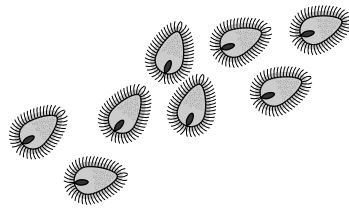




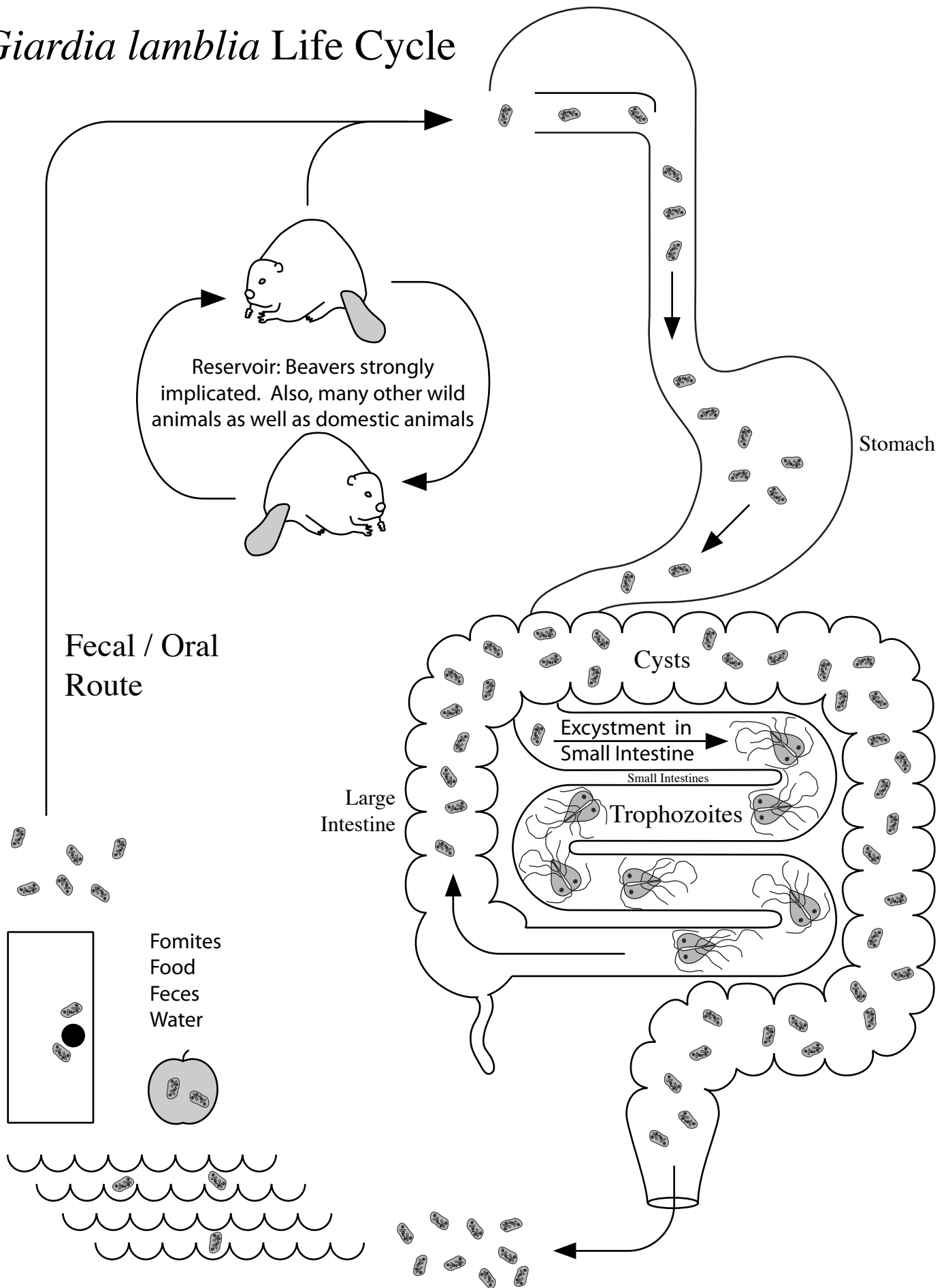
Eukaryotic Parasites

