

ENTROBIUS VERMICULARIS



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INTRODUCTION :

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

Enterobius vermicularis

Female

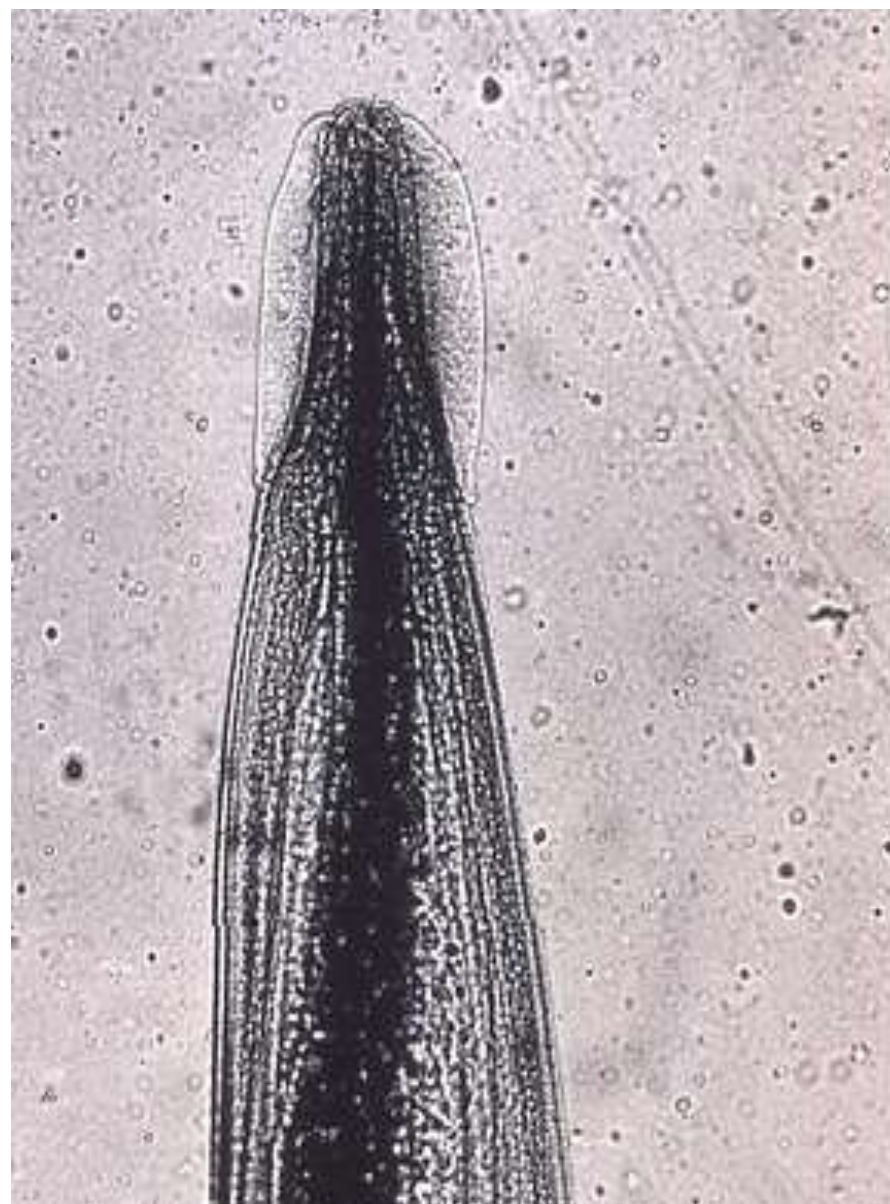
Male



2mm



1mm



EGGS :

