

Practical Parasitology

Parasites affecting musculoskeletal system





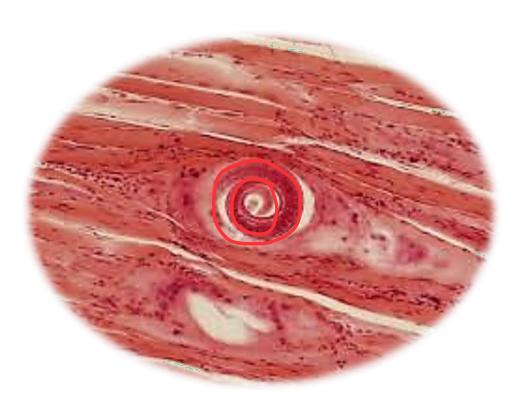
- Objectives
- By the end of this practical the students should:
- □Illustrate the life cycle and morphology Trichinella spiralis.
- Describe the life cycle and morphology Sarcocystis.
- □Illustrate the life cycle and morphology of Sparganosis.
- Describe the life cycle and morphology cysticercosis.
- Illustrate the the life cycle and morphology of American trypansomiasis

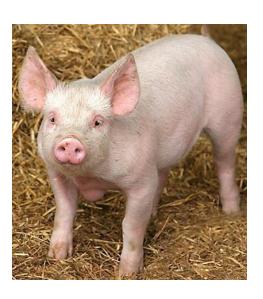
Parasites affecting muscles:

- 1-Nematoda: Trichinella spiralis
- 2-Cestoda: sparganosis, cysticercosis.
- **3-protozoa:** sarcocystosis, toxoplasmosis, chagas disease

Trichinellosis.

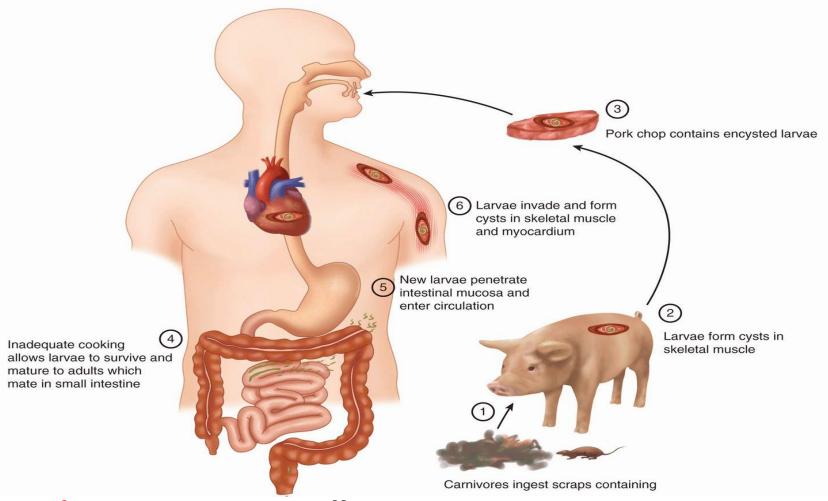






Distribution

Cosmopolitan especially in pork eating countries



Habitat

D.H.

I.H.

small intestine pig, rat & man

Trichinella spiralis

- Morphology:
- ▶ 1 Adult

Attenuated anterior end. - Cellular esophagus

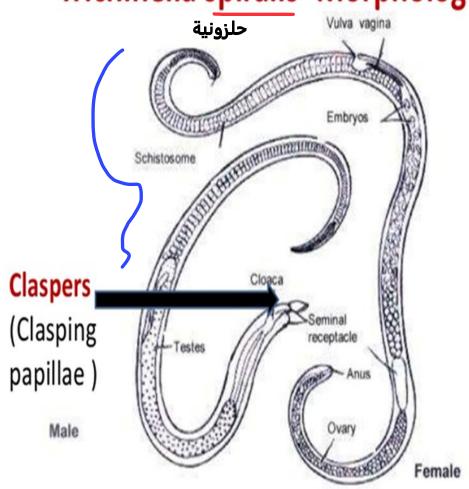
Male: 1.5mm

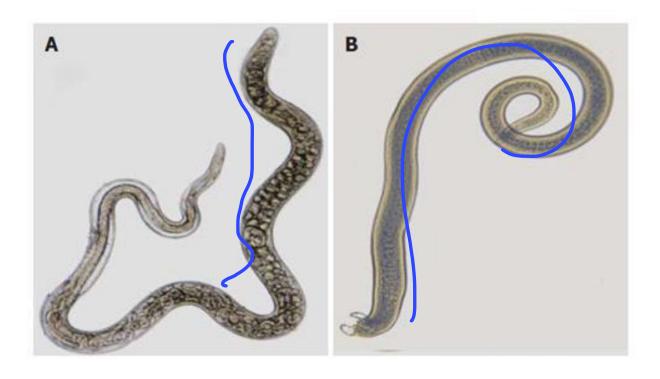
post.end curved ventrally, 2 caudal papillae

