ENTROBIUS VERMICULARIS



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INRODUCTION:

COMMON NAME : Threadworm, Pinworm, Seatworm

- Leukart (1865) describe the life cycle
- G.D. Common in temperate and cold climate
- Less frequent bathing and infrequent changing of underclothing

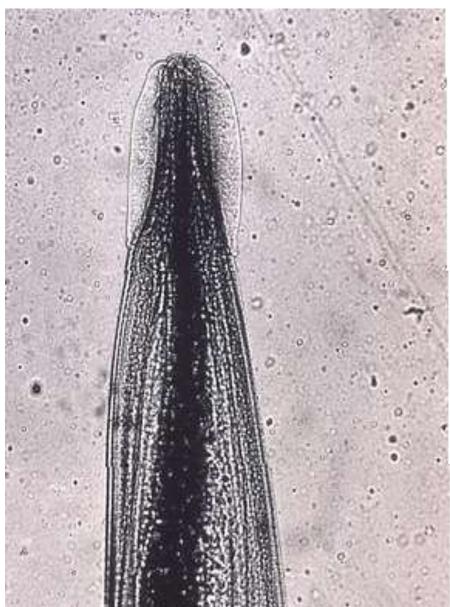
HABITAT: Caecum and appendix (L.I)

MORPHOLOGY:

ADULTWORM: Small, white, thread like

- Wing like expansions Cervical alae
- Size Male 2-4 x 0.1-0.2 mm
- Female 8-12 x 0.3-0.5 mm





EGGS:

- Size 60 x 30 um
- Planoconvex
- Not bile-stained



LIFE CYCLE

Once the eggs are swallowed, they hatch out into the gut, and the adult worms cling to the gut wall.

...the eggs are transferred to the fingers, and the cycle continues The Threadworm Lifecycle

The lifecycle continues by transference of eggs from the bottom to the mouth.

Good hygiene can help break the lifecycle.



When the female worm comes out of the bottom at night, the sticky eggs cause itching. When the bottom is scratched...

LIFE CYCLE

ADULTS IN LARGE

BECOME ADULTS (15 - 25 DAYS)

COPULATION IN

MIGRATE TO RESION OF CECUM

ENTEROBIUS

PEMALE MIGRATES

VERMICULARIS

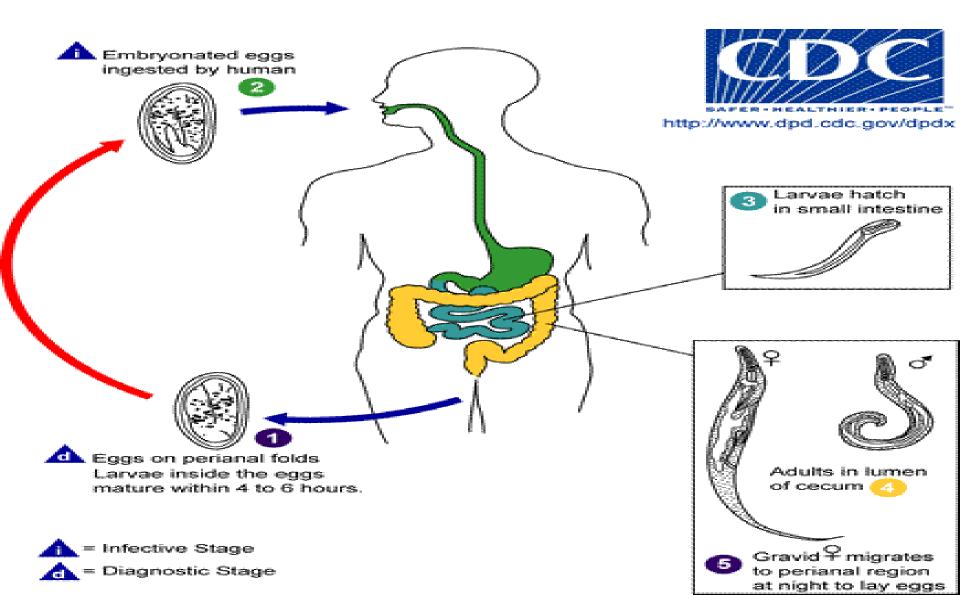
LARVAE MOLT IN JEJUNUM, ILEUM EGGS DEPOSITED IN

