malavan filaria	Upper lymphatic	Humans, monkeys, domestic cats, and forest carnivores	Mosquito	Mansonia spp.	To man: 3 rd stage larva To vector: Microfilaria	Microfilaria (All uses blood sample spx except O. volvulus which uses SKIN SNIPS)	Malayan filariasis (Elephantiasis of the upper limbs)	Nocturnal subperiodic (Microfilaria both day and night but the greatest # of microfilaria in the blood is at night)	
Loa loa	Eyeworm	Subcutaneous tissue	Human	Flies	Chrysops fly Deer fly Mango fly			To vector: Microfilaria	Calabar swelling/Fugitive swelling/ Temporary swelling	Diurnal periodic (11am-1pm)
Mansonella ozzardi	Ozzard’s filaria	Body cavities		Diptera species	Culicoides flies				Patients are usually symptomless	Non-periodic
Mansonella perstans	Persistent filaria			Biting midges						
Mansonella streptocerca	-				-	Biting midges		-	-	-
Onchocerca volvulus	Convolutated filaria	Subcutaneous tissue		Blackfly	Simulium or black fly	To man: 3 rd stage larva To vector: Microfilaria		River blindness	Non-periodic	
Wuchereria bancrofti (Bicol)	Bancroft’s filaria	Lower Lymphatic (adut stage ang nandito, then ipapanganak si microfilaria then gagala sya sa blood)	Human	Mosquito	Aedes (breeds well in abacca), Culex, Anopheles mosquito			Bancroftian Filariasis (Elephantiasis of the lower limbs that causes chyluric/milky urine)	Nocturnal periodic (8pm-2am or 10pm-4am)	

Atrial & luminal flagellates	Blood & tissue or haemoflagellates
Luminal: <i>(found in the GIT)</i> 1. Giardia lamblia 2. Chilomastix mesnili 3. Enteromonas hominis 4. Retortamonas intestinalis 5. Dientamoeba fragilis 6. Trichomonas hominis Atrial 7. Trichomonas vaginalis 8. Trichomonas tenax	Genus Leishmania: 1. Leishmania donovani 2. Leishmania tropica 3. Leishmania braziliensis Genus Trypanosoma: 4. Trypanosoma cruzi 5. Trypanosoma gambiense 6. Trypanosoma rhodesiense

LUMINAL & ATRIAL FLAGELLATES

	<i>Giardia lamblia / intestinalis / duodenalis</i>	<i>Chilomastix mesnili</i>	<i>Retortamonas intestinalis</i>	<i>Enteromonas hominis</i>	<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	<i>Trichomonas hominis</i>	<i>Trichomonas tenax</i>	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>
Habitat	Small intestine / Jejunum / ileum / duodenum	Large intestine					Buccal cavity (Parasite of the mouth)	GUT (Genitourinary tract)
Effect to host	Pathogenic	Non-pathogenic / commensal						Pathogenic (Trichomoniasis)
Developmental stages	Cyst & Trophozoite				Exist only as trophozoite (No cyst)			
Infective stages	Cyst				Trophozoite			
MOT	Ingestion / fecal-oral route						Oral contact	Sexual contact
Specimen for diagnosis	Usually, stool						Oral scappings	Urine / Urethral or vaginal discharge