Female: 3.5mm

post.end bluntly rounded, vulva open at junction of ant. Fifth with rest of body

Trichinella spiralis- Morphology

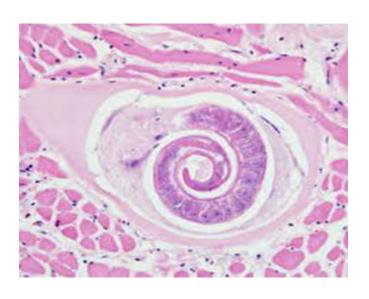




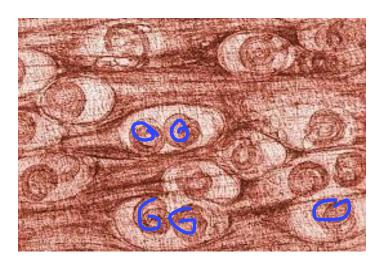
Male and female trichnella spiralis adult

Encysted larva: larva 1 mm coiled inside cyst lies along the longitudinal axis of muscle fibers surrounded by a fibrous capsule.

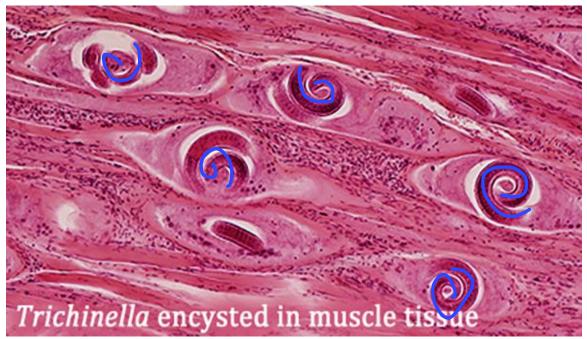




Trichinella capsule (infective & diagnotic stage)



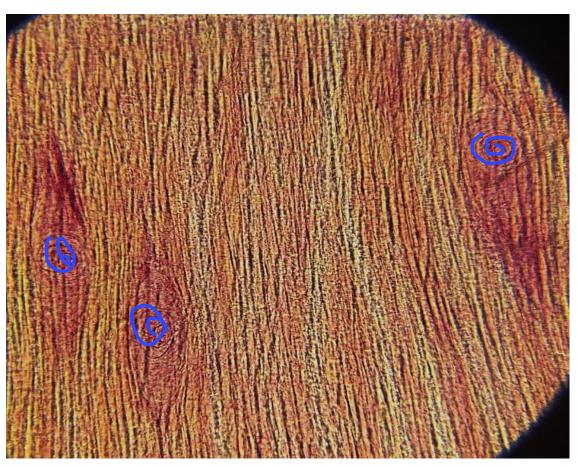




Encapsulated Trichinella spiralis larvae in the muscle.

T.Spiralis Encysted larva





Pathological and Clinical effect of

Trichinella spiralis



Myalgia







Splinter hemorrhages

Muscular Sarcocystosis

Muscular Sarcocystosis

Distribution: World wide.

