Tapeworms of equines

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TAPEWORMS OF EQUINE

ANOPLOCEPHALA PERFOLIATA

Common name

Dwarf tapeworm of horse, '*lappet tapeworm*'.

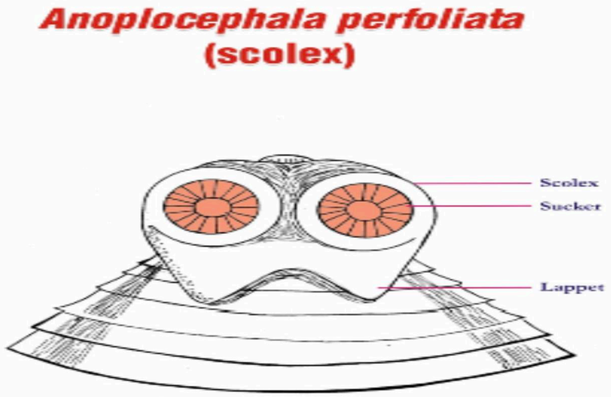
Location

Small and large intestine

ANOPLOCEPHALA PERFOLIATA

Morphology

- Adults are upto 5 – 8 cm in length.
- Scolex has lappet behind the each sucker.
- Segments are wider than long.
- Segments have single set of reproductive organ.
- Genital pore is marginal.



ANOPLOCEPHALA PERFOLIATA

Life cycle

- Oribatid mite (grass/soil mite) act as a I/H - common species *Scheloribates laevigatus.*
- Eggs are passed in the faeces of the host and are ingested by oribatid mite.
- Eggs hatch out in the I/H and develops into cysticercoid in about 4 months.
- Final host get the infection by ingestion of infected mite along with herbage.
- Prepatent period is 4 to 6 weeks.

ANOPLOCEPHALA PERFOLIATA

Pathogenesis

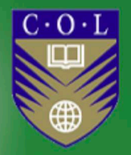
- Common tapeworm of horse. Light infection cause no clinical signs.
- Large numbers causes ill health, unthriftiness and even death may occur. Usually the worms are localized in the ileo - caecal orifice, it causes partial occlusion of ileo-caecal orifice.
- At the site of scolex attachment, a small dark depressed ulcerative lesion may be seen.
- Perforation of intestine also observed.

Treatment

- Niclosamide: 88 mg / Kg b wt. (Oral)
- Bithionol: 7 mg / Kg b wt. (Oral)

(Anoplocephala magna and paranoplocephala mamillana)

- Species: *Anoplocephala* magna
  - *Host:* Equines
  - *Location:* Small intestine
  - *Intermediate stage:* Cysticercoid
  - *Intermediate host:* Oribatid mites
  - *Scolex*
    - Lappets are absent.
- Species: *Paranoplocephala mamillana*
  - *Host:* Equines
  - *Location:* Small intestine
  - *Intermediate stage:* Cysticercoid
  - *Intermediate host:* Oribatid mites
  - *Scolex*
    - Scolex is narrow.
    - Opening of suckers are slit like.
- Lappets are invariably absent.



Thank you