An Illustrated Guide to
Parasitic Life Cycles
to Accompany Lecture



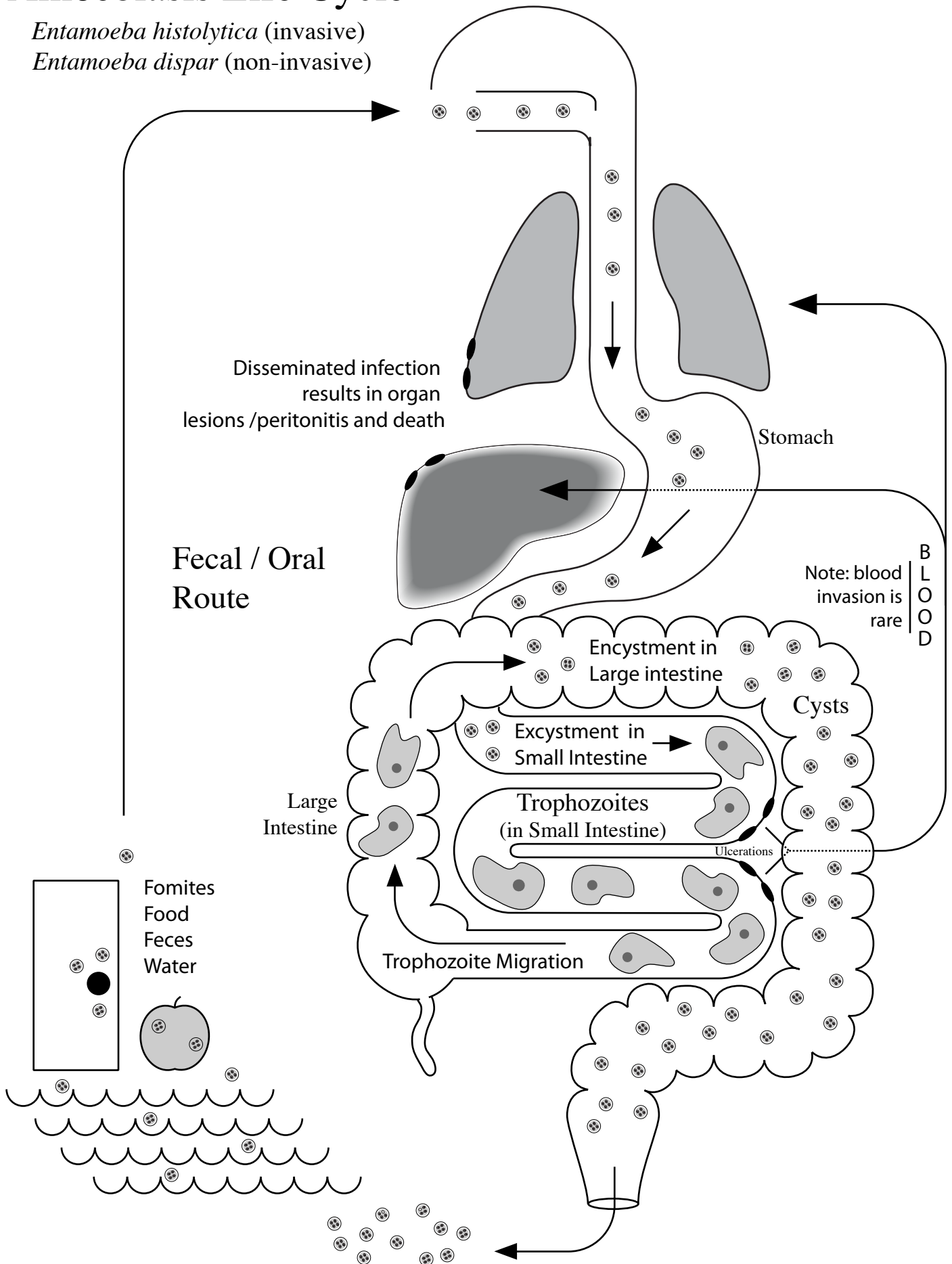
