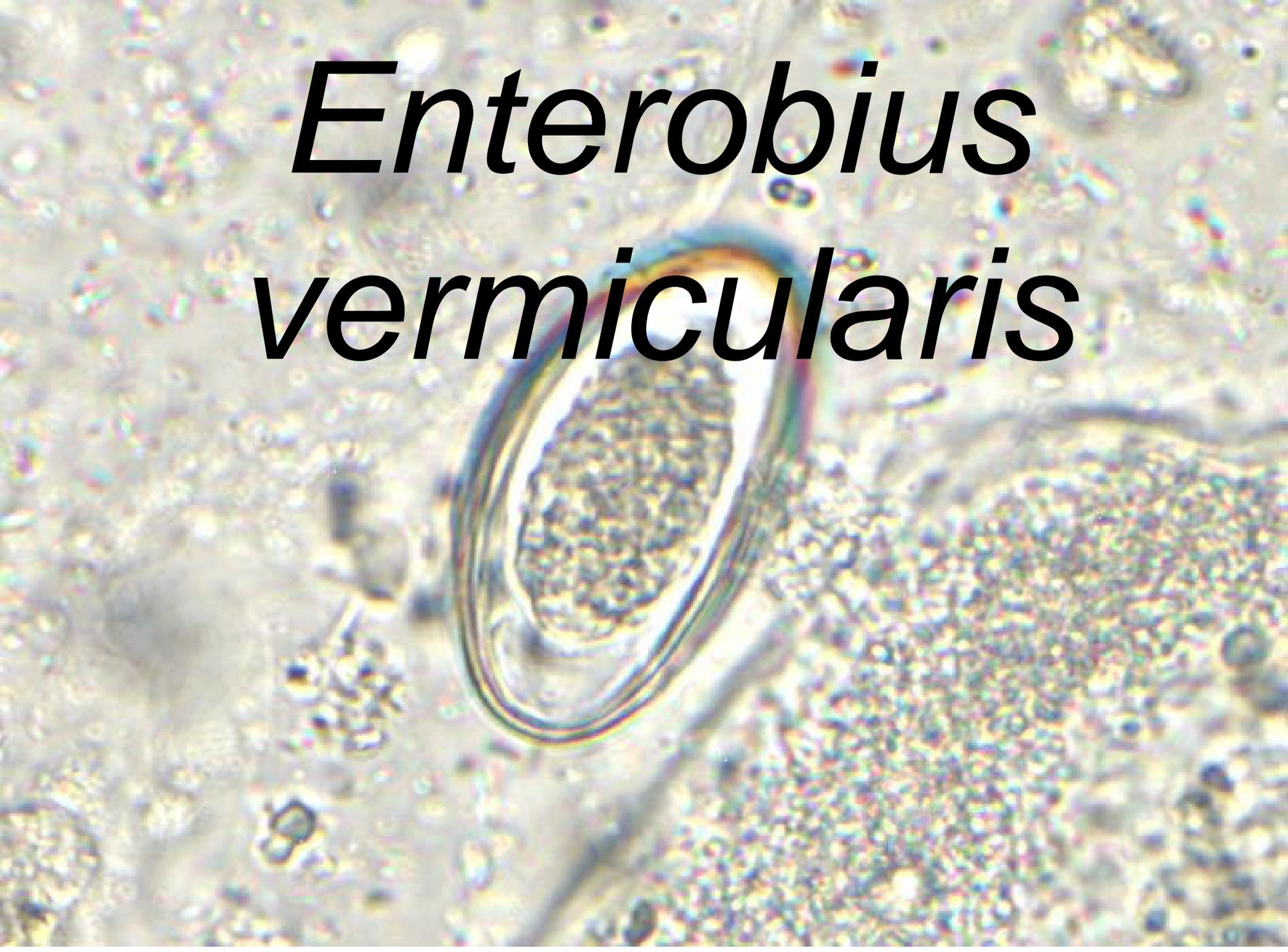
