

Fasciola – As pathogenic helminth (part-2)



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Pathogenesis



Mode of infection-

- The vertebrate host (sheep, goat etc.) gets the infection by grazing on grass, leaves and other vegetation to which metacercarial cysts are attached.
- The invertebrate host (snail) acquires the infection when miracidium larva, at random, establishes contact with suitable part of its body.

Patogenesis



- Thus in vertebrates infection occur through ingestion of the Encysted metacercaria larva on green fodder.
- The prehepatic stage—
- The metacercaria excysted in the lumen of intestine,
- newly excysted juvenile penetrate the Intestinal mucosa and found in the abdominal cavity.

Pathogenesis



- Then begin its journey to the liver.
- Flukes can be carry on to penetrate other organs as the lung ,diaphragm.
- The hepatic stages—
- During migration of the fluke through the liver
- parenchyma it causes arteritis, inflammatory reaction,

Pathogenesis



reaction, fibrosis of the parenchyma.

- The fluke concentrated at the ventral aspect of the liver.
- The bile duct thickened due to hypertrophy and fibrosis of the wall, ca deposition starts at the wall of the bile duct.
- Complete obstruction of biliary duct.

Symptoms of liver rot



- Symptoms of liver rot are more acute in lambs than sheep.
- Symptoms appear about a month after infection
- Symptoms are-
- Acute anemia
- Its appetite declines

Thank You

