

**Course Title: Clinical mycology and parasitology** : **Instructor: Ms. Huma Imtiaz**

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**BS, MLT 4th.** : **Assignment viva**

**Q) Write a short summary of all tissue nematodes**

While most of the thousands of nematode species present on earth are not harmful, some cause diseases in humans and other animals or then attack and feed on living plants.

Adult worms live in lymphatic, subcutaneous connective tissue or body cavities. Female insects are vague. Early first stage larvae, called microfilaria which does not have any prominent organs inside them, instead have columns of prominent nuclear cells. Filarial worms are spread by the bite of an insect vector.

**What is nematode?**

Often referred to as roundworms, nematodes are not closely related to real worms. They are multicellular insects with smooth, irregular bodies. Nematode species that feed on plants are so small that you need a microscope to see them. Although some species appear pear shaped adults often look long and thin, these plant parasites are not the same round worms that affect the human body, spread diseases and wreath havoc on the immune system.nematoid tissue on the following describe.

**Borgia,**

Borgia roundworms are small, measuring less than a centimeter.

Borgia is a genus for a group of tiny roundworms. They are included in round worms that cause parasitic disease disorder. In particular, of the three species known, Borgia malai and Borgia tamurai cause lymphatic filariasis in humans. And Borgia pahngi and Borgia patria affect domestic cats, dogs and other animals. They are transmitted by mosquito bites.

**Borgia Malaya,**

Scientists name to describe as Borgia malayi and classification: Elephantiasis Erreger or Phylum: Nematode

Borgia Malaya is a nematode, one of the three causative agents of lymphatic filariasis in humans. Lymphatic filariasis, also known as an elephant, is a condition in which the lower limbs are swollen.

**Onchocerca volvulus,**

Onchocerciasis is an eye and skin disease caused by a worm filaria scientifically known as onchocerca volvulus It is transmitted to human beings through the bite of black fly semaloom species. These flies grow in fast flowing streams and rivers, which increases the risk of blindness to those living nearby, which is why "river blindness" is commonly called. The adult female worm macrofilaria inside the human body produces thousands of babies or larval worms that migrate to the skin and eye.

**Heteroderinae,**

Heteroderinae is a subfamily of roundworms, the kingdom of animalia and the phylum of nematode.

**Mansonella perstans,**

*Mansonella perstans* is a vector-borne human filarial nematode; transfer by tiny blood-sucking flies called *Mansonia* persistence is one of the two filarial nematodes which is one of the serous cavity filariasis humans. The other is filarial nematode *Mansonia ozzardi*.

**Trichinella spiralis,**

Trichinellosis is also known as trichinosis. Nematodes (roundworms) from the genus are caused by *Trichinella*. In addition to classical agent *T. Spiralis* (found in many carnivores and omnivores animals worldwide), several other types of *Trichinella* are now recognized, including *T. Pseudospiralis* (mammals and birds worldwide), *T. Nativa* (arctic bears), *T. Is nelsoni* Crocodiles are found in *T. bratavi* (carnivorous, wild and domestic pigs) *Trichinella*, but to this day there are no known associations of this species suffering from human disease.

*Trichinella axei* is a viviparous nematode parasite, found in rats, pigs, hyenas, and humans, and is responsible for trichinosis. It is sometimes used as "pork" because it is not usually pork, which is why it is so rare.

**THE END**