



Fasciola

FASCIOLOPSIS BUSKI

- *Fasciolopsis buski* is commonly called the giant intestinal fluke, because it is an exceptionally large parasitic fluke, and the largest known to parasitise humans.
- Its size is variable and a mature specimen might be as little as 2 cm long, but the body may grow to a length of 7.5 cm and a width of 2.5 cm.
- *Fasciolopsis buski* generally occupies the upper region of the small intestine, but in heavy infestations can also be found in the stomach and lower regions of the intestine.

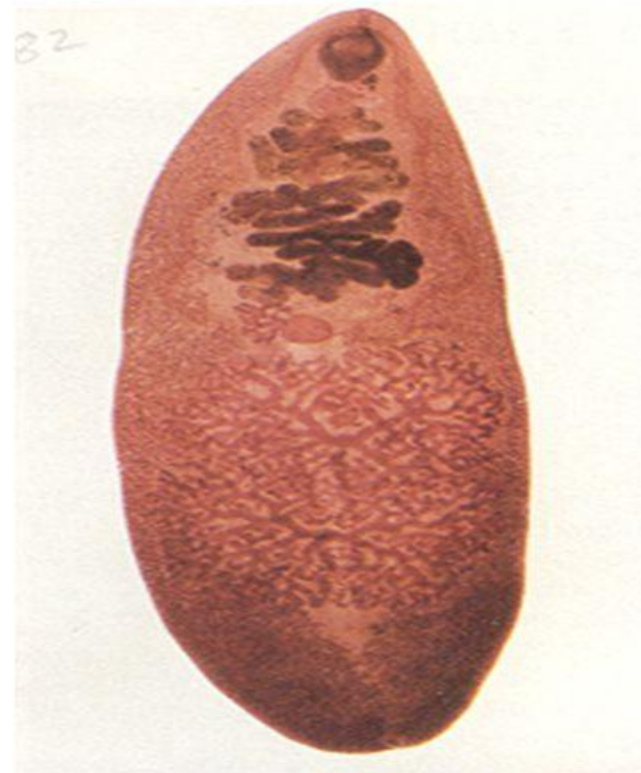
Morphology

- *Fasciolopsis buski* is a large, leaf-shaped,
- dorsoventrally flattened fluke characterized by a blunt anterior end,
- undulating, unbranched ceca (sac-like cavities with single openings),
- tandem dendritic testes,
- branched ovaries, and
- ventral suckers to attach itself to the host.

Fasciolopsis buski adult

Morphological characteristics

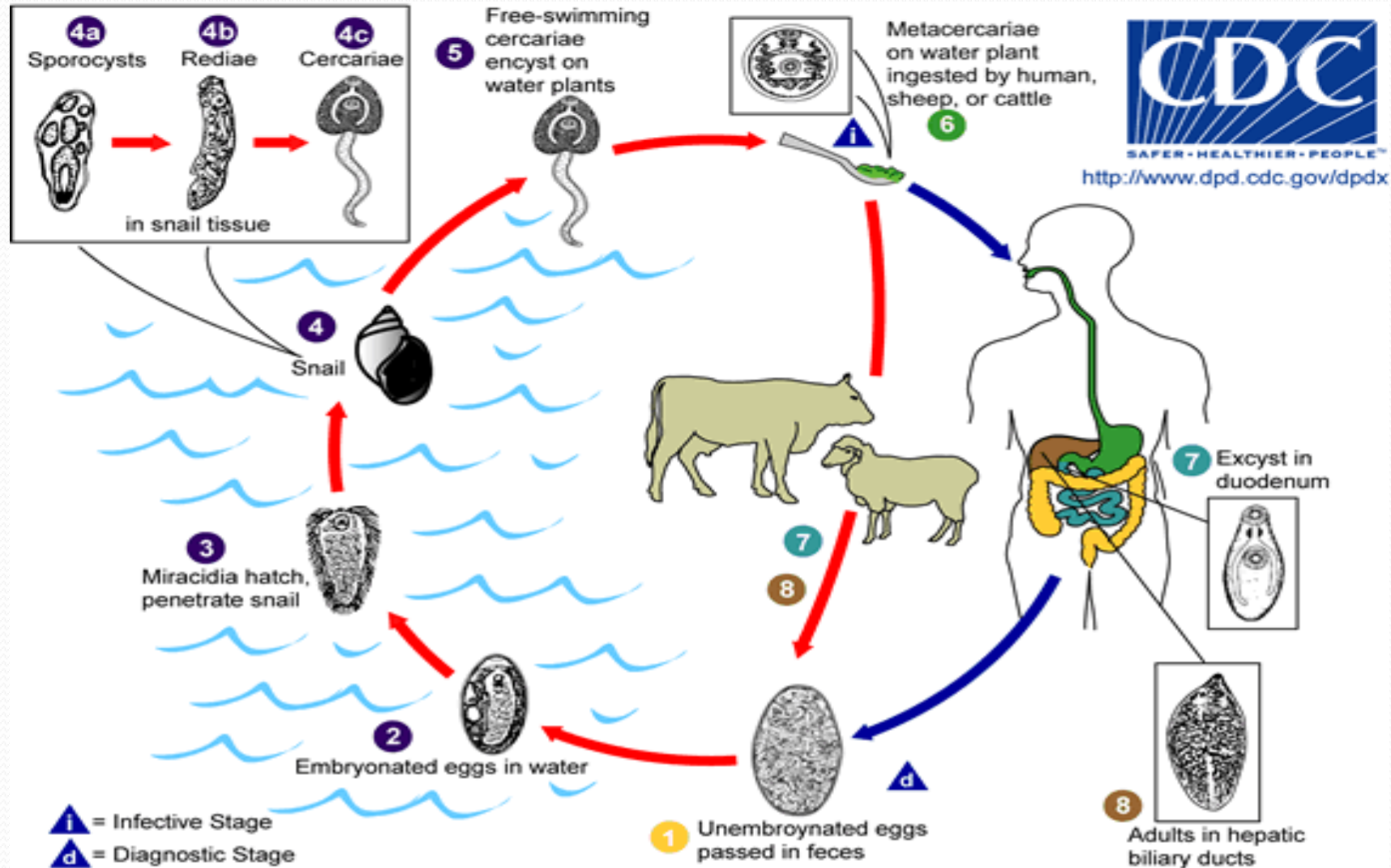
- 2-7x 0.5-2 cm.
- Oral and ventral sucker.
- Esophagus .
- Unbranched caecum.
- Coiled uterus.
- Branched ovary.
- Branched Testes.
- Genital formula : O (ovary)
 T (Testis)
 T (Testis)



