

Strongyloides spp.; Trichuris spp.

questions



Strongyloides spp.

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

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

___ 1. Parasitic, parthenogenetic female worm

→ egg, L1, L2, L3
environment

→ infective L3 infects the host

→ Parasitic Parthenogenetic female worm.

___ 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

_____.

2. One deworms the dam prior to parturition to

_____.

Strongyloides ransomi

Transmission & Disease

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

(Some blanks may have more than one answer.)

- _____ 1. Host in which Somatic Migration of Larvae occurs
- _____ 2. Source of infecting dam to "restock" the arrested larvae in the dam tissues that target next litter.
- _____ 3. Watery Diarrhea, Scours
- _____ 4. Infected by L3s from piglet feces
- _____ 5. Source of Environmental Contamination
- _____ 6. Host in which Tracheal Migration of Larvae occurs
- _____ 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.

- _____ 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.
- _____ 2. During Immunosuppression, large numbers of larvae, via an elevated rate of autoinfection, cause excess enteritis.
- _____ 3. The cause of the chronic, but asymptomatic infections in older dogs.
- _____ 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*.

- _____ 1. Pathology in Pre-weaned Piglet
- _____ 2. Cecum & colon
- _____ 3. Dirty Kennel
- _____ 4. Infective ova
- _____ 5. Skin penetration
- _____ 6. Intermittent blood diarrhea
- _____ 7. Transmammary transmission
- _____ 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