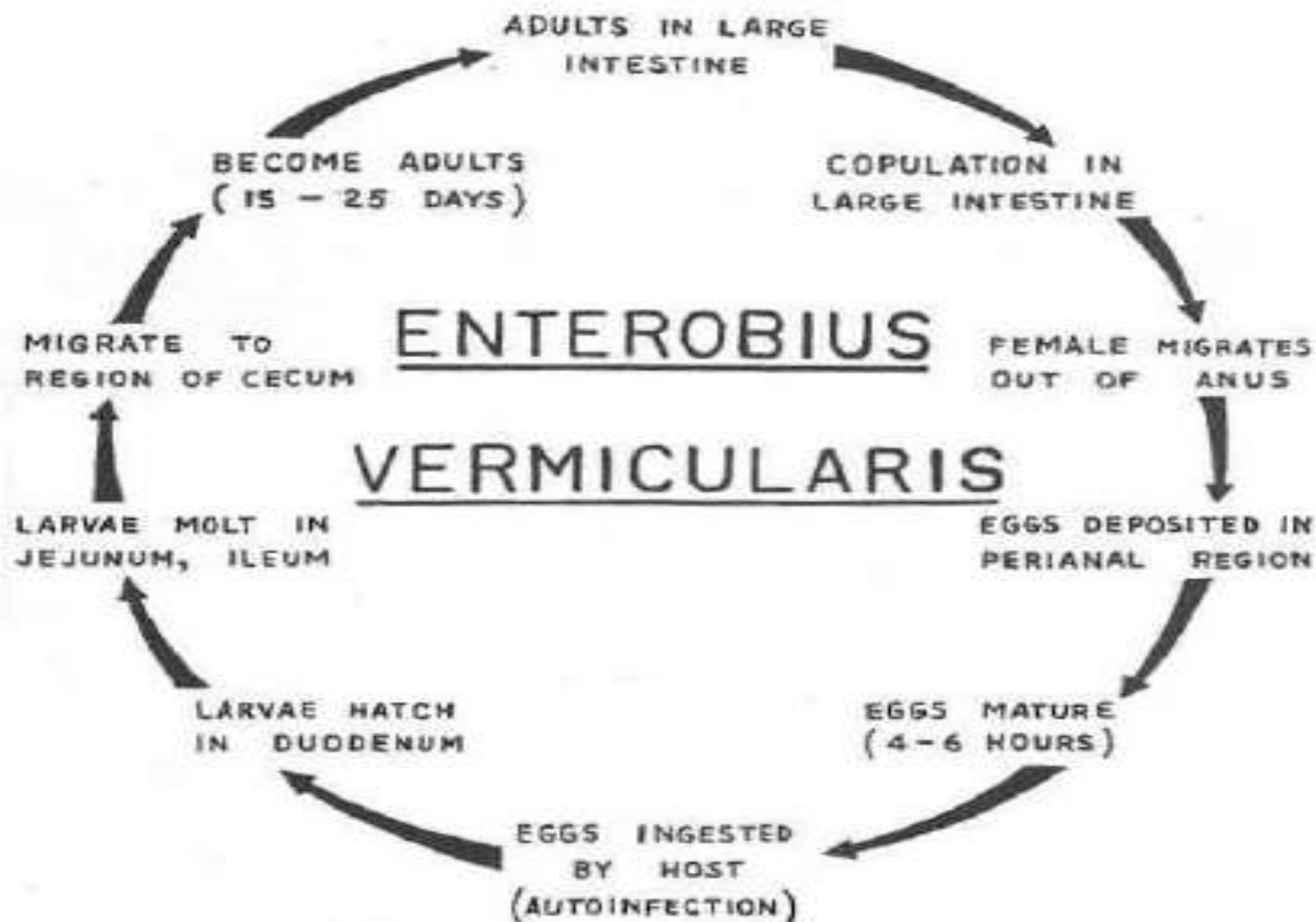
- Size – 60 x 30 μm
- Planoconvex
- Not bile-stained