<https://www.google.com/search?q=Fasciolopsis+buski+morphology&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwj7g>

Habitat

- *Fasciolopsis buski* occurs in places with warm, moist, weather.
- This species is found in aquatic environments, where aquatic plants grow.
- Once consumed by the definitive host, the adult stage of *Fasciolopsis buski* adheres to the small intestine of its host, remaining until it dies or is removed.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=Fasciolopsis+buski+life+cycle&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwjYy5>

Symptoms

- allergic reactions
- anemia (pale skin etc.)
- ascites (accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity)
- diarrhea
- fever
- obstruction of the bowel
- stomach ache
- swelling of the skin
- toxemia (toxins in the bloodstream).

DIAGNOSIS

- Identification of eggs from a stool specimen under a microscope.
- Rarely adult flukes are found from the sample. *Fasciolopsis buski* and *Fasciola hepatica* have very similar eggs.

Treatment

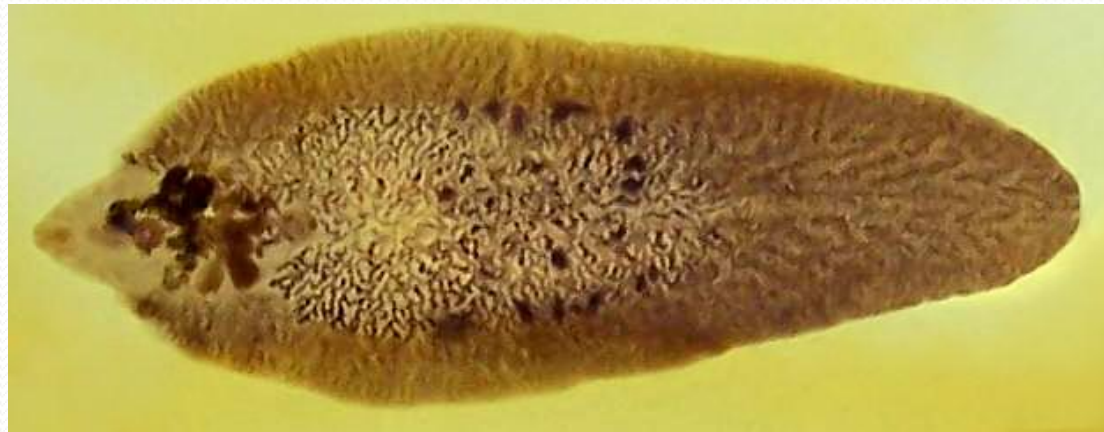
- Fasciolopsiasis is treated with praziquantel following the advice of your health care provider.
- Other good drugs are mebendazole, thiabendazole, pyrantel pamoate, oxiclozanide, nitroxylnil and hexachlorophene.
- Black walnut green hull is a good natural herb against adult worms whereas wormwood herb kills effectively larvae.

PREVENTION

- Infection can be prevented by immersing vegetables in boiling water for a few seconds to kill the infective metacercariae, avoiding the use of untreated feces ("nightsoil") as a fertilizer, and maintenance of proper sanitation and good hygiene.
- Additionally, snail control should be attempted.

