

## Intestinal Flukes

A number of flukes parasite the human small intestine include *Fasciolopsis buski* [ the large intestinal fluke ] Distribution; \*Also called the giant intestinal fluke [it is the largest trematode infecting man]. \*It is a common parasite of man and pigs in china . \* It is prevalent in Asia ,mainly central and south Asia.

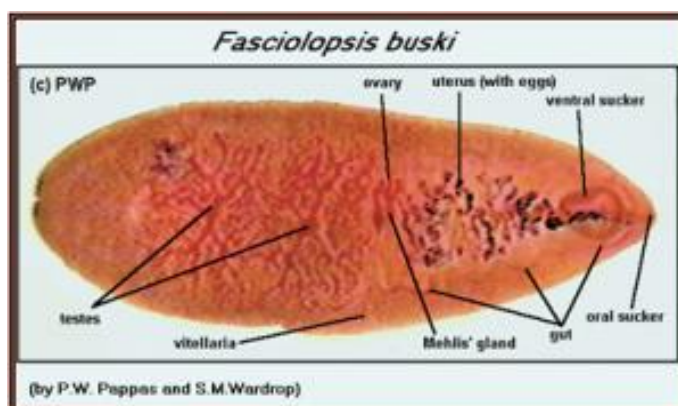
### *Fasciolopsis buski*

#### Morphology

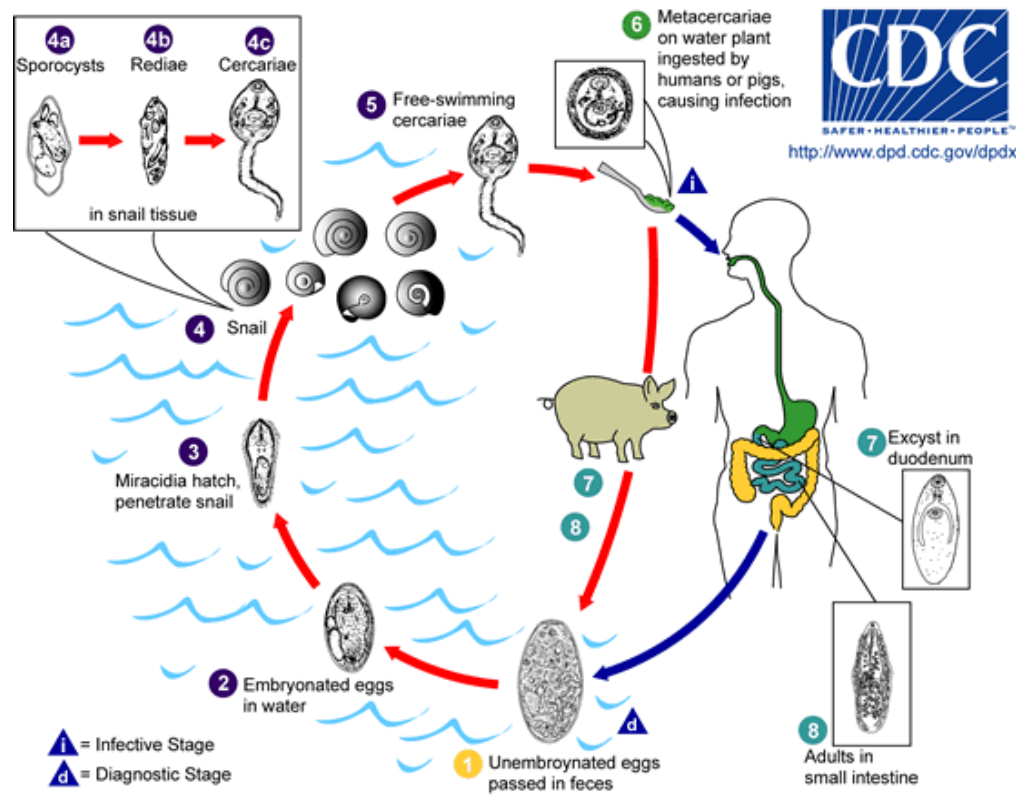
- 1- A large fleshy worm 20- 75 mm long, 8- 20 mm broad.\* It is elongated ,ovoid , Leaf-shaped ,dorsa-ventrally flattend.\*
- 2- It is characterized by blunt anterior end ,it has no cephalic cone as in *Fasciola hepatica* ,with a small oral sucker and large acetabulum .\*
- 3- Undulating un branched ceca.\* Dextritic testes, Branched ovary.\*
- 4- It has extensive vitelline follicles.\*
- 5- *lives in the duodenum or jejunum and when abundant can be found in the lower areas of the intestine and stomach.*

#### The eggs

- 1- The typical;\* Ovoid measures 130-140 micr.m X 78-85 mic .m.\* Consist of an oblong undeveloped Miracidium,Equipped with a distinct operculum. *It is indistinguishable from those of Fasciola hepatica and Fasciola gigantica.*



## Life cycle



## Pathogenicity;

The disease called ' Fasciolopsiasis. ' The pathogenesis of Fassciolopsiasis is due to Traumatic, Mechanical, and Toxic effects.

- 1- Most infected persons are asymptomatic
- 2- The initial symptoms are diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- 3- Larva that attach to duodenal and jejunal mucosa cause inflammation and local ulceration.
- 4- Adult worm ,in heavy infection ,cause partial obstruction of the bowel.
- 5- Toxic and allergic symptoms appear usually .

## Diagnosis

- 1- History or residence in endemic area suggest the diagnosis which is confirmed by.

- 2- Demonstration of the eggs in feces\* and/ or demonstration of adult worms after administration of a purgative.