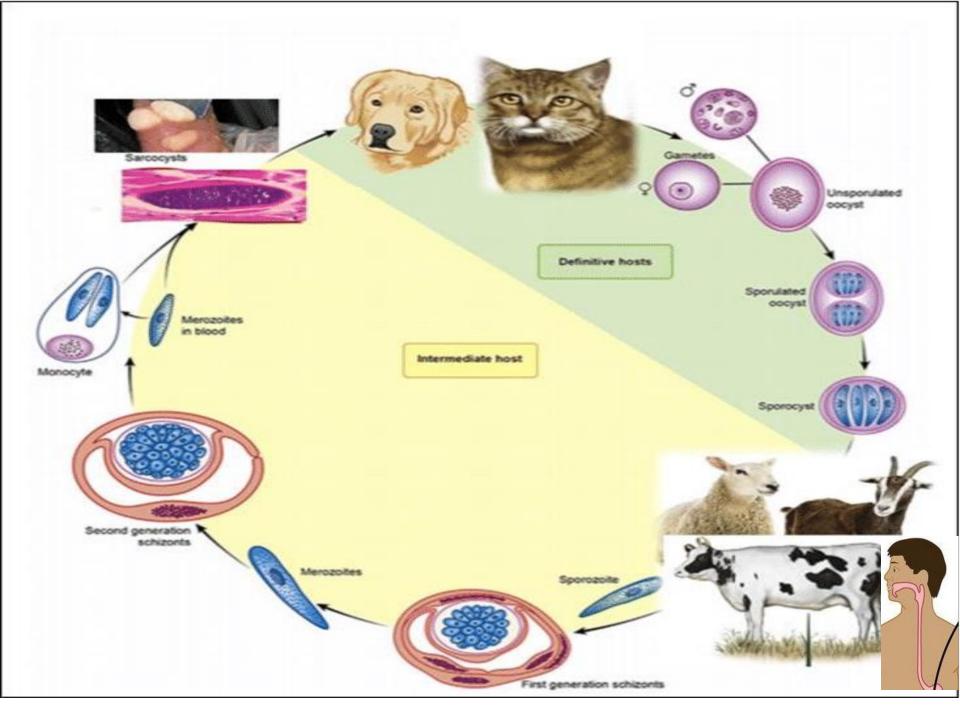
Habitat: intestine, muscles.

D.H:

carnivorous animals (dogs& cats) harbour the sexual stages (gametogony) ending by the formation and passage of oocysts in their stool.

I.H:

Man and herbivorous animals; cattle, sheep & pigs harbour the asexual stages (schizogony) ending by formation of tissue cysts in striated muscles.



-Sarcocystis lindemanni: It causes muscle sarcocystosis in man (man is intermediate host).

Morphology:

- -Oocyst (mature): Oval in shape, 30x15 μm, surrounded by clear double-layered wall. It is disporocystic tetrazoit.
- -Cyst(sarcocyst): It contains bradyzoites (crescent shaped forms with various developmental stages).

Sarcocystosis

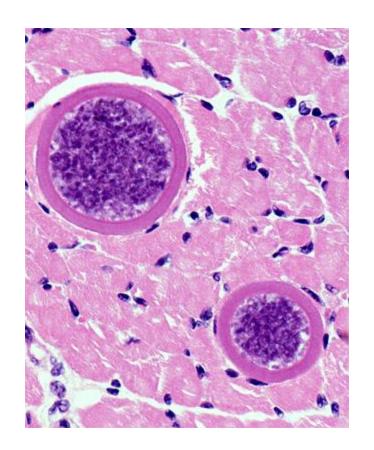
Sarcocystis species oocyst

Two mature sporocysts each containing four sporozoites

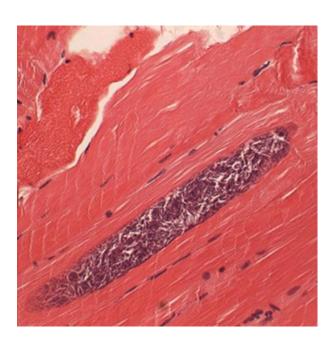
Sporocyst wall is double layered



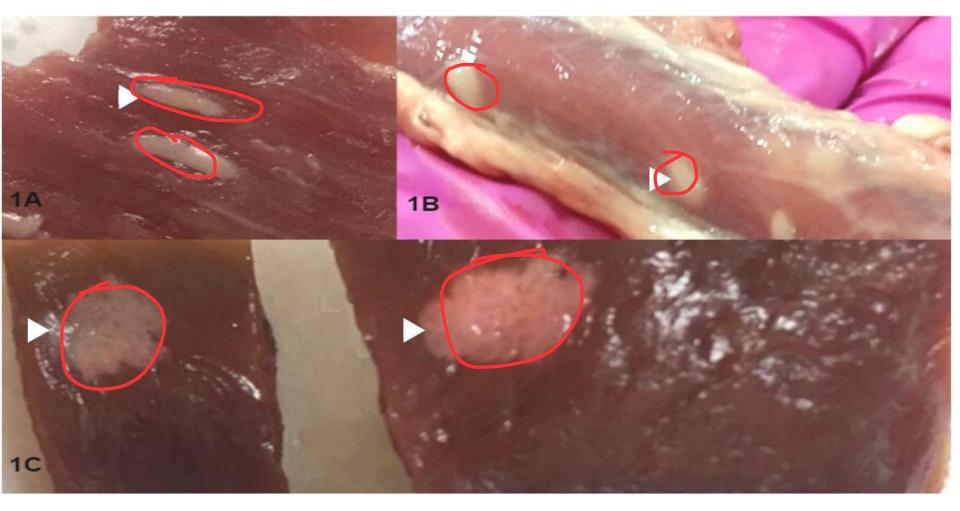
Qocysts of Sarcocystis: measure 30x15 long by 15-20 μm wide contain disporocystic tetrazoit



