GIT Micro Lab parasitology Practical slides

Mathhar ahmad abu morad MD
Department of Microbiology and Pathology
Faculty of Medicine, Mu'tah University

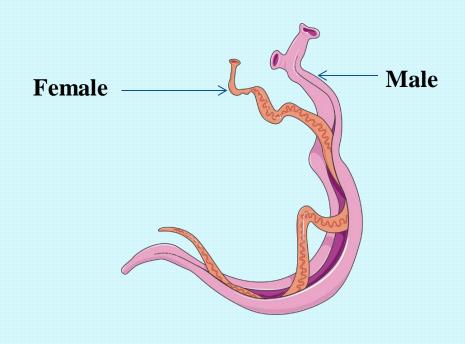
Schistosoma

Cylindrical worm (Not flat – leaf like).

Only trematode in which sex is separated while other trematodes are hermaphrodite (Monoecious)



Trematoda (flukes)



Schistosoma

Schistosoma mansoni male

♦ Size: 8 x 1 mm.

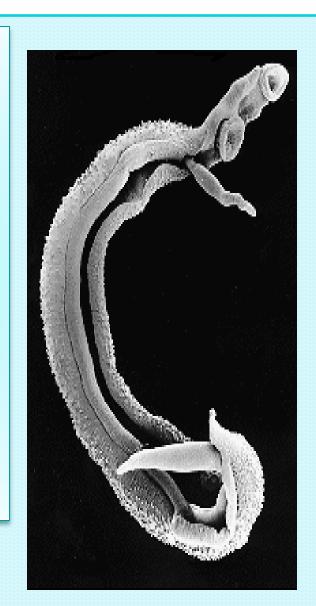
❖Oral & Ventral suckers.

❖ Testes: 6 - 9, small and lie in

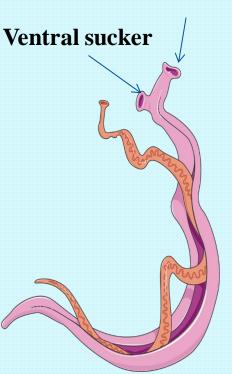
cluster.

❖ Gynecophoric canal in which

female held during copulation



Oral sucker



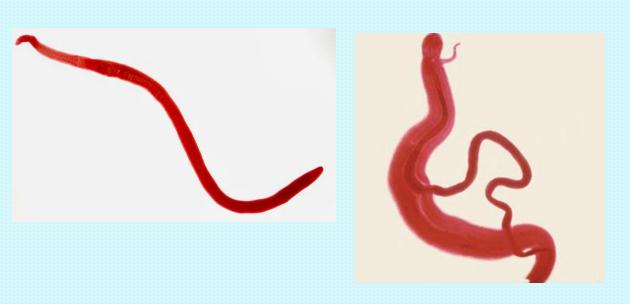
Schistosoma mansoni female

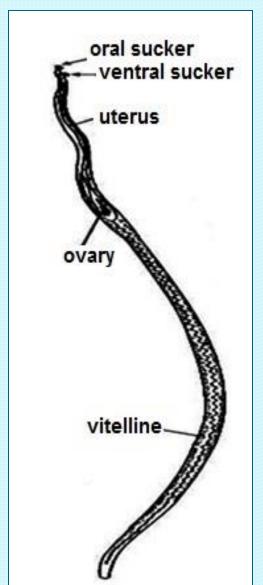
❖Size: 14x 0.15 mm

♦•Ovary: Anterior 1/3 of the

body

❖Uterus: Short with 1-4 ova.





Egg of S. mansoni

♦ Shape: Oval with lateral spine

♦ Colour: Translucent

♦ Content: Mature (fully developed miracidium).

Egg of S. japonicum:

 eggs are more round with a small spine on the side.



S. mansoni



Miracidium



Ciliated larva

Cercaria of S. mansoni (I.S)

❖Body: Oral and ventral suckers, primitive gut and 5 pairs of penetration glands.

