Animals in Health & Disease Veterinary Parasitology

Introduction (Answers only)



Parasite groups and members

<u>Matching:</u> Match each Parasite with its appropriate high-level group.

- **F** 1. Haemonchus contortus
- __B__ 2. Macracanthorhynchus insignis
- _____ 3. Amblyomma americanum
- ____ 4. Fasciola hepatica
- ____ 5. Dipylidium caninum
- ____6. Trypanosoma cruzi

- A. Arthropod
- B. Acanthocephalan
- C. Trematode
- D. Protozoa
- E. Cestode
- F. Nematode

Parasite groups and members

<u>Matching:</u> Match each Parasite with its appropriate common name or group.

- __**F**__ **3**. Toxocara cati
- A 4. Bovicola equi
- _____ 5. Anoplocephala perfoliata
- **B** 6. Tritrichomonas foetus

- A. Chewing louse
- B. Mucoflagellate
- C. Trichostrongyle
- D. Tapeworm
- E. Lung Fluke
- F. Ascarid

Life Cycle Terms

<u>Matching:</u> Match each Life Cycle Term with its associated parasite, statement, or definition.

- **F** 3. A form of asexual reproduction that many protozoa utilize.
- ______ 4. Ostertagia ostertagi
- <u>6</u> 5. An optional host, in which a parasite does not develop but utilizes as a transport host.
- <u>B</u> 6. An arthropod life cycle in which the nymphal stages look like the adult arthropod.
- _____7. Ctenocephalides felis

- A. Pasture-borne Nematode
- B. Simple Metamorphosis
- C. Direct Life Cycle
- D. Definitive Host
- E. Holometabolous
- F. Binary Fission
- G. Paratenic Host
- H. Indirect Life Cycle

Parasitology Concepts

<u>Matching:</u> Match each Parasitological Concept with its associated parasite, statement, or definition.

- __B___1. Within the definitive host, the period of parasite development from host infection to production of parasite offspring.
- _____ 3. A parasite that can infect a human.
- **F** 5. An infection in which the parasite is producing offspring.

- A. Low Host Specificity
- B. PrePatent Period
- C. Host Specificity
- **D**. Zoonotic
- E. High Host Specificity
- F. Patent