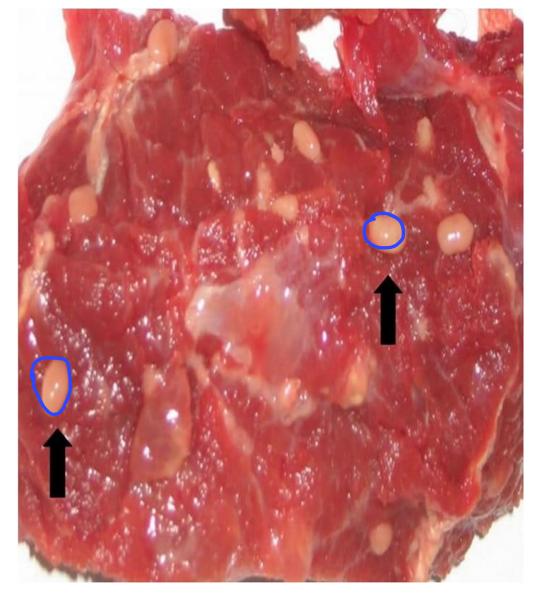
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Sarcocysts in tissue; contain numerous bradyzoites. Sarcocysts are usually found in skeletal or cardiac muscle.



Sarcocystosis in ruminants. (1A) In the diaphragm of sheep; (1B) In the esophageal muscle of sheep; (1C) heart, tissues of cattle, presenting irregular white-yellow lesions



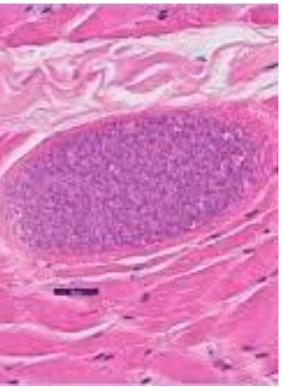
Sarcocystosis in animal muscle

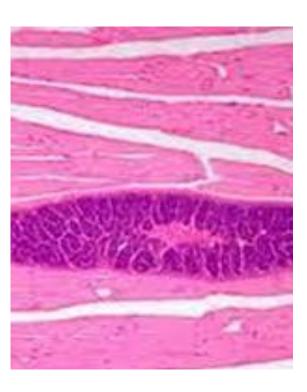
Muscular Sarcocystosis

Qocyst in stool (Infective stage)

Sarcocyst in muscle (Diagnostic stage)