By Noel Ways

Giardia lamblia Life Cycle

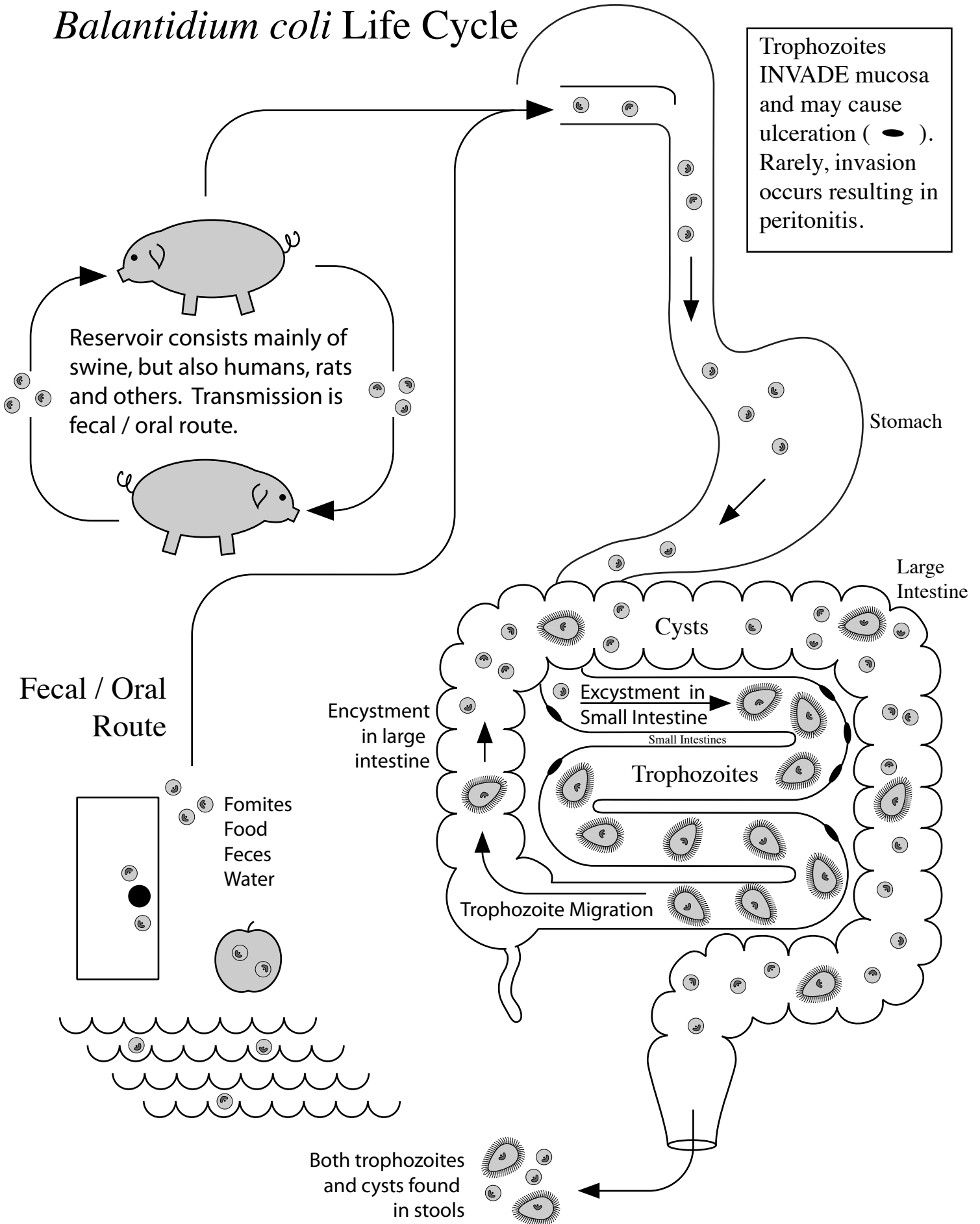


Amoebiasis Life Cycle

