

*Strongyloides spp.; Trichuris spp.*



**answers**



# *Strongyloides spp.*

Matching: Match each *Strongyloides spp.* with its associated characteristic.  
(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

- A,B,C,D 1. Heterogonic Life Cycle
- D 2. Autoinfection
- C 3. Kid Goats
- A,B,C,D 4. Skin penetration → dermatitis
- A,B,C 5. Eggs in Feces
- A,B,C,D 6. Enteritis → Diarrhea
- D 7. Baermann technique
- A 8. Pre-weaned piglets.
- D 9. Possibly Zoonotic
- B 10. Foal

- A. *Strongyloides ransomi*
- B. *Strongyloides westeri*
- C. *Strongyloides papillosus*
- D. *Strongyloides stercoralis*

# *Strongyloides spp.*



**Matching:** Match each life cycle term associated with *Strongyloides spp.* with its appropriate description.

**\_B\_ 1.** Parasitic, parthenogenetic female worm

→ egg, L1, L2, L3  
environment

- infective L3 infects the host
- Parasitic Parthenogenetic female worm.

**\_A\_ 2.** Parasitic, parthenogenetic female worm

→ egg, L1, L2, L3  
→ free-living male & female  
→ Many eggs, L1s, L2s, L3s  
environment

- infective L3s infect the host
- Parasitic Parthenogenetic female worm.

A. Heterogonic

B. Homogonic

# *Strongyloides spp.*

## Treatments for Control

Fill in the blank: Fill in the blank with the correct reasons to deworm each host.

Regarding *Strongyloides spp.*:

1. Besides the need to reduce pathology, one also treats neonates to reduce environmental contamination.
2. One deworms the dam prior to parturition to reduce transmammary transmission.

# *Strongyloides ransomi*

## Transmission & Disease

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**Matching:** Regarding the epidemiology of *Strongyloides ransomi*. Match each description with the appropriate host.

*(Some blanks may have more than one answer.)*

- \_B\_** 1. Host in which Somatic Migration of Larvae occurs
- \_A\_** 2. Source of infecting dam to "restock" the arrested larvae in the dam tissues that target next litter.
- \_A\_** 3. Watery Diarrhea, Scours
- \_A,B\_** 4. Infected by L3s from piglet feces
- \_A\_** 5. Source of Environmental Contamination
- \_A\_** 6. Host in which Tracheal Migration of Larvae occurs
- \_A\_** 7. Host in which eggs can be found in the feces

A. Piglet

B. Sow

# *Strongyloides stercoralis*



**Matching:** Match each type of life cycle associated with *Strongyloides stercoralis* with its appropriate description.

- \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 1. All within the dog's gut; the ova hatches, L1 & L2 develop to the infective L3; the L3 penetrates the gut wall & utilizes tracheal migration to return to the small intestine to become a parasitic female.
- \_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_ 2. During Immunosuppression, large numbers of larvae, via an elevated rate of autoinfection, cause excess enteritis.
- \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 3. The cause of the chronic, but asymptomatic infections in older dogs.
- \_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 4. During Immunosuppression and via autoinfection, larvae migrate to various organs of the body causing serious pathology, including neurologic pathology. (Visceral Larval Migrants)

- A. Disseminated Strongyloidiasis
- B. Autoinfection
- C. Hyperinfection

# *Strongyloides v/s Trichuris*

Matching: Compare & Contrast *Strongyloides* v/s *Trichuris*.

- \_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 1. Pathology in Pre-weaned Piglet
- \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 2. Cecum & colon
- \_\_\_ **C** \_\_\_ 3. Dirty Kennel
- \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 4. Infective ova
- \_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 5. Skin penetration
- \_\_\_ **B** \_\_\_ 6. Intermittent blood diarrhea
- \_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 7. Transmammary transmission
- \_\_\_ **A** \_\_\_ 8. Watery Scours (not bloody)

- A. *Strongyloides* spp.
- B. *Trichuris* spp.
- C. Both

# Trichuris spp.

## Characteristics



Check box: Check the Boxes that apply to characteristics of *Trichuris spp.*

- Long Prepatent Period
- Neonate hosts
- Very Hardy, Resistant Eggs in the Environment
- DZ in Adult hosts
- Baermann technique for dogs
- Juvenile worms resistant to dewormers.
- "Thumps" (respiratory issues)
- Repeat treatment monthly for 3 months
- Pseudo-Addison's Syndrome