Sparganosis

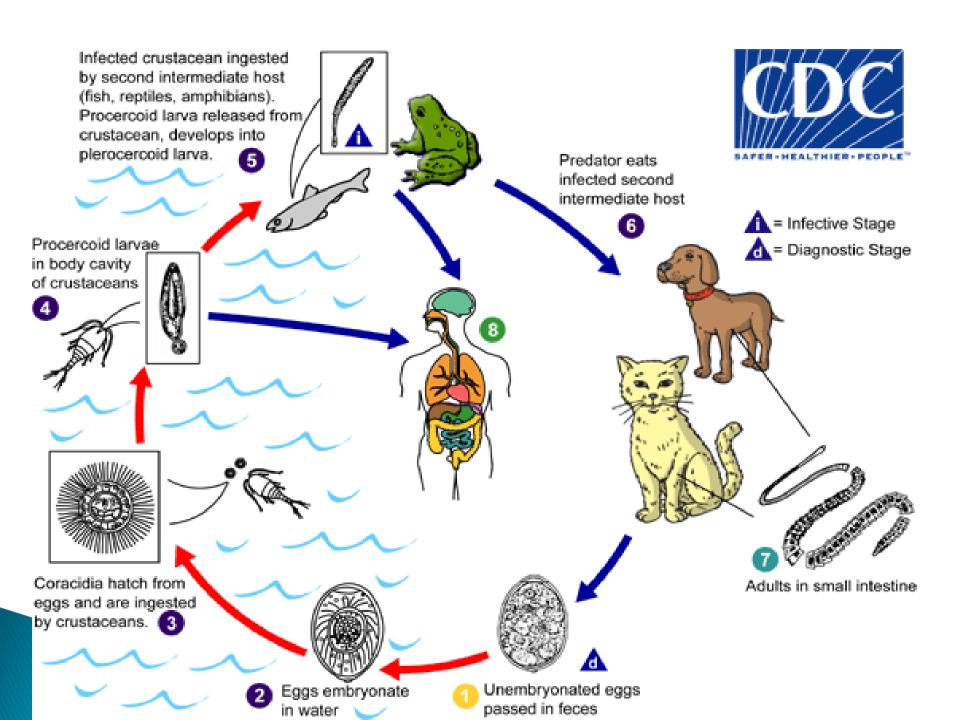
Sparganosis

Def.: Invasion of the human tissue by larval stage of Diphyllobothrium mansoni (Sparganum mansoni)

Mode of infection:

- ➤ Drinking contaminated water with water flea containing procercoid
- Ingesting raw snakes or frogs containing plerocercoid.
- Application of a poultice made of flesh amphibians and reptiles containing a living plerocercoid to inflamed or ulcerated skin.

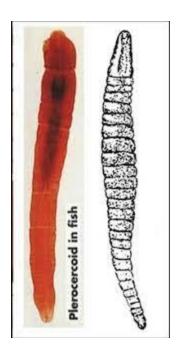
 Progressed intermediate lost containing the lost containi





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Procercoid (first stage larva): This is a solid elongated organism about 0.5mm with a spherical caudal end having 6-hooks.



Plerocercoid (second stage larva): This is a solid elongated organism 1-2cm with invaginated anterior end. The body is striated but not segmented.

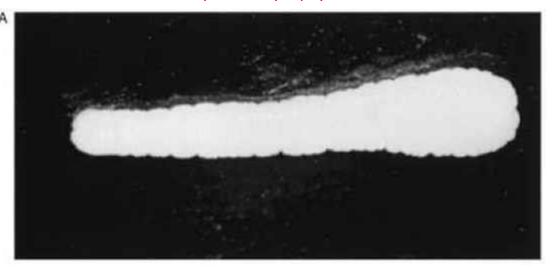


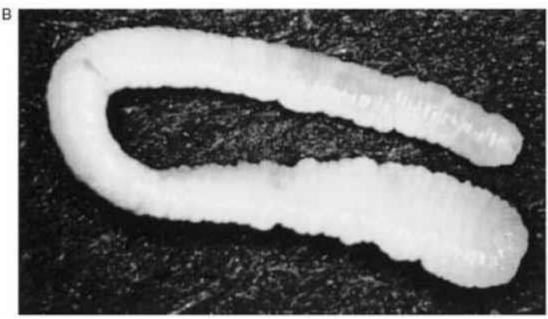


Plerocercoid

(A) Plerocercoid larva of *D. mansoni* (~8mm). (B) Pleroceroid larva of *D. manosi*

(~15mm)

