

and a papular eruption in areas to which the organism migrates	<p>children playing in contaminated soil expose many skin surfaces</p> <p>Diagnosis established by presence of hookworm eggs in stool (humans are the only host of hookworms)</p> <p>Treat with albendazole, mebendazole, and pyrantel pamoate</p>
<b>Strongyloidiasis—<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> (Threadworm)</b>	
<p>Light infection: Asymptomatic</p> <p>Heavy infection: Respiratory signs and symptoms; abdominal pain, distention; nausea and vomiting; diarrhea (large, pale stools, often with mucus)</p> <p>Larva migration manifests as pruritic skin lesions in the perianal area, buttocks, and upper thighs, creating serpiginous, erythematous tracks called <i>larva currens</i> (<a href="#">American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015</a>)</p> <p>Life threatening in children with weakened immunologic defenses</p>	<p>Transmission is same as for hookworm except autoinfection common; humans are hosts, but cats, dogs, and other animals may also be hosts for the threadworm</p> <p>Older children and adults affected more often than young children</p> <p>Severe infections may lead to severe nutritional deficiency</p> <p>Diagnosis: Often difficult; several stool specimens may be required</p> <p>Treat with ivermectin (preferred); <i>or</i> thiabendazole and albendazole (both less effective than ivermectin)</p>
<b>Visceral Larva Migrans—<i>Toxocara canis</i> (Dogs) (Roundworm)</b>	
<b>Intestinal Toxocariasis—<i>Toxocara cati</i> (Cats) (Roundworm)</b>	
<p>Depends on reactivity of infected individual</p> <p>May be asymptomatic except for eosinophilia or pulmonary wheezing</p> <p>Specific diagnosis difficult</p> <p>Visceral toxocariasis: Fever, leukocytosis, eosinophilia, hepatomegaly, and hypogammaglobulinemia, malaise, anemia, cough (<a href="#">American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015</a>)</p> <p>Ocular invasion may occur</p> <p>Rarely pneumonia, myocarditis, encephalitis</p>	<p>Transmitted by direct contamination of hands from contact with soil or contaminated objects; less commonly by direct contact with dog or cat</p> <p>More common in children or adults with pica</p> <p>Keep dogs and cats away from areas where children play; sandboxes especially important transmission areas; more common in hot, humid regions</p> <p>Hand washing is imperative in children playing in soil or around domestic animals, such as cats and dogs</p> <p>Periodic deworming of diagnosed dogs and cats</p> <p>Control of dog and cat population</p> <p>Diagnosis: Hypergammaglobulinemia and hypereosinophilia; increased titers of anti-A or anti-B blood group antigens; liver biopsy in some cases</p> <p>Treat with albendazole; specific symptoms may require additional treatment</p>
<b>Trichuriasis—<i>Trichuris trichiura</i> (Whipworm or Human Whipworm)</b>	
<p>Light infections: Asymptomatic</p> <p>Heavy infections: Abdominal pain and distention, diarrhea; failure to thrive, impaired cognitive development; stools may have mucus, water, and blood</p>	<p>Transmitted from contaminated soil, fruit, vegetables, toys, and other objects</p> <p>Most frequent in warm, moist climates</p> <p>Occurs most often in undernourished children living in unsanitary conditions where human feces are not disposed of properly</p> <p>Diagnosis by microscopic examination of stool specimen</p> <p>Treat with albendazole, mebendazole, or</p>