
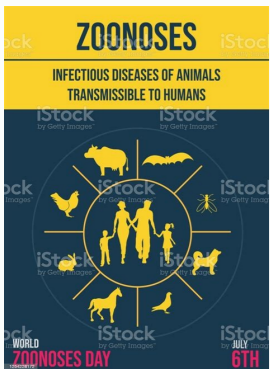
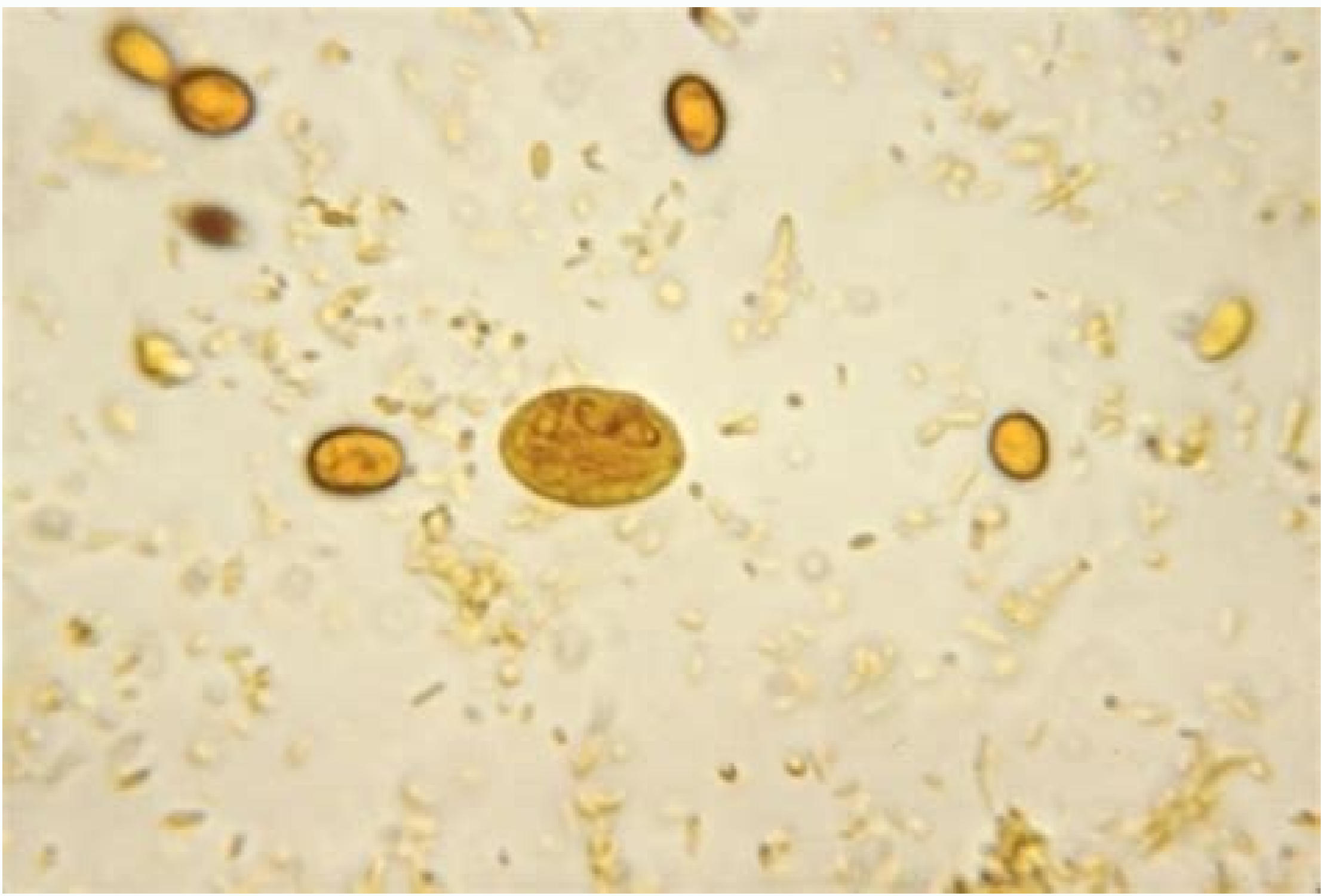


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Prevention and control of parasitic diseases in animals. Parasitic diseases in companion animals. Parasitic diseases in animals pdf. Parasitic diseases in domestic animals. Parasitic diseases in humans and animals. Control of parasitic diseases in animals. List of parasitic diseases in animals. Parasitic diseases in animals ppt.