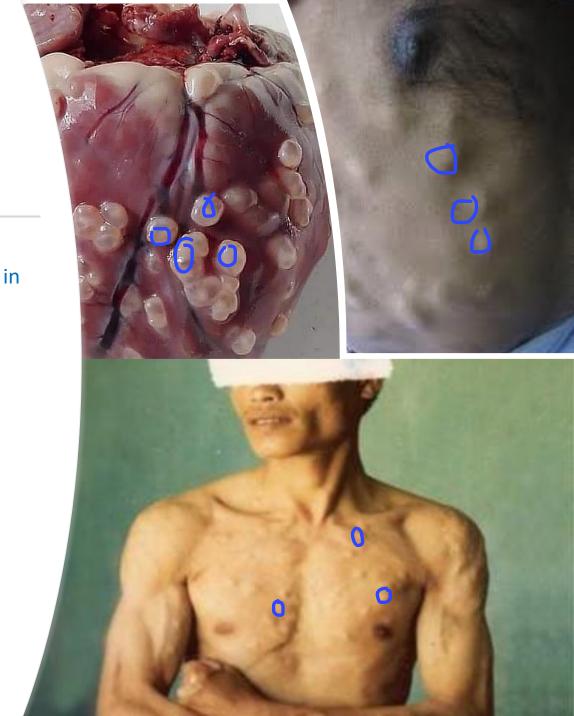


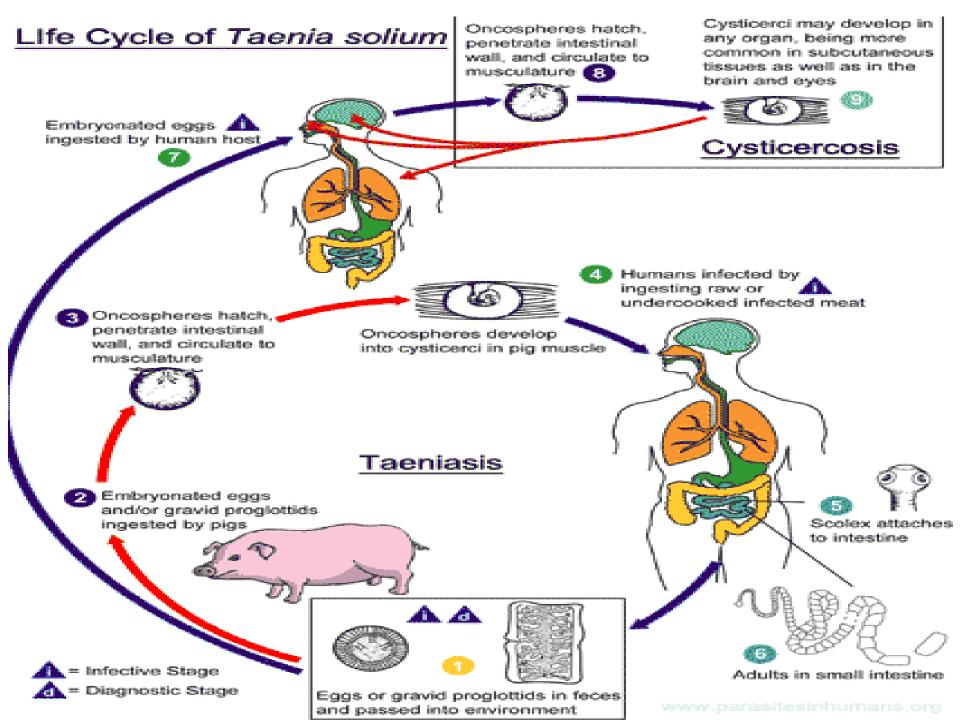


Cysticercosis

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Distribution Cosmopolitan especially in pork eating countries

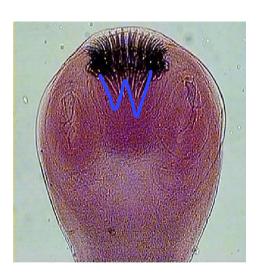




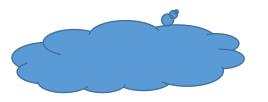
Taenia solium adult

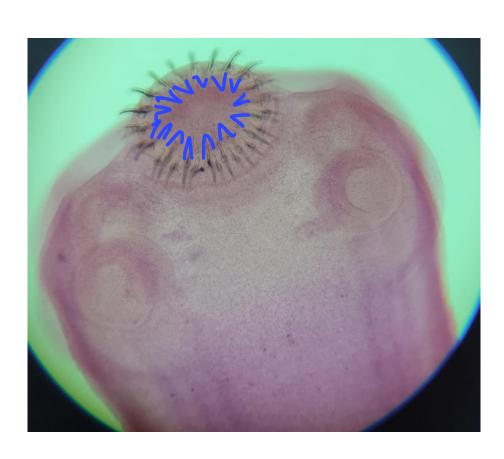
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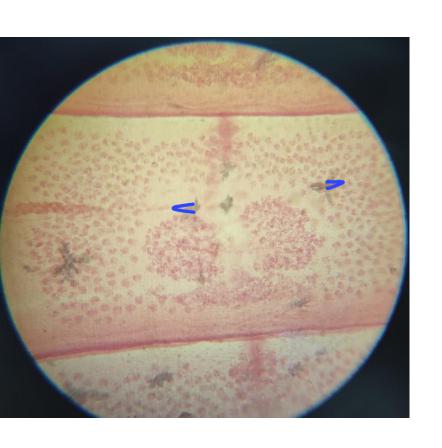
Scolex of Taenia solium

