

Diagnosis of Endoparasites

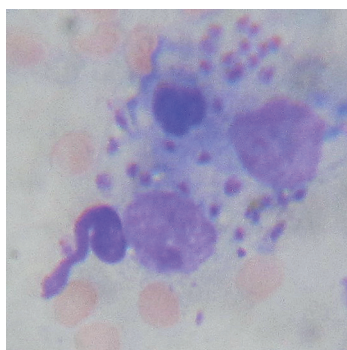
Microscopy of stool samples after enrichment with SAF solution (approx. 5 g stool 1-3x from different days).

Epidemiology: Parasites enter the gastrointestinal tract via contaminated food, polluted drinking water or directly by the fecal-oral route via feces. The most common cause of eosinophilia worldwide are helminth infections, particularly in developing countries.

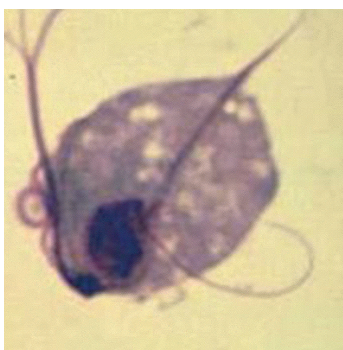
Protozoa



Giardia lamblia, duodenalis



Leishmania



Trichomonas vaginalis



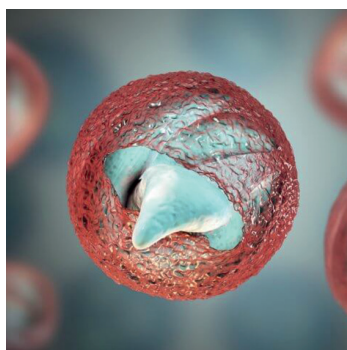
Entamoeba histolytica



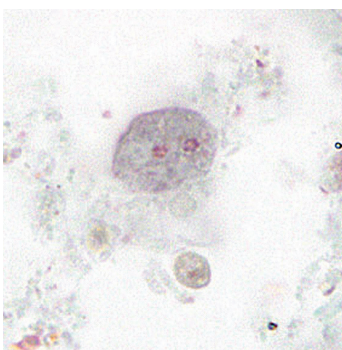
Iodamoeba butschlii



Trypanosoma



Cryptosporidia



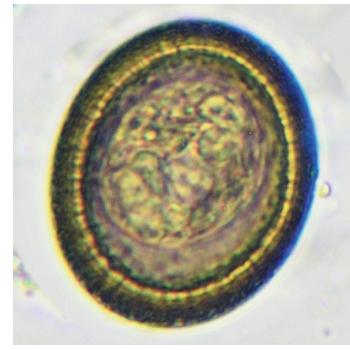
Dientamoeba fragilis

Amoebas

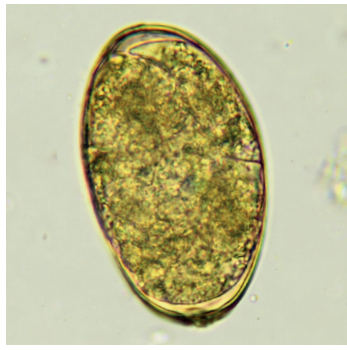
Helminths

Cestodes (tapeworms)

Intestinal



30-43 x 29-38 µm
Taenia saginata/solium
(cattle / pork tapeworm)



58-70 x 40-50 µm
Diphylobothrium latum
(fish tapeworm)

Trematodes (flukes)

Intestinal/Tissues



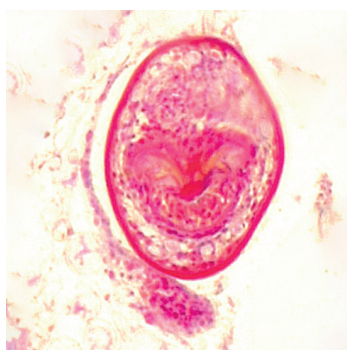
112-175 x 45-70 µm
Schistosoma mansoni
S.japonicum (blood flukes)



130-154 x 78-98 µm
Fasciolopsis buski
(giant intestinal fluke)



44-62 x 30-40 µm
Hymenolepis nana
(dwarf tapeworm)



Echinococcus granulosus
E.multilocularis
(dog / fox tapeworm)



Fasciola spp
(liver fluke)



70-110 x 40-65 µm
Paragonimus spp
(lung fluke)

Nematodes (thread worms / roundworms)

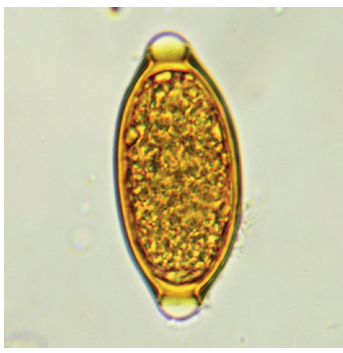
Intestinal



50-60 x 20-32 µm
Enterobius vermicularis
(pinworm) / Oxyuriasis



45-75 x 35-50 µm
Ascaris lumbricoides
(roundworm)

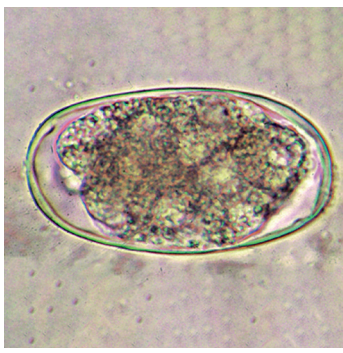


50-60 x 22-24 µm
Trichuris trichiuria
(whipworm)

Intestinal/Tissues



55-61 x 45-50 µm
Strongyloides stercoralis
(dwarf roundworm)



60-75 x 36-40 µm
Ancylostoma duodenale
(hookworm)