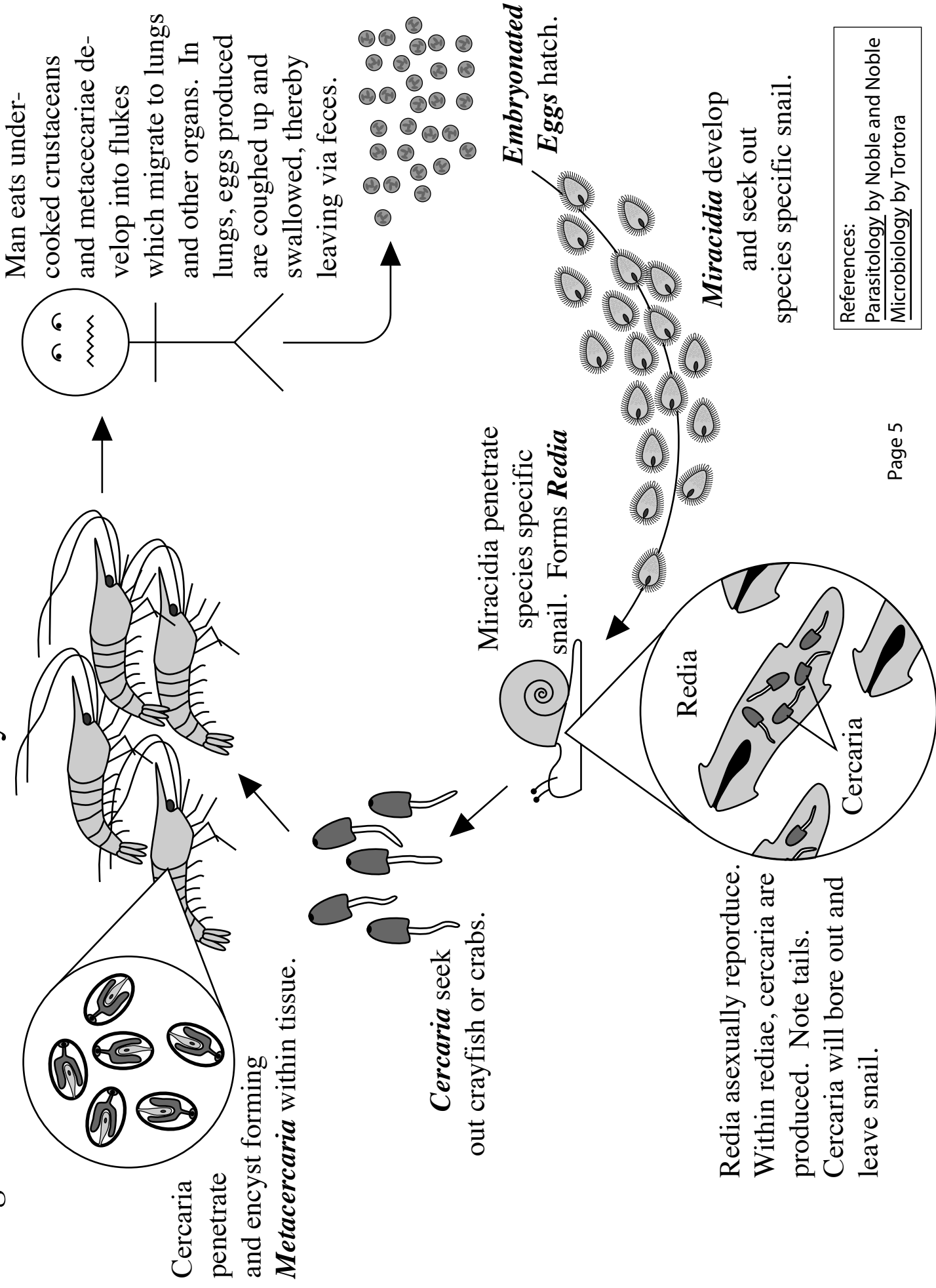
Entamoeba histolytica (invasive)
Entamoeba dispar (non-invasive)