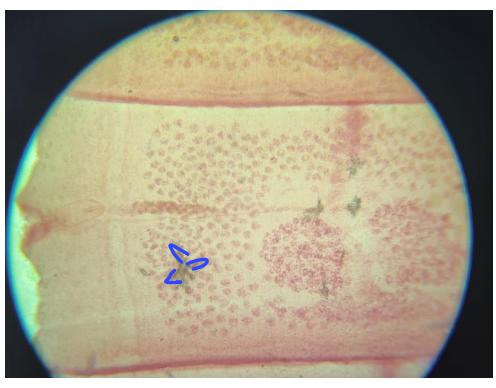






Mature segment of *Taenia*





Eggs of *Taenia* (Infective stage in cysticercosis)



Taenia solium egg: measure 30-35 micrometers in diameter and are radially-striated. The internal oncosphere contains six refractile hooks.

Egg of Taenia



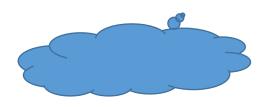
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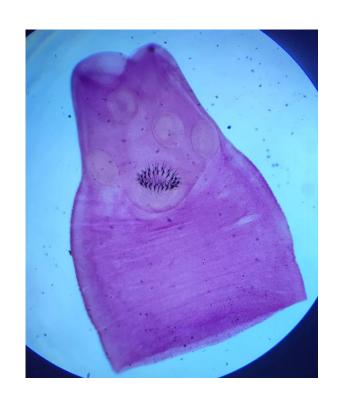


Cysticerus cellulosae (diagnostic stage)



Cysticercous cellulose





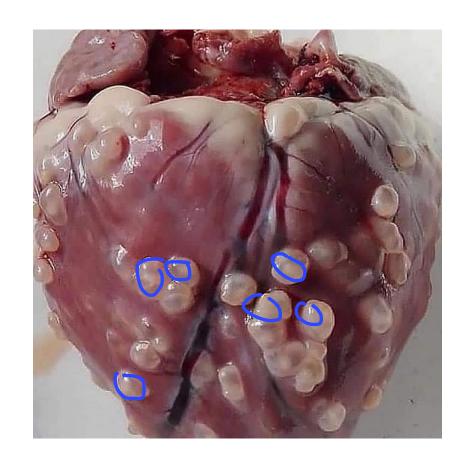
Cysticercosis in muscle





the cysticercus shown in figures. The invaginated scolex and hooks are indicated (arrow).

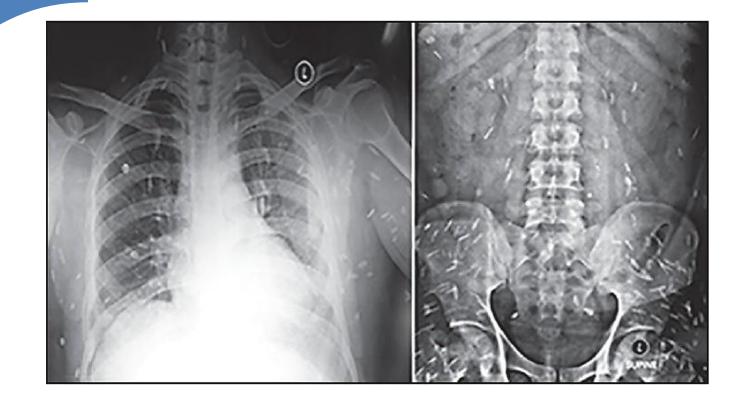




Cysticercosis

Plain radiograph of chest and abdomen showing radiopaque lesions in the muscles and subcutaneous tissues giving rice grain appearance

Rice-grain or cigar-shaped calcification is **ovoid-shaped calcification in soft tissues**, **particularly muscles**. It is characteristic of infection with *Taenia solium* (cysticercosis).



