

	<b>Ascaris lumbricoides</b>	Strongyloides stercoralis (The dwarf thread worm)	Necator americanus and Ancylostoma duodenale (hookworms)	Enterobius vermicularis (Pin Worm)	Trichuris trichiura (The Whipworm)
D.H	Man	Man	Man	Man	Man
I.S	Embryonated egg (second stage rhabitoform )	Filariform larvae	3rd stage filariform larva	Embryonated egg	Mature embryonated eggs
D.S	Egg	Rhabditiform larvae hatch	Egg in feces	Egg on perianal folds	Unembryonated egg
Habitat	Adult : small intestine Egg : faeces	Wall of Small intestine, mainly duodenum & jejunum	Small intestine	1)Adult: small intestine (terminal ileum) 2)Gravid female: Caecum and rectum 3) Eggs : In faeces or deposited on perianal skin	Large intestine - caecum
Mode of transmission		Penetration / autoinfection	Penetration into skin		Ingestion

	Wuchereria bancrofti	Brugia malayi	Loa Loa (Eye worm)	Onchocerca volvulus	Trichinella Spiralis	Dracunculus Medinensis (Guinea or Medina worm)
D.H	Man	Man	Man & monkeys <i>R.H → simian host.</i>	Man	Man /dog /Rate/ Cat /Pigs	Man
I.H	species of female culex, Anopheles and Aedes mosquitoes.	<b>**Note:</b>  <b>Life cycle similar to the life cycle of w.bancrofti</b>	chrysoptera (horsefly).			
I.S	Filariform larvae		In the gut, mouth parts and muscles of the tabanid flies of the genus Chrysops.	Blackfly( genus simulium )	Encapsulated larvae in striated muscle	Larvae undergoes two molts in the copepod
D.S	Microfilariae		Microfilariae	microfilariae		Female worm begins to emerge from skin one year after infection .
Habitat	Adults: 1) Coiled in lymphatic glands, or lying in lymphatic vessels, superficial abscesses, or wandering in retroperitoneal tissue. 2). Found usually in lymphatic of the lower limb			1)adult worms is in the subcutaneous tissues and they are freely moving in these tissues  2)Microfilariae: In peripheral blood of man during day time	Adults:- Subcutaneous nodules and in skin.  Microfilariae:- Skin, eye and other organs of the body.	Small intestine ( duodenum & jejunum).
Pathology	Causes lymphatic filariasis or elephantiasis of usually the limbs, genital organs and breasts.	Causes elephantiasis of the lower limbs.				
Prevention	1)Controlling mosquitoes vector. 2)Avoid mosquitoes bite. 3)Treating infected person. 4)Giving health education.		Similar with the previous filaria worms.			