Balantidium coli Life Cycle

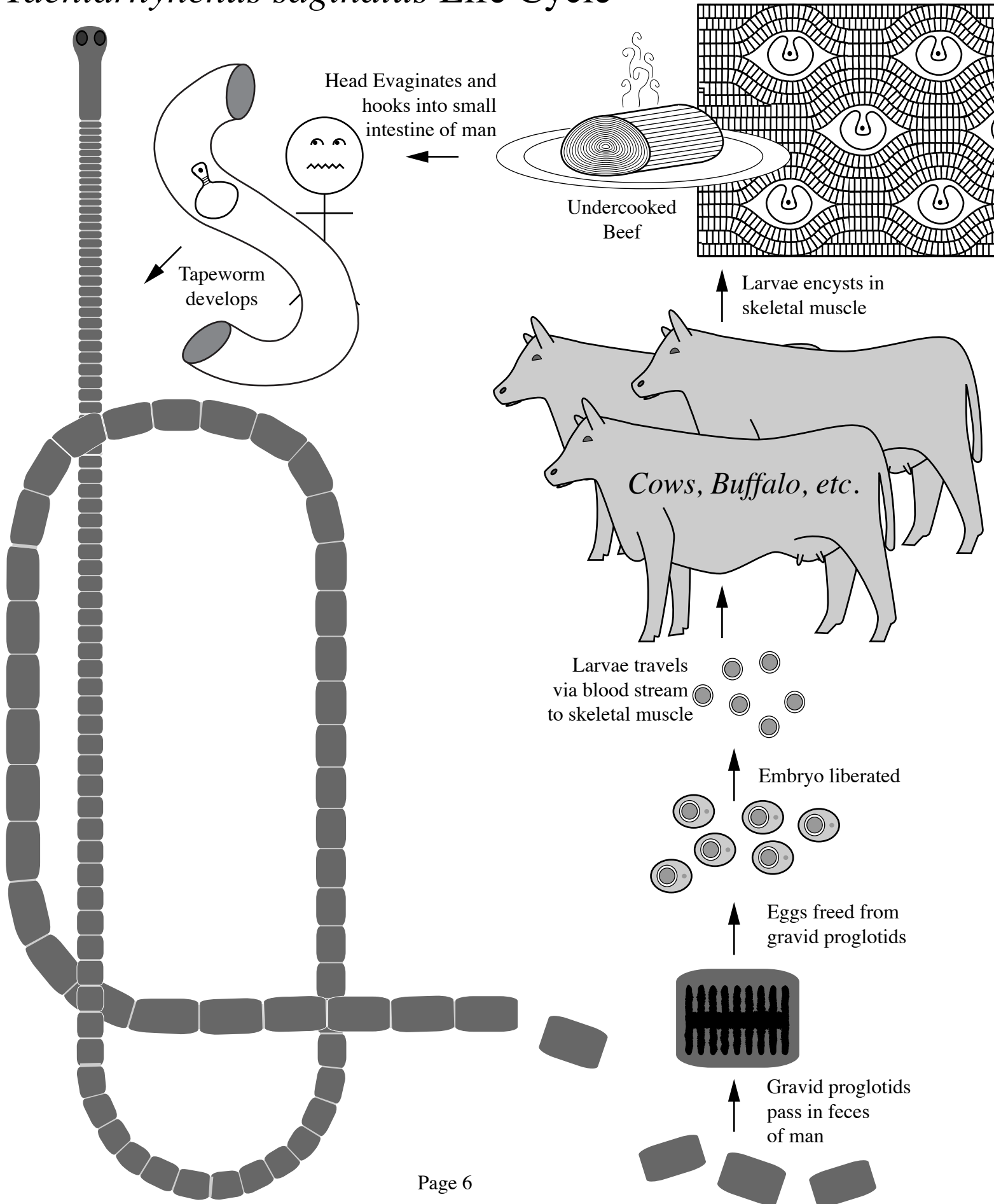


Paragonimus westermani Life Cycle

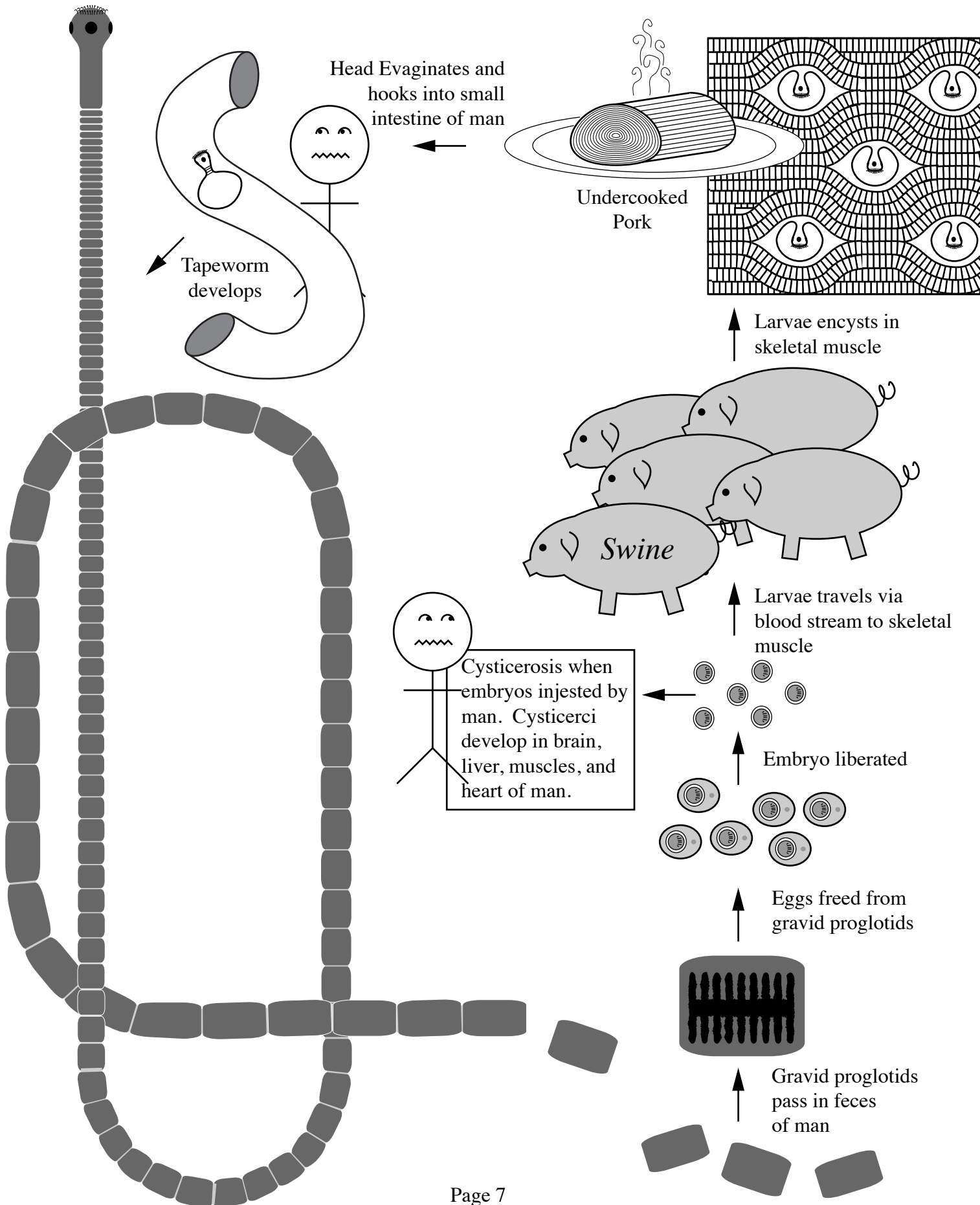


References:
 Parasitology by Noble and Noble
 Microbiology by Tortora

Taeniarrhynchus saginatus Life Cycle