❖Tail: Forked

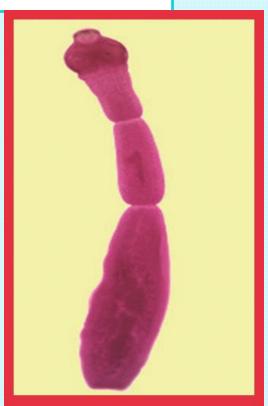
(Furcocercuscercaria).

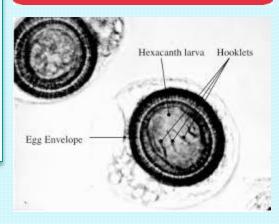


Echinococcus granulosus adult

1) Adult:-

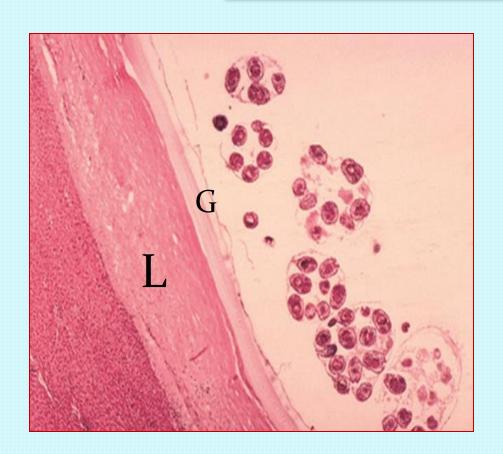
- > Scolex:
 - Globular in shape.
 - 4 muscular suckers.
- Strobila: 3 segments: immature, mature & gravid.
- **2) Egg(IS).**
- small and round (30-43μm in diameter).
- thick-shelled.
- contain a hexacanth (6-hooked) embryo.

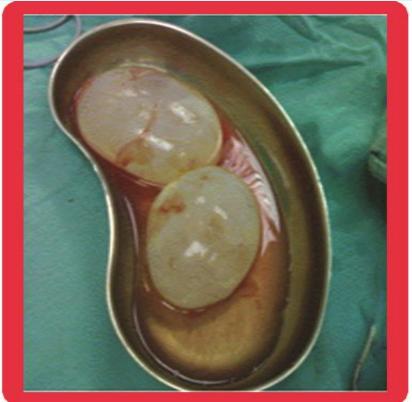




Hydatid cyst (D.S in man and herbivorous)

Simple unilocular hydatid cyst

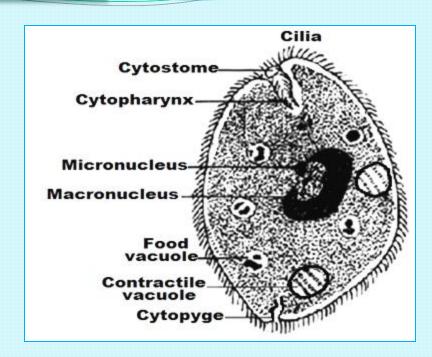


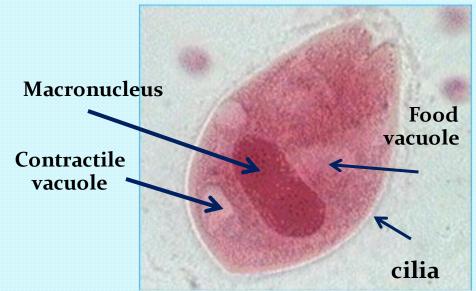


Balantidium coli

1-Trophozoite stage

- Oval with pointed anterior end and rounded posterior end.
- Contains numerous food vacuoles, 2 contractile vacuoles, macronucleous
 µnucleus
- Cytostome & Cytopharynx

