



كلية الرشيد الجامعة

قسم تقنيات المختبرات الطبية

الطفيليات الطبية

Diphyllobothrium Latum

المرحلة الثانية – النظري

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2020 - 2021

Diphyllobothrium Latum **(The Fish tapeworm or Broad tapeworm)**

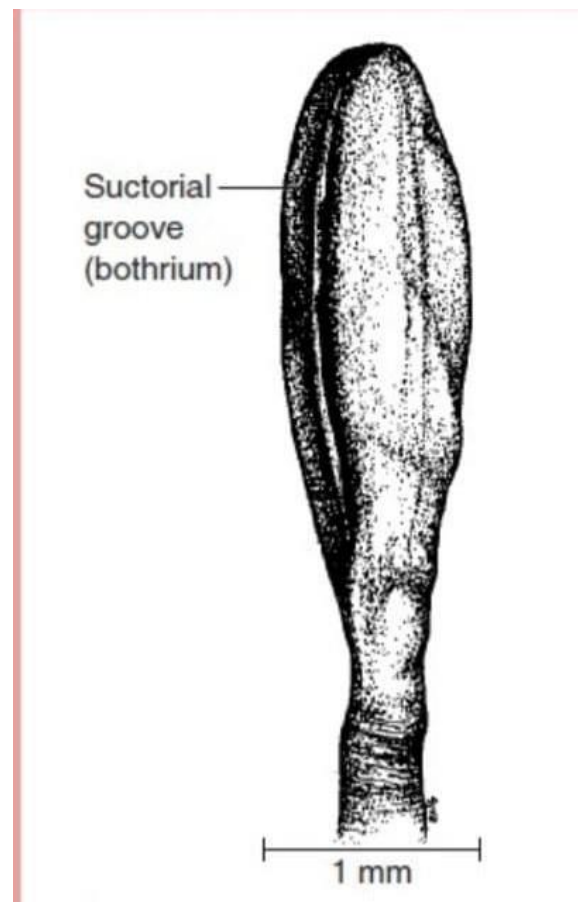
the broadest and longest tapeworm which are wider than they are long.

