Ascaris lumbricoides (Roundworm)

Morphology

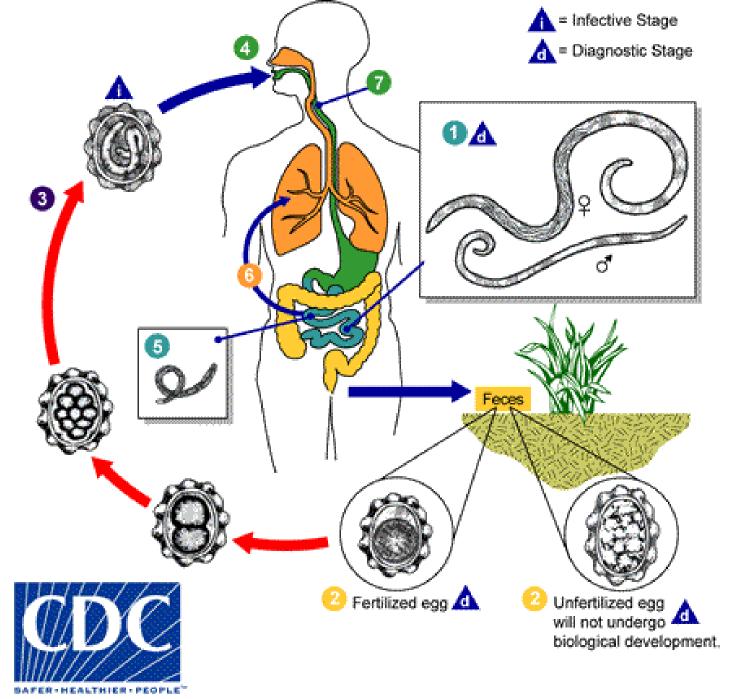
 White or Pink worm 10-35 cm in length, and about the thickness of a

lead pencil



Life Cycle

 Adults in small intestine of man → deposit eggs -> passed in feces -> eggs in soil become infective in 21 days -> ingested by man -> larva in intestine -> circulation → right heart → lungs → break out of capillaries -> coughed up -> swallowed -> mature in small intestine (mainly duodenum) to ovipositing stage at about 8 weeks after infection. Live 18 months



http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx

Epidemiology

- Worldwide
- Uncommon in temperate and cold climates

Symptomatology

- During larval transit through lungs
 - may have eosinophilic pneumonitis (Loeffler's)
- Adults may commonly cause vague abdominal discomfort
- Heavy worm burden
 - Some protein malnutrition may be seen especially in children due to competition for protein
- Less common but more important:
 - Mechanical intestinal obstruction, especially if many worms
 - Obstructive appendicitis
 - Migration
 - Liver
 - Peritoneum
 - Retrograde through mouth or nose
 - Through anus usualoly caused by fever, pregnancy, noxious drugs

Diagnosis

- Stool examination
- Occasionally by x-ray

Intestine Intestine Intestine

- Piperazine esophagus
- Bephenium hydroxynaphthoate (especially if hookworm present as well)
- hexylresorcinol

Prevention

- Proper disposal of fecal material
- Avoid uncooked vegetables in endemic areas