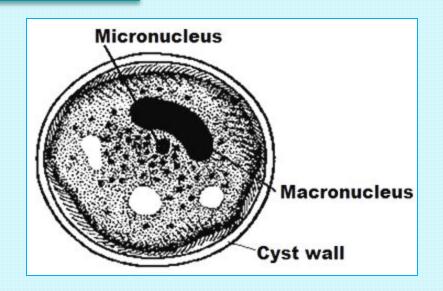




Balantidium coli cyst

Cyst (D.S&I.S)

- •Rounded with thick double cyst wall.
- Contains a single parasite, food vacuoles, macronucleus and micronucleus

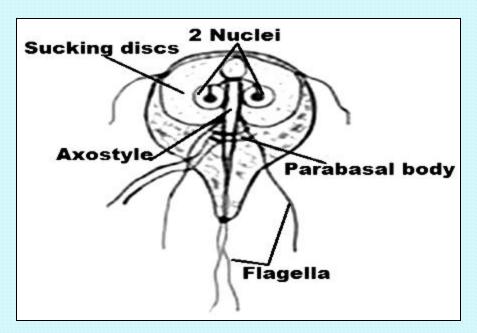




Giardia lamblia

1-Trophozoite stage

- ❖Shape: pear in shape with convex dorsal surface & flat ventral surface
- *2 sucking discs for attachment.
- ❖2 oval nuclei with central karyosomes anteriorly.
- Four pairs of flagella.
- ❖ Axostyle: 2 central roes in the middle
- ❖ Parabasal body: 2 rods across the axostyle.





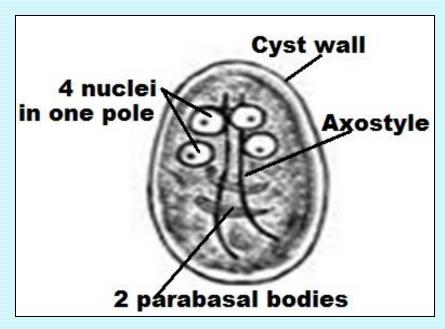
Giardia lamblia cyst

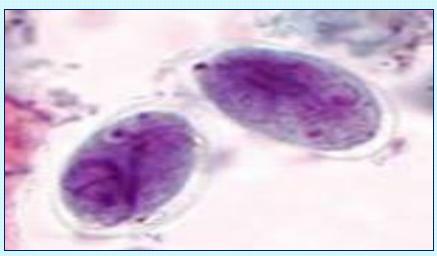
2- Cyst (I.S)

- **♦** Size: 12x 7 μm
- **♦** Shape: oval with thick cyst

wall

- **Contents:**
- -4 nuclei at one pole
- -Fine granular cytoplasm with remnants of flagella, axostyle
- & parabasal bodies

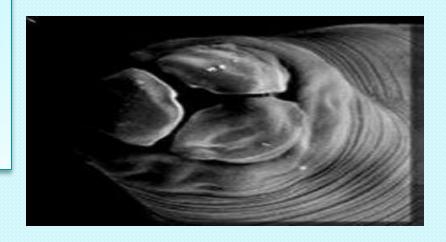




Ascaris lumbricoides adult

- Long, cylindrical with tapering ends.
- Creamy or pink in color.
- ➤ Mouth surrounded by 3 lips, one dorsal and 2 subventral.
- Each lip is provided with 2 sensory papillae and fine teeth.
- Club-shaped oesophagus.





Ascaris lumbricoides adult female

•Female:

- Straight posterior end.
- 2 sets of genitalia.
- ❖ Each female lays about 200.000 eggs / day (oviparous).



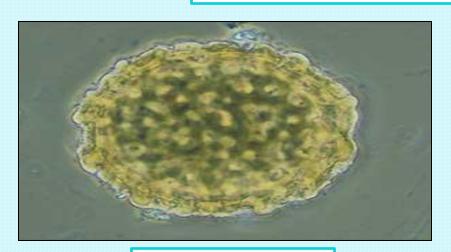
Ascaris lumbricoides adult male

·Male:

- **Shorter than female.**
- The posterior end is curved ventrally
- 2 equal spicules.