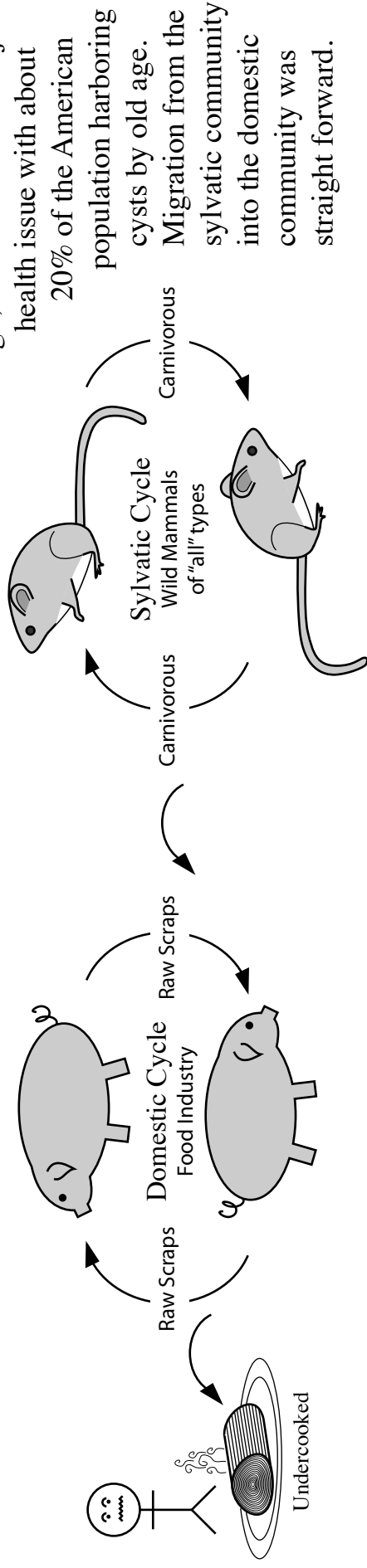
Taenia solium Life Cycle



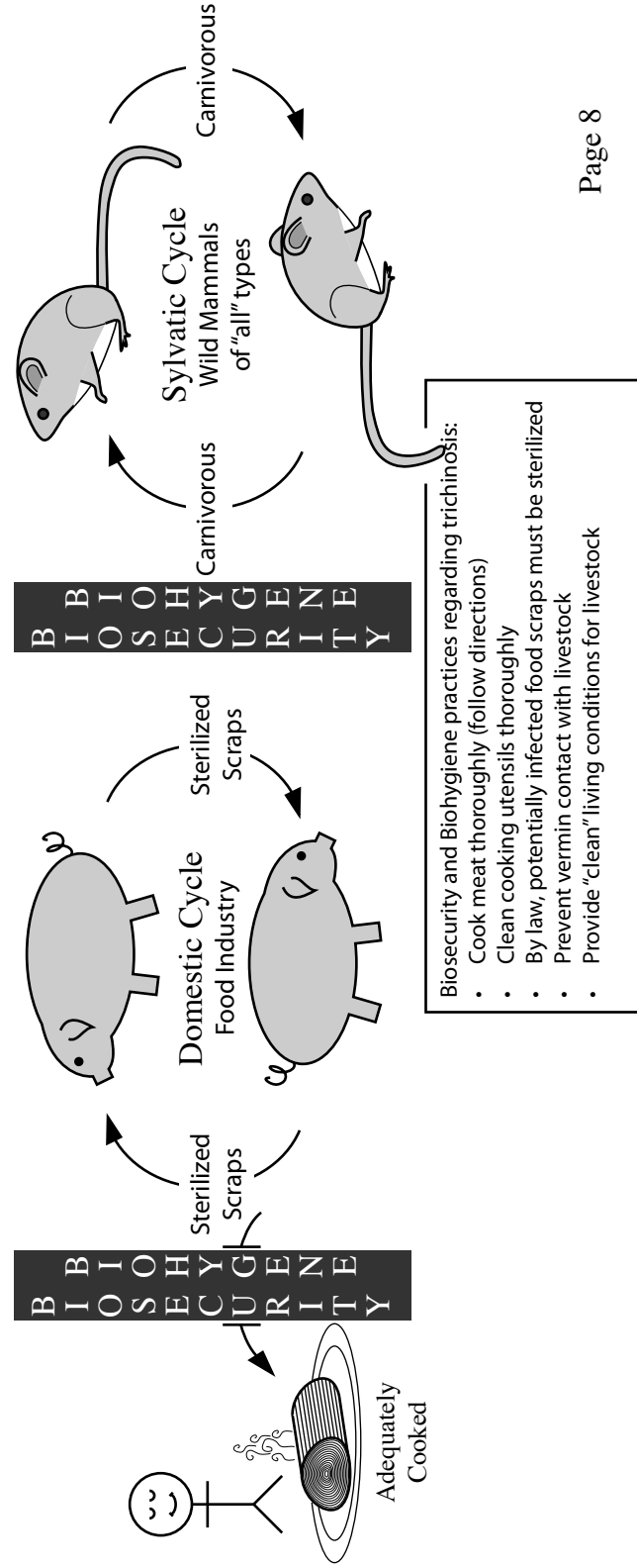
Sylvatic and Domestic Life Cycles

Sylvatic: “of the forest”. If something is referred to as sylvatic, then it occurs in the wild. The opposite of sylvatic is domestic. In discussions regarding parasites, sylvatic cycles often refer to the maintenance and relationships between a parasite and its host(s) in nature through time. However, there are many instances where a parasite that is maintained in nature “slips” into our domestic affairs / concerns.