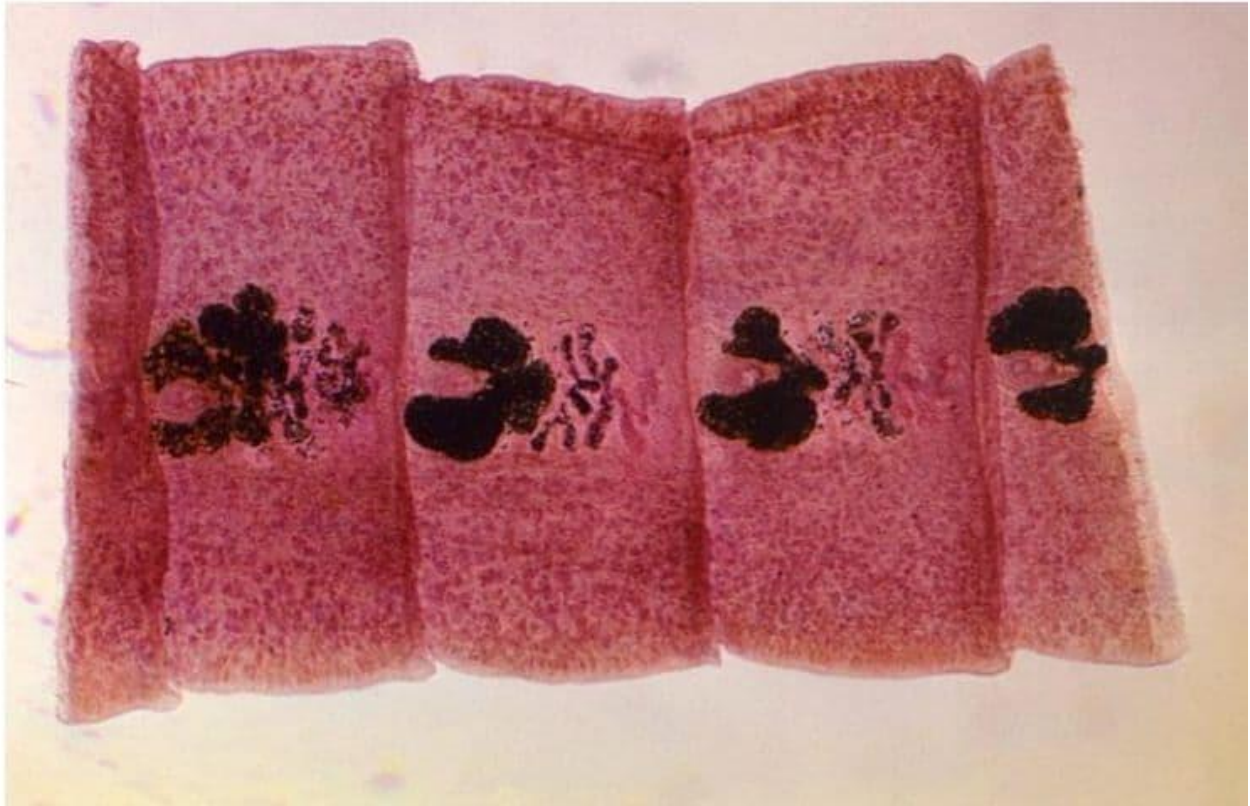
- Length: measuring up to 10 meters or more.
- Definitive host: human, dog and cat
- first Intermediate host: Cyclops
- second Intermediate host: fish
- Disease: diphyllbothriasis
- Habitat: The adult worm is found in the small intestine, usually in the ileum.

The adult worm parts

1. Scolex : almond shaped contain 2 bothria no suckers .
2. Neck .

3. Proglottid : the segment length is less than its width consist of :
- a. Immature Proglottid.
 - b. Mature Proglottid : contain of testes and ovary.
 - c. Gravid Proglottid : contain of uterus has uterine pore opens ventrally.