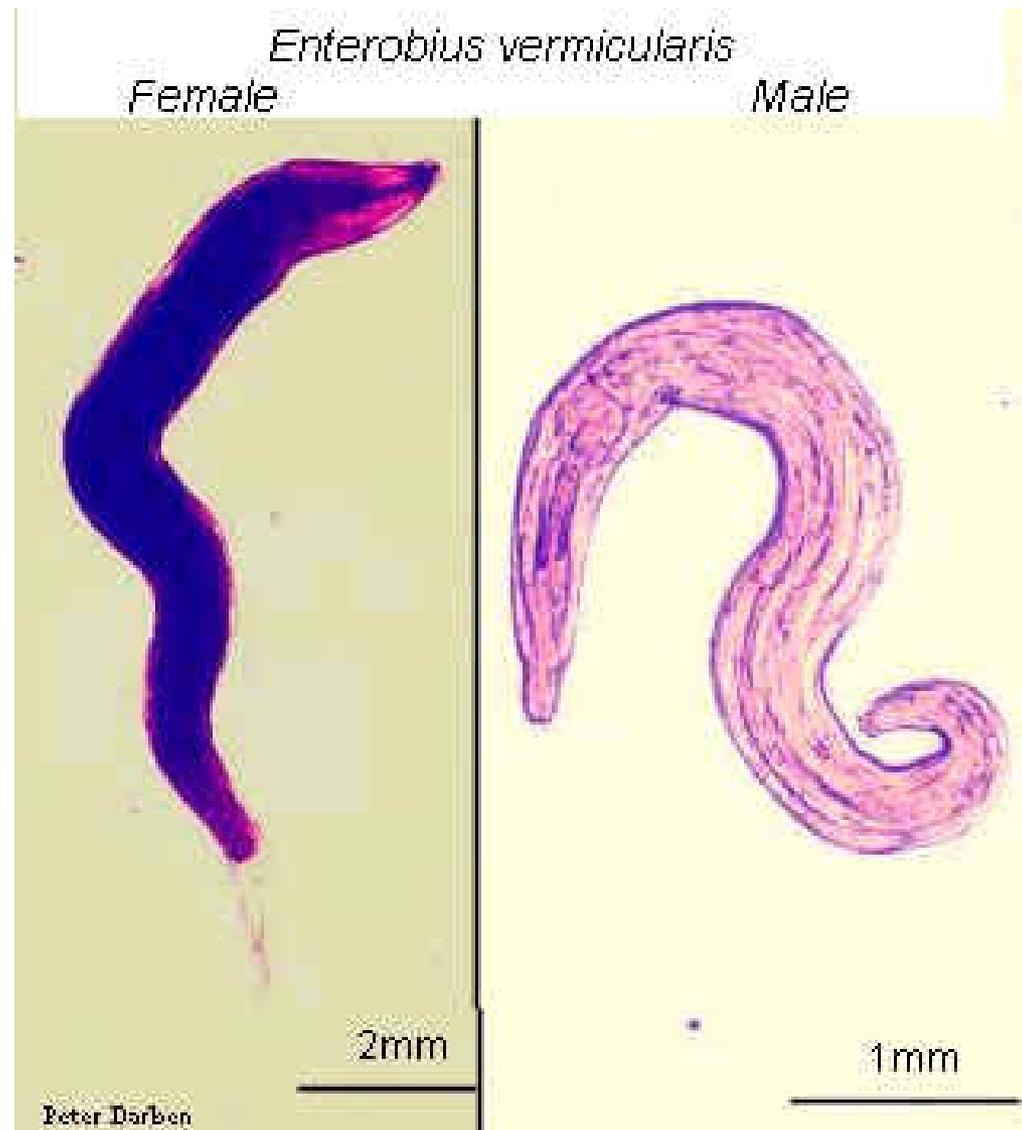


