

Ascarids & Physaloptera



answers



Ascarids



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

C 1. Impaction after treating a 5-month-old foal with Ivermectin

A 2. "Thumps" in a piglet

B,D 3. Paratenic Hosts

A,B,C,D,E 4. Small Intestine

B 5. Transuterine transmission

A,B,C,D,E 6. Enteritis → Diarrhea

B,D 7. Visceral Larval Migrants

A,B,C,D,(?E?) 8. Pot-bellied, unthrifty

C 9. Most important helminth of foals less than 2 years old

A 10. Most economically important helminth of swine

A. *Ascaris suum*

B. *Toxocara canis*

C. *Parascaris equorum*

D. *Toxocara cati*

E. *Ascaridia galli*

Toxocara spp.

Fill in the blank:

1. Because of ___**transuterine**___ transmission, one should assume that all puppies are infected with *Toxocara canis*.
2. One deworms a female dog peri-parturiently to ___**reduce transuterine transmission**___.
3. What route of infection results in adult *Toxocara spp.* in the intestine of the adult dog or cat? ___**Ingest Infected Paratenic Host**___
4. Kittens and puppies should be treated at ___**2-weeks**_ old and every ___**2 weeks**___, until heartworm preventative is started.

Toxocara spp.

Control

Check box: Check the Boxes that should be followed for the control of *Toxocara* in dogs & cats.

- Prompt disposal of feces
- Use a monthly HW dewormer that includes control of intestine nematodes
- Clean surfaces regularly
- Restrict access to Paratenic hosts

Fill in the blank:

1. The Raccoon Ascarid that is aggressively zoonotic is ___**Baylisascaris procyonis**___ .
2. For the diagnosis of *Toxocara spp.*, CAPC recommends conducting both:
___**Fecal Float Centrifugation**___ & ___**Fecal Antigen Test**___

Ascarids

Poultry

Matching: Match each Poultry Ascarid with its associated characteristic.
(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

- A 1. *Histomonas meleagridis*
- A,B 2. Ingestion of Infective egg
- A 3. Black-head DZ in turkeys
- B 4. Small Intestine
- A 5. Cecum
- A 6. Non-pathogenic worm

- A. *Heterakis gallinarum*
- B. *Ascaridia galli*

Parascaris equorum

Treatment



Fill in the blank:

1. For the treatment of foals against *Parascaris spp.*, AAEP recommends Treating foals at 2-months of age and again at 5-months of age.
2. A 5-month-old foal with unknown history should be treated with Fenbendazole to avoid potential impaction with *Parascaris equorum*.
3. A foals' peak *Parascaris* worm burden is when the foal is around 5-months old.

Parascaris equorum

Control

Check box: Check the Boxes that should be followed for the control of *Parascaris spp.* in horse.

- Clean Mare's teats & udder
- Stem-clean foaling stall
- Use deep liter in stalls
- Remove and Compost Feces
- Spread manure on pastures (i.e. Drag Pastures)

Parascaris and Ascaris

Pathology



Matching: Match each phase of the worm's life cycle with its pathology.

- C 1. Enteritis → Diarrhea
- B 2. Racing Horse with decrease lung capacity
- A 3. Condemnation due to milk spots
- C 4. Impaction
- B 5. Thumps
- C 6. Nutrient competition → Poor-growth

- A. Larval migration through the liver
- B. Larval migration through the lungs
- C. Adult worms in the Small Intestine

Ascaris suum

Control

Check box: Check the Boxes that should be followed for the control of *Ascaris suum* in a pig.

- Deworm sows before farrowing
- All-in / all-out management
- Wash sows before moving to farrowing hut
- Frequently wash farrowing hut
- Thoroughly spread manure in the lots of pastured swine.

True/False Matching:

- _F_** 1. *Ascaris suum* in pastured swine is easily controlled.
- _T_** 2. Adult pigs (and horses) are a reserve for infecting young hosts, because adult hosts may carry asymptomatic adult ascarid infections.
- _T_** 3. Continuous in-feed Pyrantel is often used to kill newly hatched *Ascaris suum* larvae in the gut.

T. True

F. False

Toxocara v/s Physaloptera

Matching: Match each worm with its associated characteristic.

(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

B 1. Endoscopy

A,B 2. Adult worms in vomitus

B 3. Dung Beetle

A 4. Small Intestine

B 5. Required Intermediate Host

B 6. Gastritis → Gastric Ulcers

A,B 7. Optional Paratenic Host

B 8. Opossum Reservoir Host

B 9. Sedimentation

A 10. 3 lips & Cervical alae

A. *Toxocara canis* or *Toxocara cati*

B. *Physaloptera* spp.