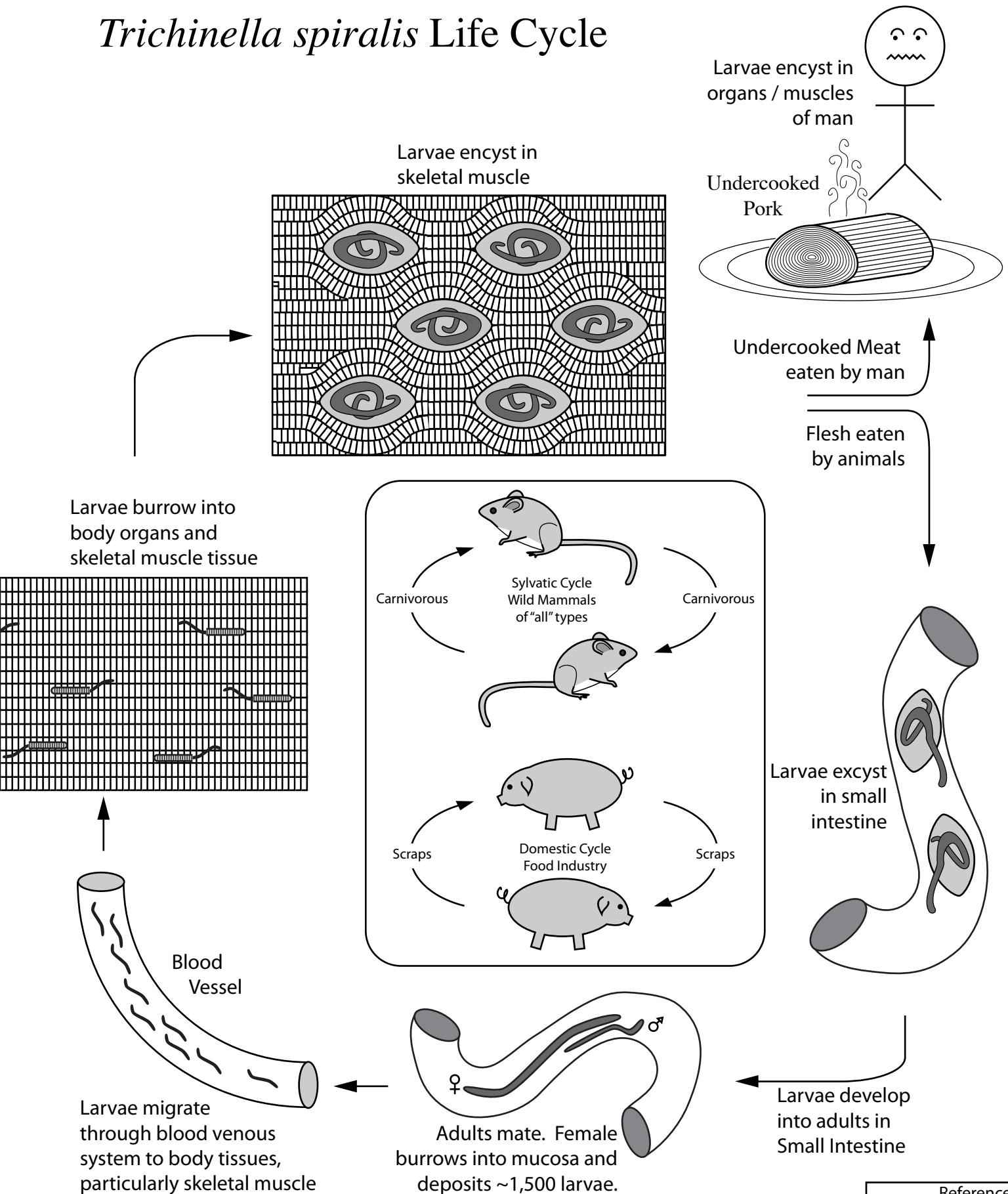
In the case of *Trichinella spiralis*, the parasite is alive and well all around us in raccoons, rats, lynx, opossums, beavers, etc. etc. (the list is huge). And, 100 years ago, trichinosis was a major health issue with about 20% of the American population harboring cysts by old age. Migration from the sylvatic community into the domestic community was straight forward.



Federal Biosecurity and hygiene guidelines as well as general public awareness of the existence of this disease, has resulted in a huge decrease in incident rate. Most cases in the US now come from hunters who improperly prepare their wild meats.



Trichinella spiralis Life Cycle



Reference:
Parasitology
by Noble and Noble

Ascaris lumbricoides

Life Cycle