IN DUDDENUM

EGGS MATURE (4-6 HOURS)

BY HOST

PATHOGENICITY



PATHOGENICITY

- Most frequent in school age children (80-90%)
- Anal and perianal pruritus
- Appendicitis
- In Girls Vaginitis, urethritis,

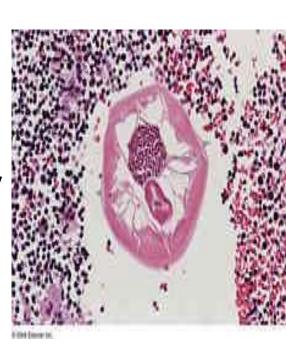
LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

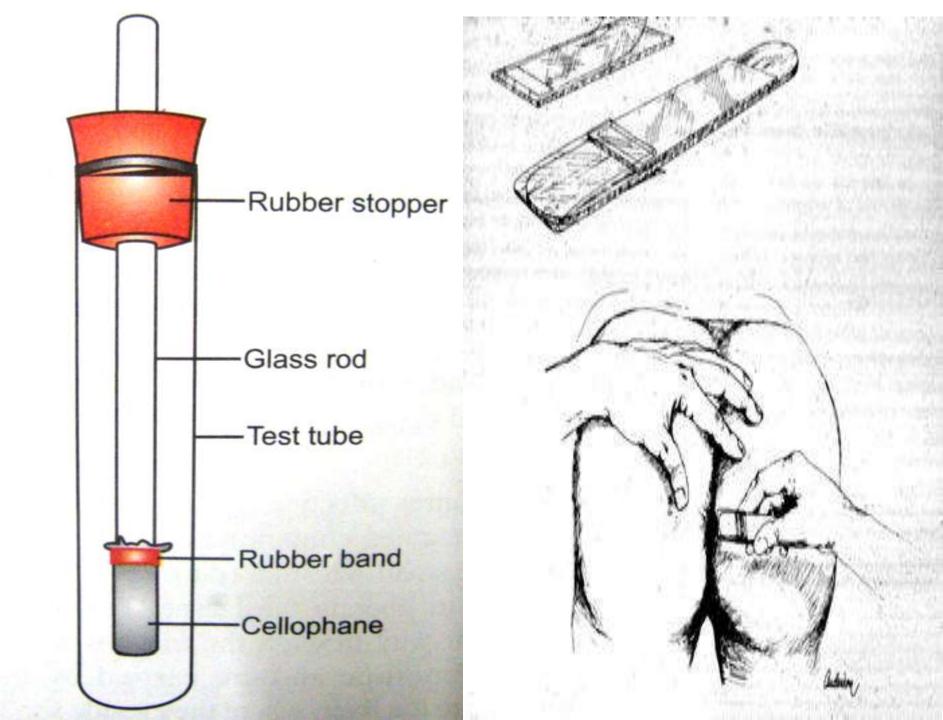
DETECTION OF ADULTWORM:

- In perianal region
- On the surface of stool
- Appendix during appendicectomy

DEMONSTRATION OF EGGS:

- NIH Swab
- Finger nails, washing from garments





TREATMENT & PROPHYLAXIS

TREATMENT:

- Pyrantel pamote 11 mg /kg single dose
- Mebendazole 100mg s.d
- Albendazole 400mg s.d

PROPHYLAXIS:

- Personal hygiene
- Frequent changing and washing of bed-linen and night cloths
- Keeping the bedrooms clean and dust free
- Treating the infected person