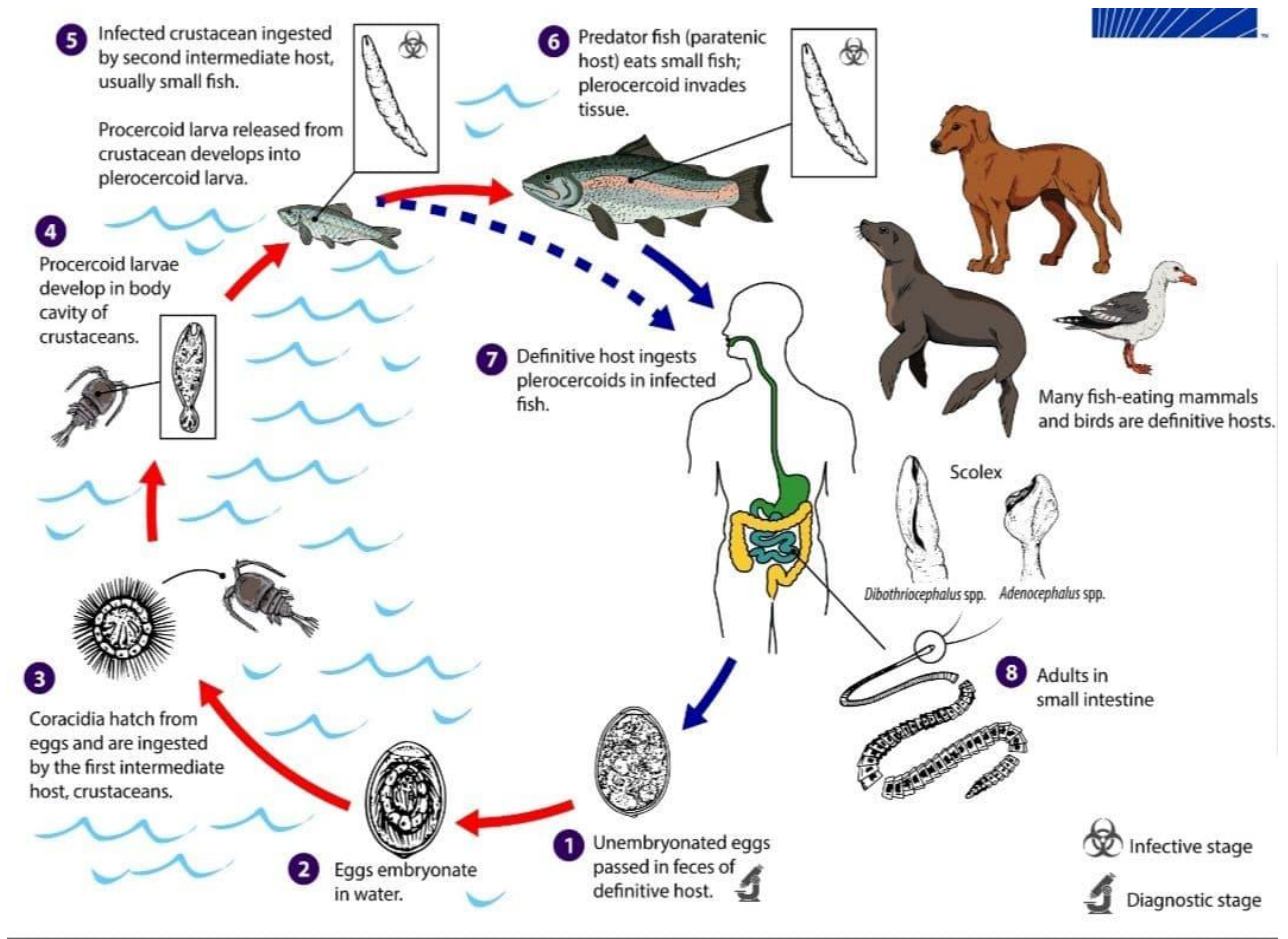


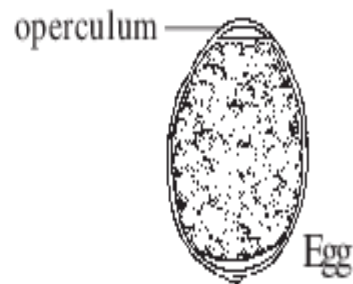
Life cycle

Unlike Taenia, the gravid segments are retained by the worm. Operculated eggs passed in feces hatch into small ciliated coracidium larvae which swim about freely. These are eaten by crustaceans -Cyclops - in which the larvae develop into second stage larvae- the proceroid.

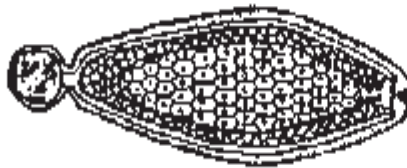
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When the crustaceans are swallowed by fresh water fish, the larvae migrate into the flesh of the muscle fish and develop to plerocercoid or sparganum larvae. Humans are infected by ingesting raw or improperly cooked fish. The tapeworm matures in the intestine and after 3 weeks, the adult worm discharges egg





Coracidium



Procercoid



Plerocercoid

Symptoms

Most infections are asymptomatic. Rarely, it causes severe cramping, abdominal pain, vomiting, weakness and weight loss. Pernicious anemia can also result, the anemia develops because the tape worm absorbs large quantity of vit B12 and interferes with its ileal absorption, leading to vit B12 deficiency.

Diagnosis

Eggs are passed in very large number in feces, and therefore, their demonstration in feces offers an easy method of diagnosis. The Proglottids passed in feces can also be identified by their morphology.