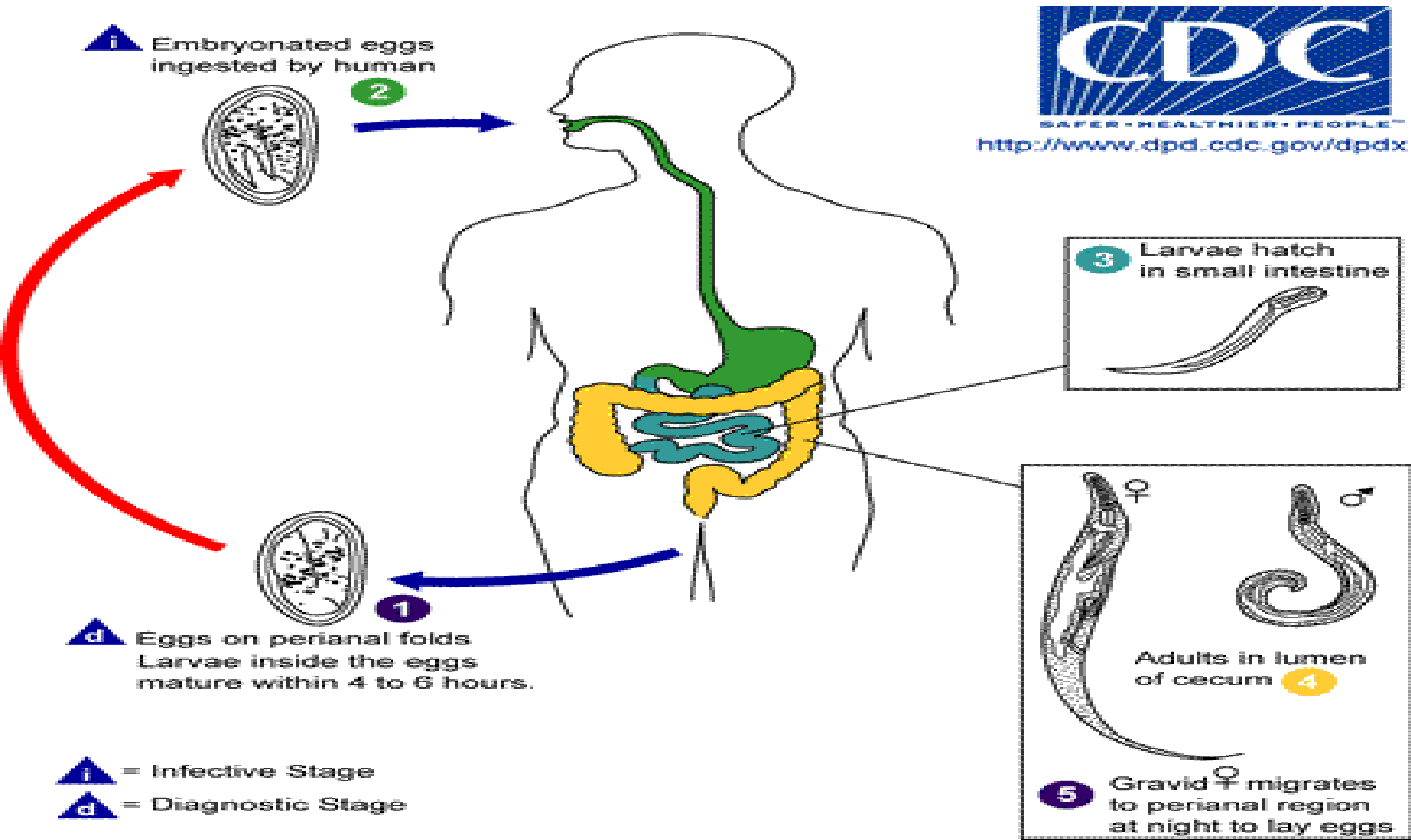
LIFE CYCLE



LIFE CYCLE



PATHOGENICITY



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

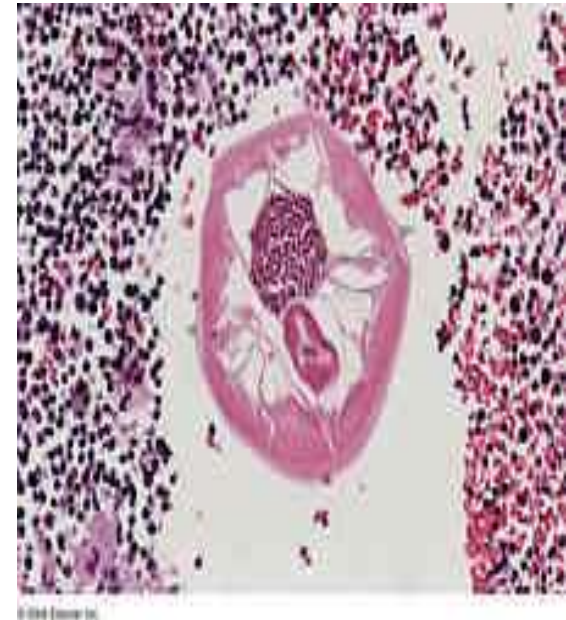
LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

