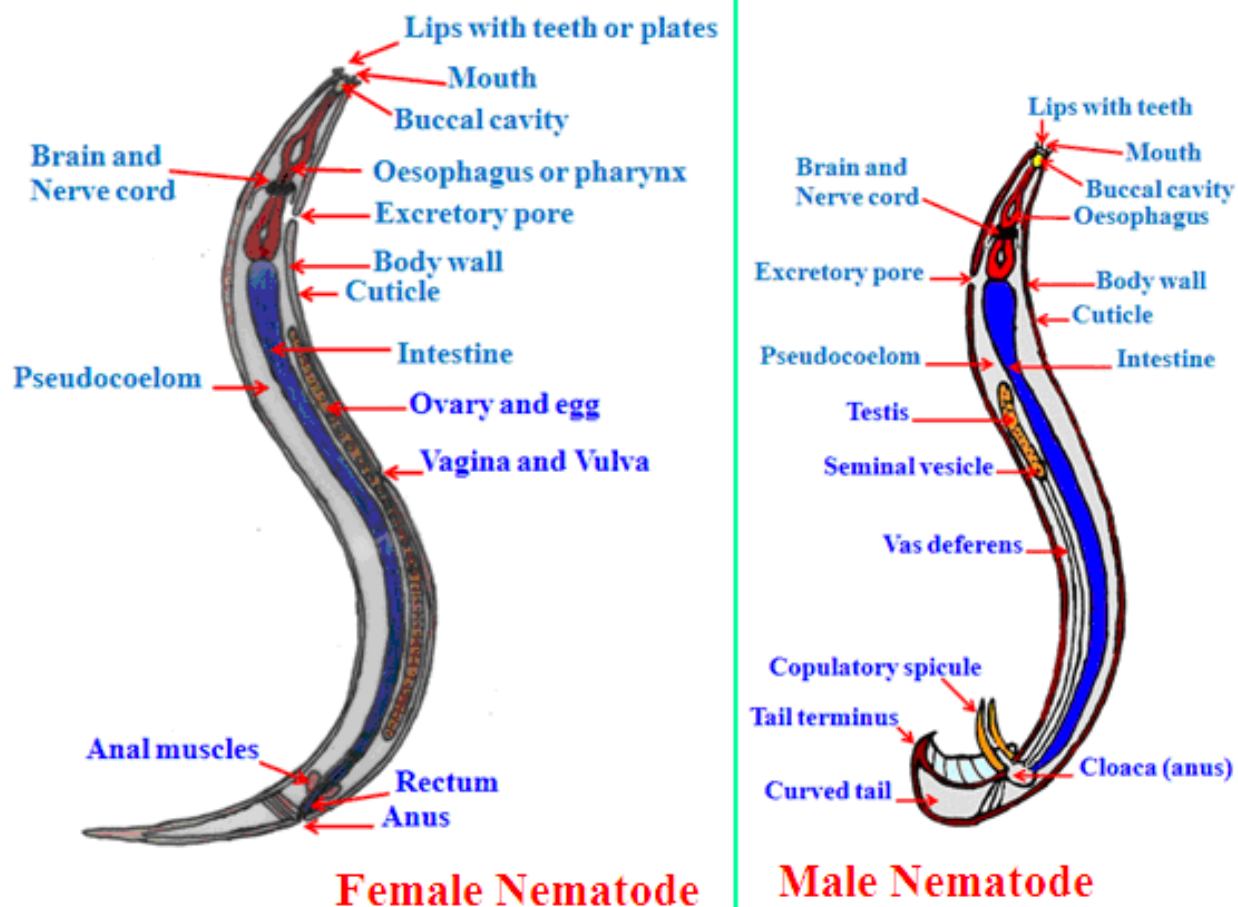


General characteristics of Phylum Nematoda (round worms):

1. Nematodes live either as freeliving, predatory, saprophytic or endoparasitic of animals.
2. Body is cylindrical, elongate, clear, unsegmented and pseudocoelomate. Anterior end (Mouth) is armed with lips, teeth or plates, but posterior end of male bears copulatory spicules...etc. Both ends are pointed.
3. Digestive system is complete, i.e., mouth, buccal cavity, pharynx (oesophagus), intestine (gut) and anus are found.
4. Respiratory and Circulatory systems are not found. They are done by diffusion.
5. Excretory system is consisted of glandular cells and canals opened in a pore.
6. Nervous system is consisted of brain (pharyngeal nerve ring) and nerve cord.
7. Reproduction is sexual. They either oviparous or viviparous worms. Male has one testis, female has two ovaries. Sexes are separated. Female is longer and male end is curved.
8. Lifecycle includes Larva that undergoes 4 moulting then becomes adult.

Egg → 1st larva → 2nd larva → 3rd larva → 4th larva → Adult

General Morphology of Idea Nematodes



Kingdom: Animalia

Subkingdom: Metazoa

Phylum: Nemathelminthes (Nematoda)

Class: Secernentea

1. Order: Ascaridida

Family: Ascarididae

Ascaris lumbricoides

Common name: round worm, Abdomen snake

Habitat: small intestines

Source of Infection: Polluted soil and water.

Infective Stage: Fertilized (embryonated) egg.

Site of Infection: Adult unattached in intestine of Man; but larval stage in lungs of Man.

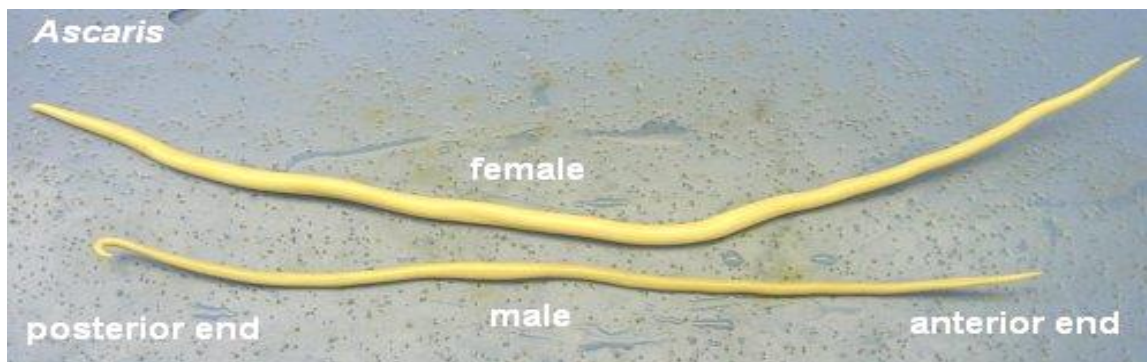
Host: Man, **Intermediate Host:** None

Diagnosis: eggs in stool.

Disease: Ascariasis

The larva discards its body outer parts (cuticle) for 4 times to become bigger in size, in a process called **Moulting**.

Unfertilized Egg (in soil) → **Fertilized Egg** → **Larva** in Man small intestine **to** liver; heart; lung; alveoli then **to** trachea (molts 4 times) → **Adult** (in small intestine of Man)



2. Order: oxyurida**Family: oxyuridae***Enterobius vermicularis***Common name:** pin worm, seat wor, anal worm**Habitate:** large intestine- caecum and appendix.**Source of Infection:** Contaminated fingertips or other things.**Infective Stage:** Eggs.**Site of Infection:** Adult in large intestine (colon) of Man especially children.**Host:** Man (**direct life cycle**) especially children.**Diagnosis:** By using scotch tape test to get eggs.**Disease:** Enterobiasis.The female release eggs on **the periananl skin at night****Types of infection:**Infection, Autoinfrction, Retroinfection