*Enterobius  
vermicularis*



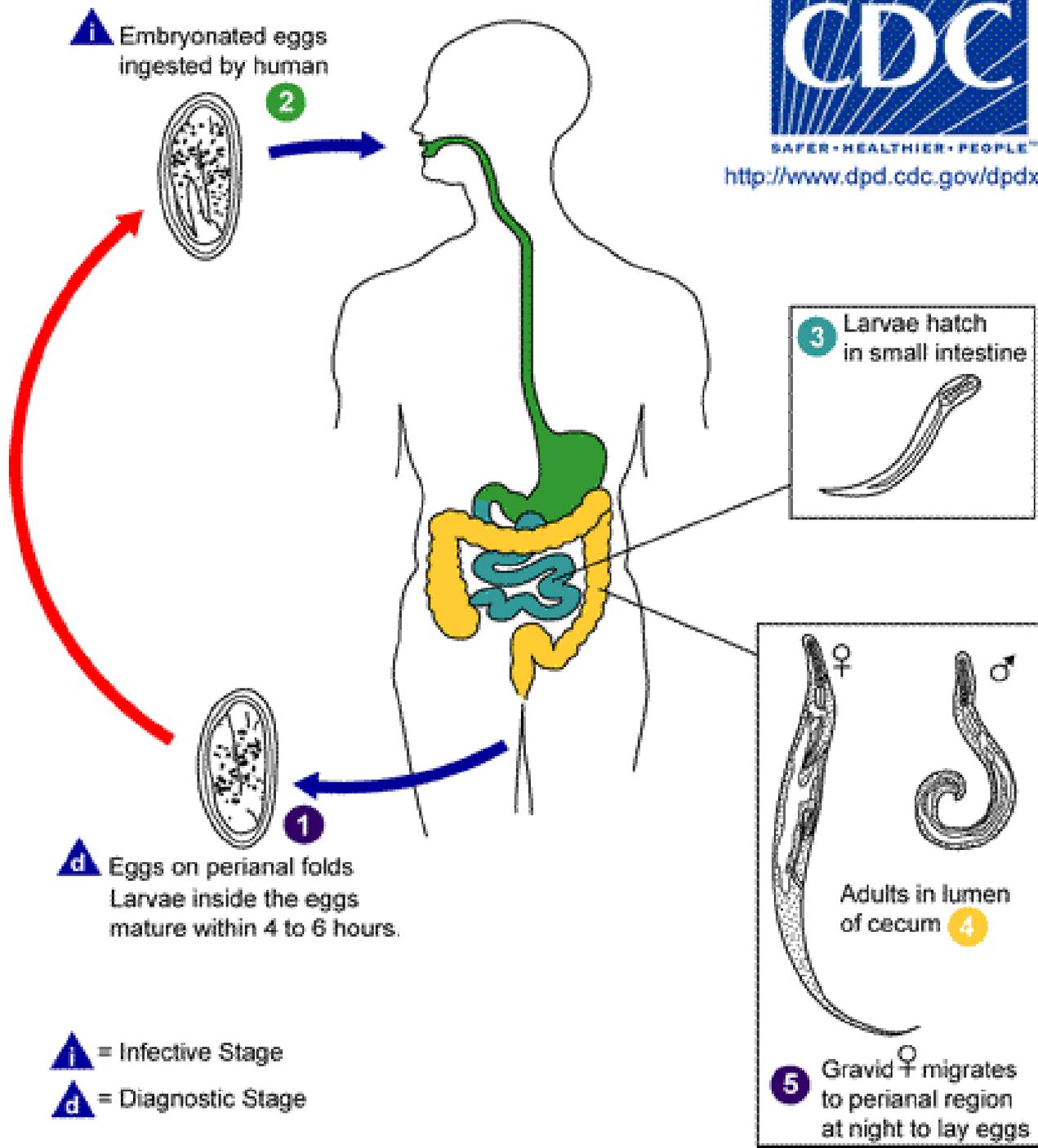
# Morphology

- Pin-sized worm measures to 1.3 cm



# Life Cycle

- Adult in appendix and large intestine → migrates to anus at night → deposits eggs which are immediately infective.
- Infection acquired from environment or autoinfection.
- Eggs die in 24-48 hours at room temperature in a dry environment



