

Respiratory Worms

questions



Respiratory Nematodes



Matching: Match each Nematode with its Definitive Host.

(Some blanks have more than one answer.)

___ 1. Cat

___ 2. Horse

___ 3. Pig

___ 4. Dog

___ 5. Cow

___ 6. Chicken

___ 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.)

___ 1. Fecal Float Centrifugation

___ 2. Adult worms in the Bronchi

___ 3. Poultry

___ 4. Swine

___ 5. Larvae in the feces

___ 6. Nodules in the lung parenchyma

___ 7. Cough, dyspnea

___ 8. Ruminants and Horses

___ 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.)

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

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

Dictyocaulus spp.



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

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

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

Dictyocaulus spp. & Capillaria

True/False:

- ___ 1. Many pulmonary infections are usually caused by bacterial infections. However, if antibiotics are not effective; then one should consider lungworms.
 - ___ 2. One diagnostic clue of *Dictyocaulus viviparus* infection is that several members of a herd are coughing.
 - ___ 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.
-

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Regarding *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*, _____ have patent infections but show no pathology; while _____ 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 _____, so do a _____ 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)