

Respiratory Worms

answers



Respiratory Nematodes



Matching: Match each Nematode with its Definitive Host.

(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

D,E 1. Cat

A 2. Horse

C 3. Pig

E,F 4. Dog

A 5. Cow

B 6. Chicken

A 7. Goat

A. *Dictyocaulus* spp.

B. *Syngamus trachea*

C. *Metastrongylus* spp.

D. *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*

E. *Capillaria aerophilus*

F. *Capillaria boehmi*

Respiratory Nematodes



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

B,C,E,F 1. Fecal Float Centrifugation

A,C,E 2. Adult worms in the Bronchi

B 3. Poultry

C 4. Swine

A,D 5. Larvae in the feces

D 6. Nodules in the lung parenchyma

A,B,C,D,E 7. Cough, dyspnea

A 8. Ruminants and Horses

F 9. Rhinitis

A. *Dictyocaulus* spp.

B. *Syngamus trachea*

C. *Metastrongylus* spp.

D. *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*

E. *Capillaria aerophilus*

F. *Capillaria boehmi*

Respiratory Nematodes

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

- D 1. Granulomatous pneumonia
- F 2. Endoscopy of Nasal Cavity
- B 3. Gapeworm
- C, E*, F* 4. Earthworm Intermediate Host
- A, B 5. Ingest infective L3s while grazing
- D 6. Bird or Rodent Paratenic Host
- F 7. Sneezing & rubbing nose
- B, E*, F* 8. Earthworm Paratenic Host
- D 9. Snail/Slug Intermediate Hosts

- A. *Dictyocaulus* spp.
- B. *Syngamus trachea*
- C. *Metastrongylus* spp.
- D. *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*
- E. *Capillaria aerophilus*
- F. *Capillaria boehmi*

* = Maybe, LC not worked out fully -- won't be on exam

Dictyocaulus spp.

Matching: Match each *Dictyocaulus spp.* with its associated characteristic

- A 1. Coughing in Calves after the 1st week of turn-out.
- C 2. Sheep nematode that is usually asymptomatic.
- B 3. Don't co-graze horses & donkeys
- B 4. Hard to find diagnostic larval stage; one may need bronchial lavage.
- A 5. European vaccine
- A 6. Non-sterile immunity, requires continual exposure.

- A. *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
- B. *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*
- C. *Dictyocaulus filaria*

Dictyocaulus spp. & Capillaria

True/False:

- T 1. Many pulmonary infections are usually caused by bacterial infections. However, if antibiotics are not effective; then one should consider lungworms.
 - T 2. One diagnostic clue of *Dictyocaulus viviparus* infection is that several members of a herd are coughing.
 - T 3. The presentation of lungworm DZ (*Dictyocaulus viviparus*) in cattle usually follows the following pattern: Clinical signs begin after the 1st week of turn-out; then progressively worsen until the 5th week; then begins to improve.
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Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Regarding *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*, donkeys have patent infections but show no pathology; while horses show pathology (coughing, tachypnea, unthrifty) but diagnostic larvae are difficult to find.
2. A dog with a *Eucoleus (Capillaria) boehmi* infection has clinical signs similar to allergies, so do a fecal check before treating with anti-inflammatories like prednisone.

Respiratory worms

This fluke often causes respiratory signs such as cough, but in rare cases this fluke can also cause acute pneumothorax and death.

- A. *Dictyocaulus*
- B. *Syngamus*
- C. *Metastrongylus*
- D. *Paragonimus*
- E. *Capillaria*

Paragonimus kellicotti



List the hosts of *Paragonimus kellicotti*.

(Hint: definitive, intermediate, sylvatic)

Dog

River snail

Cat

Crayfish

Raccoon & other wildlife