Eggs of *Ascaris lumbricoides* (D.S)



Fertilized egg

-Size: $60 \times 45 \mu m$

-Shape: Oval to round.

-Shell: Inner thick shell & outer

mamillated coat.

-Color: Golden brown (bile stained).

-Content: Immature (one- cell stage).



Unfertilized egg

-Size: $90 \times 45 \mu m$.

- Shape: Elongated.

- Shell: Thinner with ill developed

mamillated coat

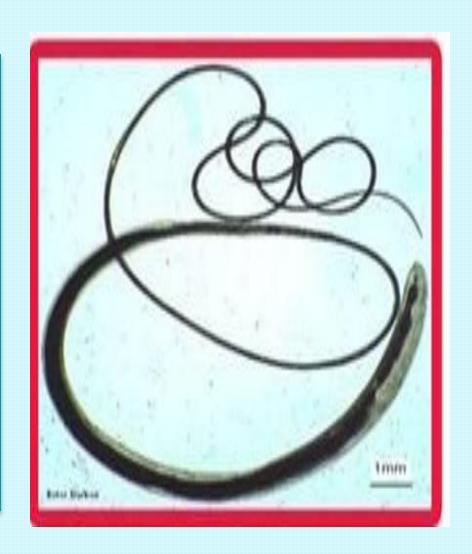
- Color: Golden brown.

- Content: Multiple granules.

Tichuris trichiura adult female

Female:

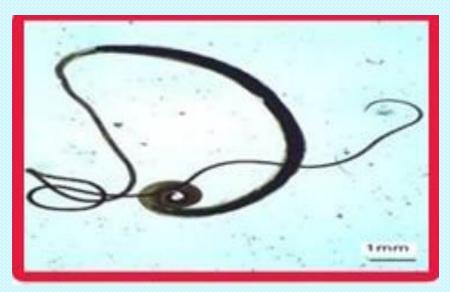
- ➤ Straight posterior end.
- **▶**One set of genitalia.
- ➤ Vulva opens at junction of narrow thin and broad parts.
- Oviparous (3000-10000 eggs/day).

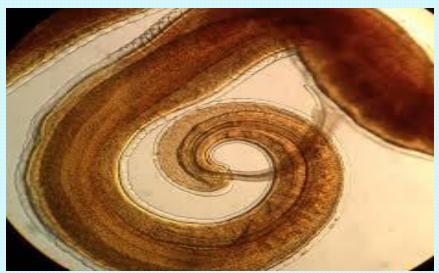


Tichuris trichiura adult male

Male:

- **≻**Shorter than female
- Posterior end curved ventrally.
- >One spicule inside a retractile sheath.





Egg of *Trichuris trichura* (D.S)

Shape: Barrel shaped.

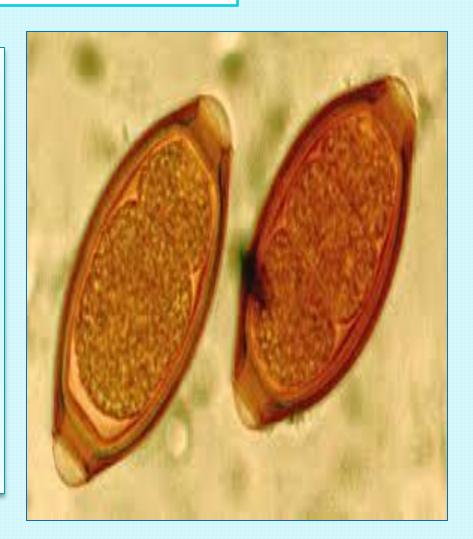
Shell: Thick with two

polar plugs.

Color: Brownish.

Content: Immature

(one cell stage).