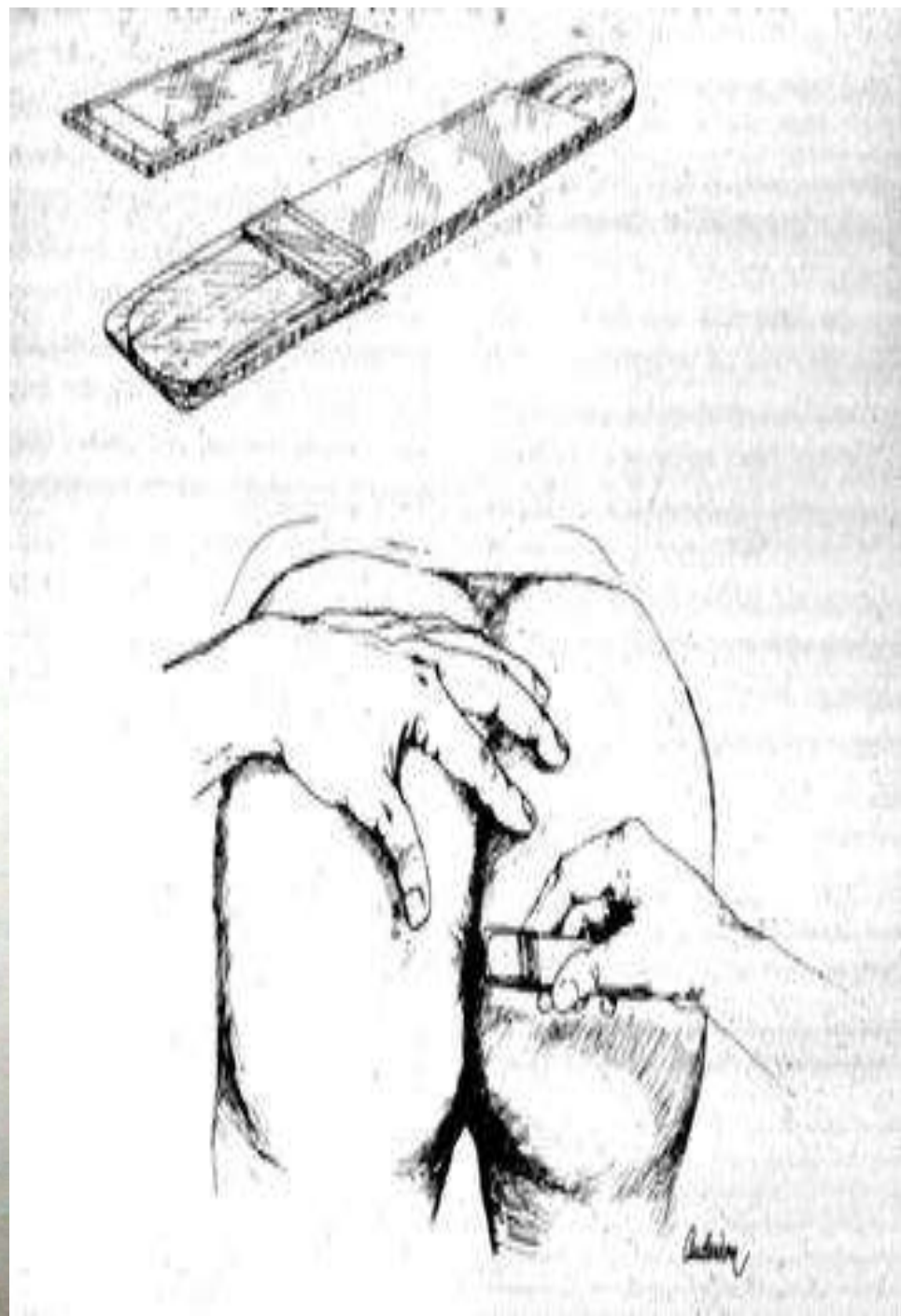
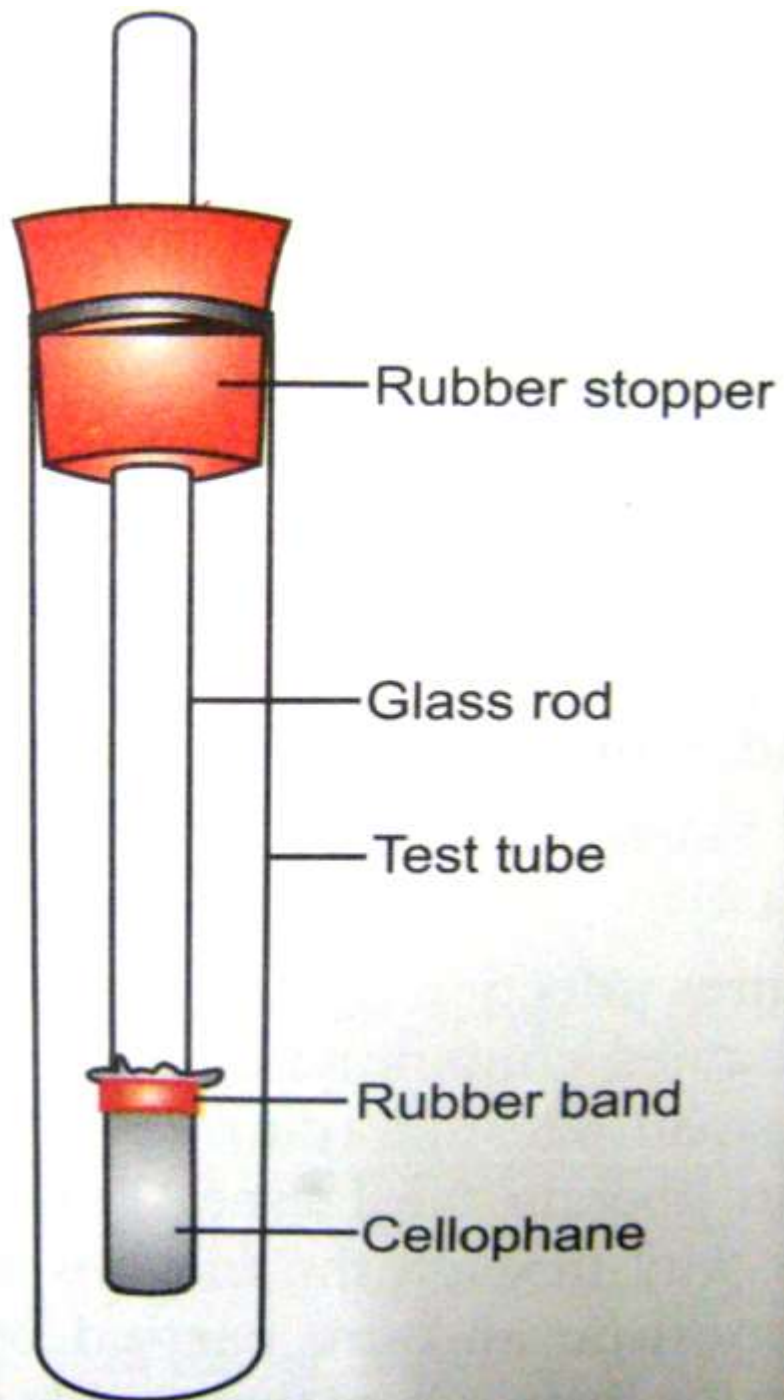
DETECTION OF ADULTWORM :

- 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