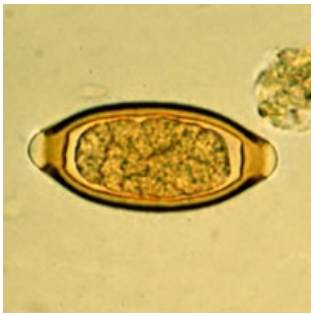
Trichuriosis

Trichuris trichuria	
Adenophorea	
Trichuridae	
 Human thin-headed egg	
Occurrence	cosmopolitan (infection imported in the Czech Republic)
Disease	Trichuriosis
Infectious stage and method of infection	eggs (food)
Diagnostics	microscopy
Therapy	benzimidazoles (Vermox)
MeSH ID	D014258 (https://www.medvik.cz/bmc/link.do?id=D014258)


Human thinhead

Trichuriosis , also called endemic nematodes, is a disease of the digestive tract caused by *Trichuris trichiura* . He belongs to the nematodes. It is a human and primate parasite widespread mainly in the tropics and subtropics. That is why most diseases are imported in our country. The prevalence of the disease is 800-1300 million. The morbidity is 0.2%.

The course of infection

Contamination occurs mainly orally - by ingesting contaminated food or drink. The larvae hatch and live in the crypts of the small intestine. Adults then migrate to the large intestine, mainly the cecum. There, the anterior thin part is immersed in the mucosa and adhered with the help of the oral system and proteolytic enzymes. The thicker part of the parasite protrudes into the lumen of the intestine. Females produce a lot of eggs, which leave with the stool. Eggs must ripen in the outdoor environment for 3-4 weeks to be infectious.

Clinical picture

If there are a small number of adults in the gut, then the infection is usually asymptomatic. On the contrary, massive infection is manifested by pain in the upper abdominal cavity and noticeable blood loss. Infections are often associated with other parasitosis, malnutrition , and chronic gastrointestinal disorders. In children, this infection is especially dangerous because it can cause growth disorders and even **mental retardation**.

Massive infections (especially in the tropics) manifest themselves as:

- indigestion;
- pain in the right upper abdomen;

- blood loss;
- tenesmy ;
- bloody and slimy diarrhea ;
- anemia ;
- growth disorders in children ;
- rectal prolapse

Diagnosis and therapy

We use stool eggs for diagnosis. The shape of the eggs is characteristic, it has the shape of a lemon.

It is a relatively resistant worm and the antiparasitic drugs mebendazole and albendazole are most often used for treatment.

Links

Related articles

- Gastrointestinal parasitosis
- Diarrheal diseases

Source

- BENEŠ, Jiří. *Studijní materiály* [online]. ©2007. [cit. 2009]. <http://www.jirben.wz.cz/>.
- CHANOVÁ, Marta. *Nákazy vyvolané hlísticemi* [přednáška k předmětu Parazitologie, obor Všeobecné lékařství, 1. LF Univerzita Karlova]. Praha. 12. 10. 2015.
- BEDNÁŘ, Marek, Andrej SOUČEK a Věra FRAŇKOVÁ, et al. *Lékařská mikrobiologie : Bakteriologie, virologie, parazitologie.* 1. vydání. Praha : Marvil, 1996. 558 s. ISBN 8594031505280.
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Reference

1. BEDNÁŘ, Marek, Andrej SOUČEK a Věra FRAŇKOVÁ, et al. *Lékařská mikrobiologie : Bakteriologie, virologie, parazitologie.* 1. vydání. Praha : Marvil, 1996. 558 s. s. 515. ISBN 8023802976.

Parasites	

Protozoa (Protozoa)	Amoeboid protozoa	Exchange offices: *Acanthamoeba spp.* • *Balamuthia mandrillaris* • *Naegleria fowleri*
	Whips	Leishmania: *Leishmania braziliens* • *Leishmania donovani* • *Leishmania infantum* • *Leishmania major* • *Leishmania tropica* intestinal parasites: *Dientamoeba fragilis* • *Entamoeba histolytica* • *Giardia intestinalis* Trichomonads: *Trichomonas vaginalis* Trypanosomes: *Trypanosoma cruzi* • *Trypanosoma gambiense* • *Trypanosoma rhodensiense*
	Rinning	*Balantidium coli*
	Sporozoa	Babesie: *Babesia bovis* • *Babesia divergens* • *Babesia microti* Coccidia: *Cryptosporidium parvum* • *Cyclospora cayetanensis* • *Isospora belli* Microsporidia: *Enterocytozoon bieneusi* • *Encephalitozoon spp.* interhost: *Toxoplasma gondii* Plasmodia: *Plasmodium falciparum* • *Plasmodium malariae* • *Plasmodium ovale* • Plasmodium vivax
Helmint	Trematoda (Motolice)	liver and lung mites: *Clonorchis sinensis* • *Fasciola hepatica* • *Opistorchis spp.* • *Paragonimus spp.* Schistosomes: *Schistosoma haematobium* • *Schistosoma japonicum* • *Schistosoma intercalatum* • *Schistosoma mansoni* • *Schistosoma mekongi* intestinal tapeworm: *Fasciolopsis buski* • *Heterophyes heterophyes* • *Metagonimus yokogawai*
	Nematode (Nematode)	Filaria: *Brugia malayi* • *Dirofilaria immitis* • *Dirofilaria repens* • *Loa loa* • *Mansonella perstans* • *Onchocerca volvulus* • *Wuchereria bancrofti* intestinal nematodes: *Ancylostoma duodenale* • *Ascaris lumbricoides* • *Enterobius vermicularis* • *Necator americanus* • *Strongyloides stercoralis* • *Trichuris trichuria* tissue nematodes: *Dracunculus medinensis* • *Toxocara spp.* • *Trichinella spiralis*
	Cestoda (Tasemnice)	intestinal cestodes: *Diphyllobothrium latum* • *Dypilidum caninum* • *Hymenolepis nana* • *Taenia saginata* • *Taenia solium* tissue cestodes: *Echinococcus granulosus* • *Echinococcus multilocularis* • *Taenia solium*
Arthropods	Insect	*Anoplura* (lice) • *Diptera* (diptera) • *Cimex lectularius* • *Siphonaptera* (fleas)
	Spiders	*Ixodes ricinus* • *Sarcoptes scabiei*

Intracellular parasites	Chlamydia — *Chlamydia pneumoniae* • *Chlamydia psittaci* • *Chlamydia trachomatis*
Portal: Microbiology	