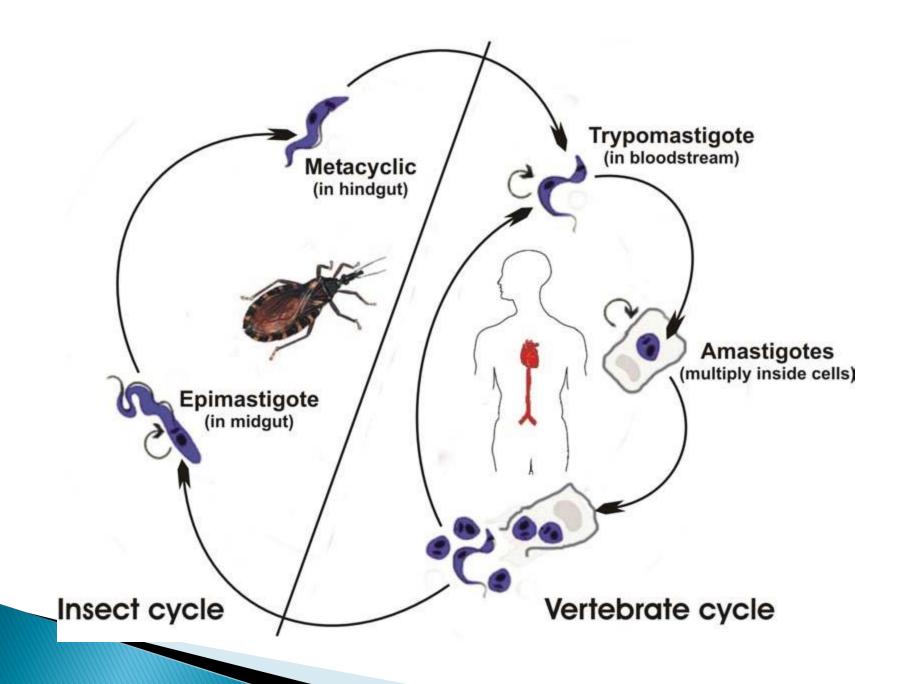
American trypansoma

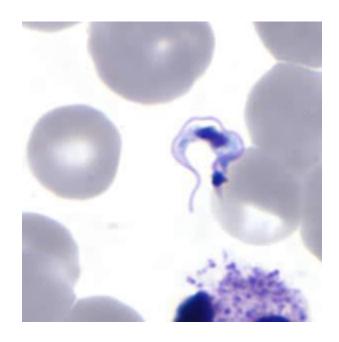
Chagas Disease (American Trypanosomiasis)



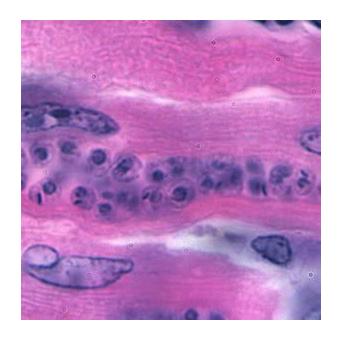








Trypomastigote: a large, subterminal or terminal kinetoplast, a centrally located nucleus, an undulating membrane, and a flagellum running along the undulating membrane, leaving the body at the anterior end.

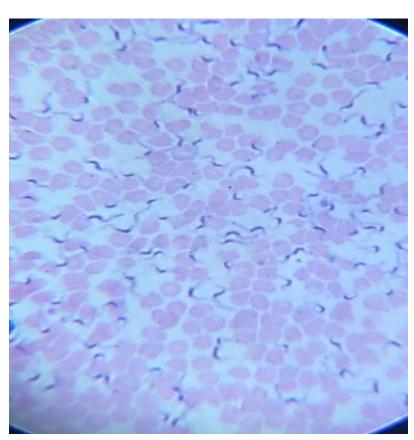


Trypanosoma cruzi amastigotes in heart tissue.

Polymprphic Trypanosome (Trypomastigote in blood)



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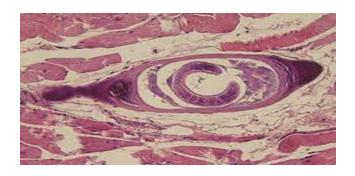




-The clinical presentation caused by this parasite is

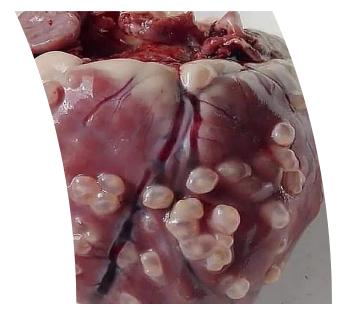
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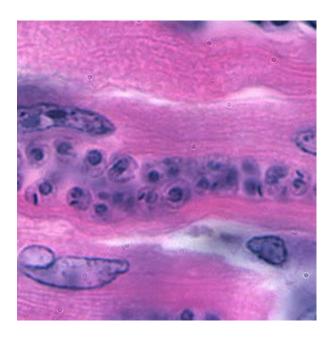




-The causative parasite is



-The causative parasite is





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THANK YOU

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