# Epidemiology

- Worldwide



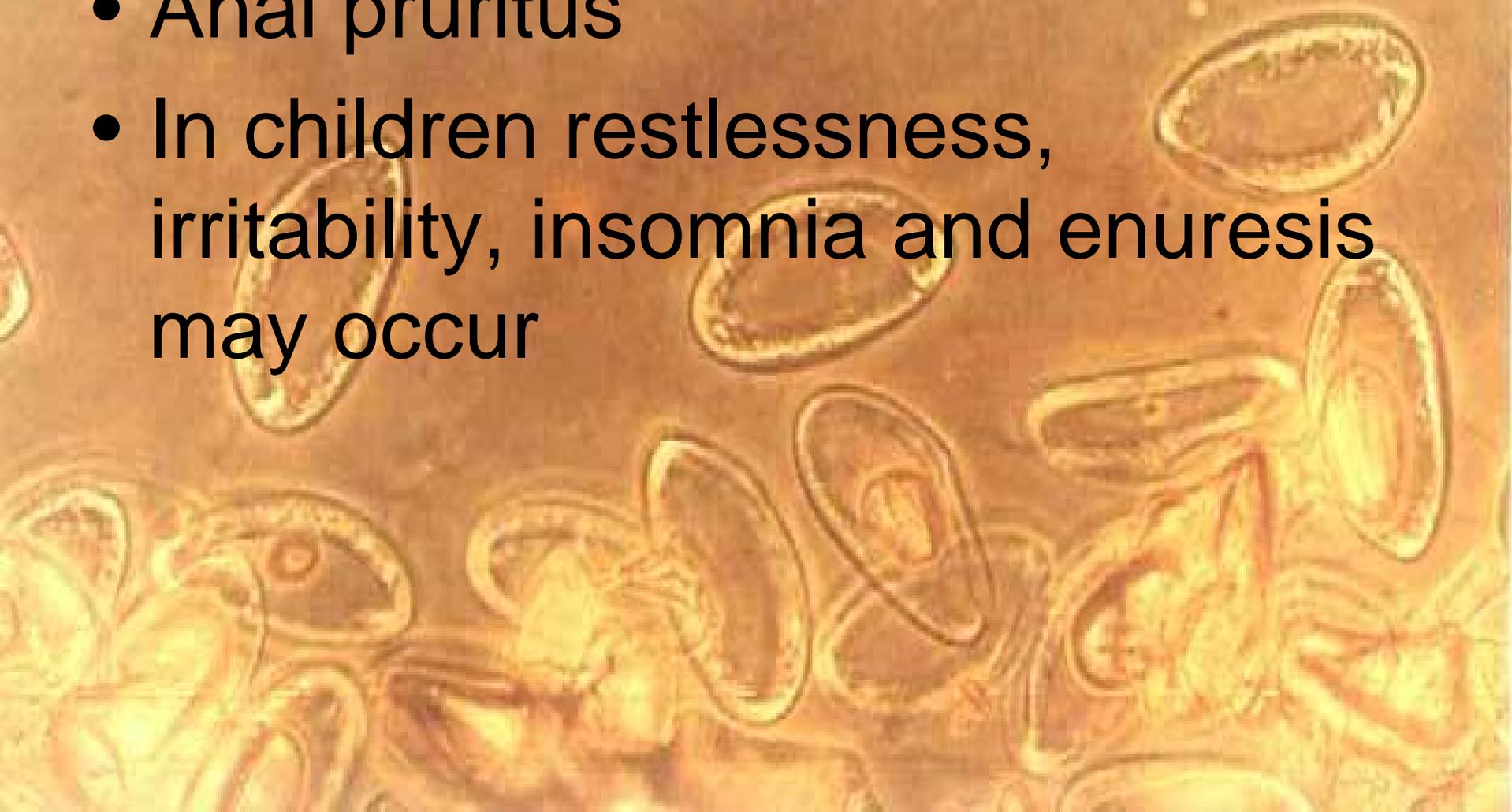
# Diagnosis



- Scotch tape (or sticky-stick) swab of perianal region

# Symptomatology

- Anal pruritus
- In children restlessness, irritability, insomnia and enuresis may occur



# Treatment

- Mebendazole (Vermox)
- Pyrantel pamoate (Antiminth)
- Piperazine (Alcopar)
- Pyrvinium pamoate (Povan)
- Thiabendazole (Mintezol)

# Prevention



- Eliminating eggs from environment
- Minimizing contact with clothes, linens, and towels of infected persons