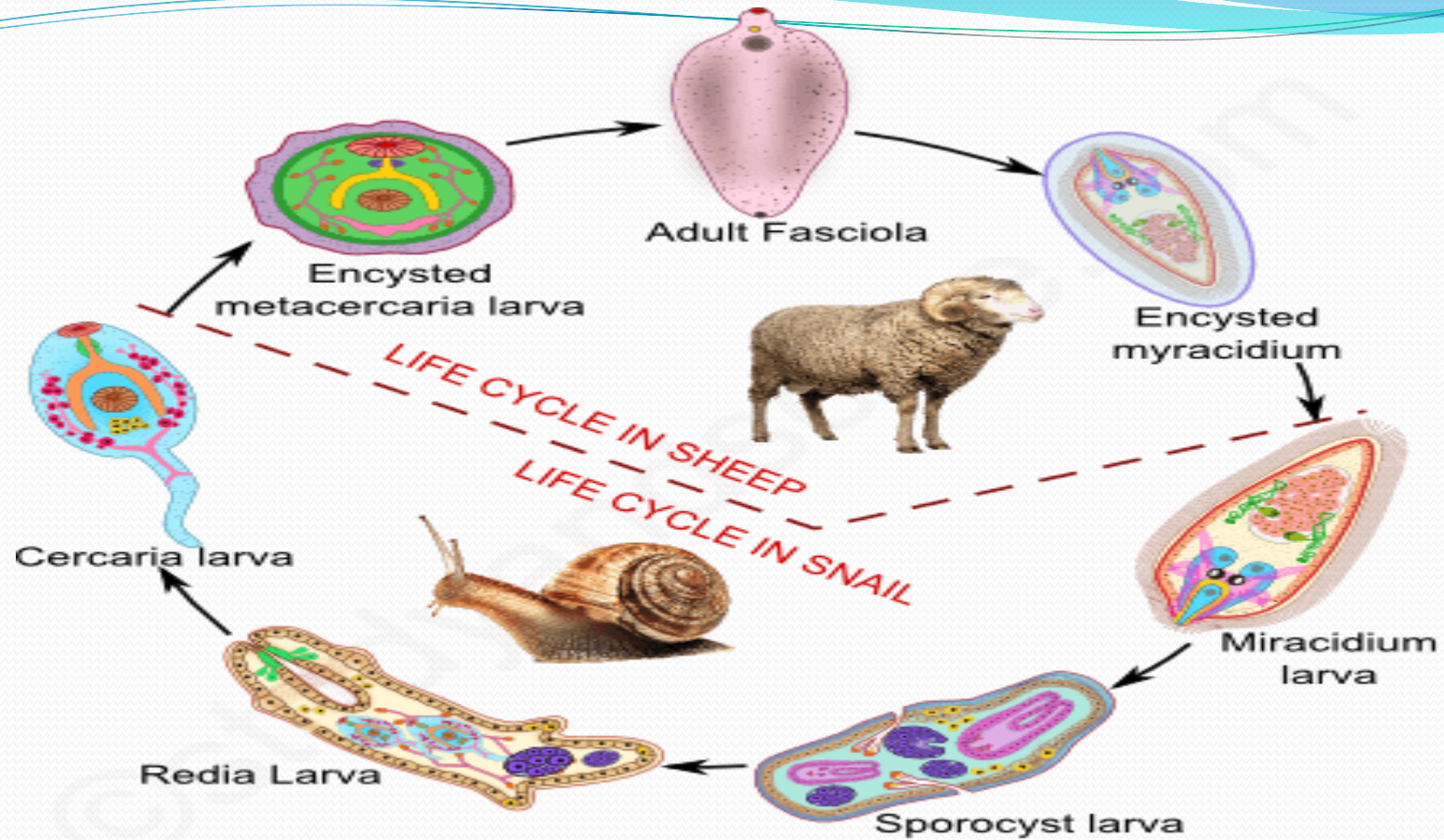
Fasciola hepatica

- *Fasciola hepatica* is a parasitic fluke that lives in the liver. In addition to humans it infects cows and sheep. It is known as the common liver fluke.



ANATOMY

- *Fasciola hepatica* is one of the largest flukes of the world,
- reaching a length of 30 mm and a width of 13 mm (*Fasciola gigantica*, though, is even bigger and can reach up to 75 mm).
- It is leaf-shaped, pointed at the back (posteriorly), and wide in the front (anteriorly).
- The oral sucker is small but powerful



FASCIOLA HEPATICA - LIFE CYCLE

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https://www.google.com/search?q=fasciola+hepatica+life+cycle&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwin47jfzL_pAhWN

SYMPTOMS

- diarrhea
- eosinophilia (high number of white blood cells)
- fever
- nausea
- stomach ache
- vomiting.

DIAGNOSIS

- Yellow-brown eggs in the stool.
- They are indistinguishable from the eggs of *Fascioloides magna*, although the eggs of *F. magna* are very rarely passed in sheep, goats, or cattle.
- If a patient has eaten infected liver, and the eggs pass through the body and out via the faeces, a false positive result to the test can occur. Daily examination during a liver-free diet will unmask this false diagnosis.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Infection by *Fasciola hepatica* can be prevented by not consuming raw plants containing metacercariae.
- The contamination of water with feces from infected animals or people in areas where the aquatic plants are used for food should be prevented.