- DFS 0
- Kato-Katz technique 0
- **Concentration technique** 0
 - Brine floatation technique a.
 - Formalin ether concentration technique b.
- Harada Mori (culture method) use to differentiate rhabditiform larvae from those of S. Stercoralis

TREATMENT

- Albendazole, mebendazole, pyrantel pamoate, flubendazole, oxantel, pyrantel suspension \rightarrow broad spectrum anthelminthics that used for both individual and mass treatment
- Ferrous sulfate cheap, very effective treatment

EPIDEMIOLOGY

- 5-45% prevalence of hookworm in the Philippines depending on geographic location and type of rainfall
- Sandy loam favorable for the infection
- Human hookworm infection is greater in agricultural areas
- 96% hookworm infection necator americanus
- 2% Ancylostoma and 2% are mixed infection
- Factors that contribute to the transmission of hookworms
 - Sustainability of the environment for eggs or larvae a.
 - b. Mode and extent of fecal pollution of the soil
 - Mode and extent of contact between infected soil and skin c. or mouth

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Sanitary disposal of human feces
- Wearing of shoes, slippers, or booths
- Health education on personal, family and community hygiene
- Treatment of infected individuals
- Mass chemotherapy
- Use of sanitary facilities

CUTANEOUS LARVAL MIGRANS		
Ancylostoma braziliense	Cat hookworm	
	 Pair of large teeth and pair of inconspicuous median 	
	teeth in buccal capsule	
Ancylostoma caninum	Dog hookworm	
	Buccal cavity is provided	
	with 3 pairs of ventral teeth	
	 The verticalic and 	
	a uphicial gland of the	
Dre	worm secretes and	
	anticoagulant tha delays	
_	coagulation of blood	
Ancylostoma ceylanicum	 Smallest hookworm spp 	
	 Common parasite of cats 	
	and less frequently of dogs	

STRONGYLOIDES STERCORALIS

- Facultative parasite because under certain conditions, it can exist as a free-living organism, but when soil become unfavorable it reverts to a parasitic existence
- Only one who is capable of perpetuation in man by producing many generations of infective larvae from parthenogenic female
- Threadworm
- Habitat mucosa of the small intestine
- Disease strongyloidiasis, cochin-China diarrhea

MORPHOLOGY

ADULT	LARVA / OVA
 Smallest intestinal 	RHABDITIFORM LARVA
nematode of man	 Stage that is usually
 Colorless, semi- 	passed out in feces
transparent with finely	 Muscular elongated
striated cuticles	esophagus with pyriform
 Has slender tapering 	posterior bulb
anterior end and a short	 Short buccal cavity,
conical pointed tail	relatively conspicuous
• Parthenogenic – requiring	primordium halfway down
no male in the production	the midgut
of fertilized/fully	 FILARIFORM LARVA
embryonated eggs	 Long and delicate

,	Free living female –	-	Long
	shorter but stouter than		occu
	the parasitic female		larva
,	Males – gradually passed	-	Forke
	out in feces (filariform)	٠	EGG

- esophagus pying half of length of ed or notched tail
- S/OVA
 - Clear, thin-shelled, and similar to hookworm

PATHOLOGY AND CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

- Type of disease caused by S. Stercoralis are classified as
 - Cutaneous infection a.
 - Pulmonary infection b.
- Intestinal infection c.
 - 3 types of infection
 - Invasion of the skin by filariform larvae a.
 - Migration of larvae through the body b.
- Penetration of the intestinal mucosa by adult female worm c.

DIAGNOSIS

- Stool microscopy
- Stool culture Harada-mori, Baermann funnel method using charcoal, agar plate method
- The Strongyloides larva should be distinguished from hookworm larva
- The duodenal fluid collected via aspiration or string test should be examined if feces are (-)
- Serodiagnosis ELISA, IHA, IFA
- Treatment albendazole, thiabendazole

EPIDEMIOLOGY

- Although the Philippines is a tropical country, the prevalence has been found very low
- Out of 4,208 stool cultures from 6 provinces, <3% were found (+)
- 7-14 years old prevalence appears of highest in this age group
- Laguna highest previente
- 100M people in freed worldwide

ECOPE, SOURCE, MOT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- By penetration of the skin by filariform larvae
- Trans manager transmission gan transplant
- Prevention and control same as those of hookworm

STRONGYLOIDES FUELLEBORNI

- Parasite of monkeys and apes
- Causes occasional zoonotic infection in man in Africa and . parts of Asia
- Swollen baby syndrome in infants
- Conditions diarrhea, respiratory distress, edema
- The infection is transmitted from mothers to infants via milk by breast feeding
- The condition is diagnosed by demonstration of eggs in stool
- Treatment thiabendazole

ENTEROBIUS VERMICULARIS

- Pinworm or seatworm
- Disease enterobiasis or oxyuriasis

MORPHOLOGY					
ADULT	OVA				
 Small, whitish, or brown in color 	 Elongated, measuring 50- 60 by 20-30 microns 				
 Male – 2-5mm in length, the tail is strongly curved, single copulatory spicule is present 	 Ventral side is flattened thus the appearance is similar to D-Shaped or lopsided 				
 Female – 8-13mm in length, long pointed tail, the uteri of gravid female are distended with eggs DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES 	 The eggs are fully embryonated when laid and will mature within 6 hours after oviposition and these are already infective 				
 Cephalic alae – pair of lateral cuticular wing-like expansion at the anterior end 	 Gravid females – oviposit 4600-17,000 eggs per day Eggs are resistant to disinfectant and under cool 				

- trans by Jee -