Hookworm

	Ancylostoma duodenale	Necator americanus
Common name	Old world hookworm	New world hookworm
Size	Larger ♀12mm ♂10mm	Slightly smaller ? 10mm & 8mm
Anterior end	Slightly bent dorsally	Strongly bent dorsally
Daily egg output	20.000 eggs / female	10.000 eggs / female
Pathogenesis	-More pathogenic due to higher blood loss by feeding worm (0.5 cc of blood daily/parasite)	-Less pathogenic, blood loss is lower (single worm can consume 0.03 cc of blood/ day)

Egg of Ancylostoma duodenale (D.S)

Shape: Oval with blunt rounded poles.

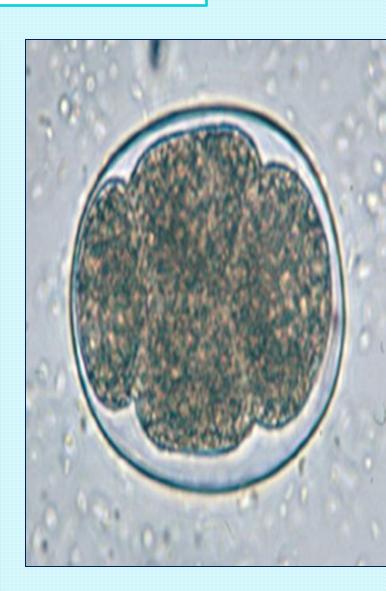
Shell: Thin.

Color: Translucent.

Contents: Immature (4-cell stage)

with empty space between the

shell and contents.



Ancylostoma rhabditiform larva

-Smaller.

-Rhabditiform oesophagus.

-Pointed tail end.



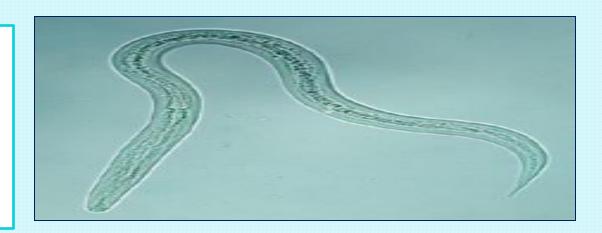
Ancylostoma filariform larva (I.S)

-Longer.

-Cylindrical oesophagus.

-Pointed tail end.

-Sheathed.



Strongyloides stercoralis

Rhabditiform larva (D.S)

Shorter.

Rhabditiform oesophagus.

Blunt end.



Filariform larva (I.S)

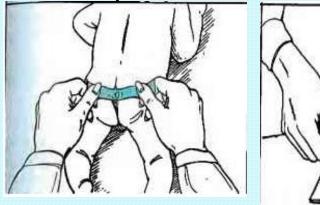
- -Larger.
- -Cylindrical oesophagus.
- -Non sheathed.

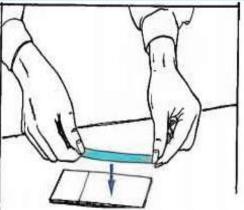


Enterobius vermicularis (pin worm)

Diagnosis

- Recovery and identification of eggs or adults from the perianal region utilizing the cellophane tape preparation.
- Specimens must be collected the first thing in the morning upon waking, especially before bathing or bowel movements.
- Eggs are rarely found in fecal samples because release is usually external to the intestines.

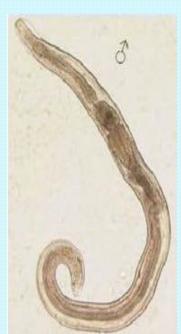




Laboratory Diagnosis-Enterobius vermicularis (Pin Worm)

Female
(10mm)
Posterior
end is
straight
with long
pointed
tail (4X)





Male (5mm):
Posterior end is curved with one spicule



Egg:(IS/DS)
Planoconvex or
D-shaped egg.
embryonated
(contain a larva).