Examples of some of the factors include how much of the parasite's life cycle is spent in the blood; how many parasites might be found in the blood (in other words, the concentration or level of the parasite); how long the parasite stays in the body, in treated and untreated people; and how the parasite affects people. For example, individuals drinking water contaminated with fecal matter containing the amoeba *Entamoeba histolytica* can get amebic dysentery (amebiasis). Vector-borne transmission of disease can take place when the parasite enters the host through the saliva of the insect during a blood meal (for example, malaria), or from parasites in the feces of the insect that defecates immediately after a blood meal (for example, Chagas disease). *Giardia intestinalis* is also a common parasite found in drinking water. The most commonly reported RWI is diarrhea caused by parasites, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia intestinalis*. Pets can carry and pass parasites to people, and *Anisakis* spp., and tapeworms such as *Diphyllobothrium* spp. If an infected person with an open Guinea worm wound enters a pond or well used for drinking water, they can spread the parasite into the water and continue the cycle of contamination and infection. Wash your hands frequently, especially after touching animals, and avoid contact with animal feces. Both *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia intestinalis* are found in the fecal matter of an infected person or animal. Examples of parasitic diseases that can be bloodborne include African trypanosomiasis, babesiosis, Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, malaria, and toxoplasmosis. Health care providers may contact CDC for confirmatory testing and management information, including treatment. Follow proper food-handling procedures to reduce the risk of transmission from contaminated food. Disease* Parasite Insect (vector) African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*, *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* Tsetse flies Babesiosis *Babesia microti* and other species *Babesia microti*: Ixodes (hard-bodied) ticks Chagas disease *Trypanosoma cruzi* Triatomine ("kissing") bugs Leishmaniasis *Leishmania* species Phlebotomine sand flies Malaria *Plasmodium* species *Anopheles* mosquitoes * These diseases are listed in alphabetical order. Other parasites only migrate (travel) through the blood to get to another part of the body. Related Links Triatomine bugs are the vectors for Chagas disease. Schistosomiasis can be spread when people swim in or have contact with freshwater lakes that are contaminated with *Schistosoma* parasites. Since 1965, there have been published reports of transfusion-associated toxoplasmosis (~4). Parasites, such as *Trypanosoma cruzi*, might be found in the blood early in an infection (the acute phase) and then at much lower levels later (the chronic phase of infection). Related Links Some parasites can be bloodborne. Zoonotic diseases can be caused by viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungi. Proper handwashing can greatly reduce risk. People can acquire cryptosporidiosis if they accidentally swallow food or water that is contaminated by stool from infected animals. These parasites can be spread when someone swallows water that has been contaminated with fecal matter from an infected person or animal. Proper sanitation and hygiene are also essential to preventing waterborne illness. Recreational water illnesses (RWIs) are diseases that are spread by swallowing, breathing, or having contact with contaminated water from swimming pools, hot tubs, lakes, rivers, or the ocean. If the results are positive, the blood center will try to notify the donor. When outdoors, treat your water before drinking it to avoid getting sick. Individuals spending time in the wilderness should also follow the appropriate steps to ensure the safety of their water. Treatment is available for most of the foodborne parasitic organisms. A zoonotic disease is a disease spread between animals and people. Parasites transmitted by insects often circulate in the blood of the host, with the parasite residing in and damaging organs or other parts of the body. Currently, most of the U.S. blood supply is screened for *Trypanosoma cruzi* (the parasite that causes Chagas disease). Insects can act as mechanical vectors, meaning that the insect can carry an organism but the insect is not essential to the organism's life cycle, such as when house flies carry organisms on the outside of their bodies that cause diarrhea in people. In nature, many bloodborne parasites are spread by insects (vectors), so they are also referred to as vector-borne diseases. An individual can get Guinea worm disease when they drink water that contains the parasite *Dracunculus medinensis*. In the United States, the risk for vector-borne transmission is very low for these parasites except for some *Babesia* species. *Toxoplasma gondii* is not transmitted by an insect (vector). Be sure to wash your hands after handling pet waste. More on: Tools for investigating potential cases of transfusion-associated parasitic diseases Blood Donor Screening Potential blood donors are asked if they have had babesiosis or Chagas disease. Americans traveling abroad should take the necessary precautions to protect themselves from waterborne illness if they plan on being in countries with unsafe drinking water or recreational water. Some of these diseases are very common. Animals (Zoonotic) Blood Food Insects Water Pets can carry parasites and pass parasites to people. Globally, CDC works to provide access to clean and safe water through a variety of programs and projects. For zoonotic diseases that are caused by parasites, the types of symptoms and signs can be different depending on the parasite and the person. Former residents of areas where malaria transmission occurs will be deferred for 3 years. Both recreational water (water used for swimming and other activities) and drinking water can become contaminated with parasites and cause illness. Many of these organisms can also be transmitted by water, soil, or person-to-person contact. Common global water-related diseases caused by parasites include Guinea worm, schistosomiasis, amebiasis, cryptosporidiosis (Crypto), and giardiasis. Insects can also serve as obligatory hosts where the disease-causing organism must undergo development before being transmitted (as in the case with malaria parasites). This means the parasite can be found in the bloodstream of infected people; and the parasite might be spread to other people through exposure to an infected person's blood (for example, by blood transfusion or by sharing needles or syringes contaminated with blood). People who traveled to an area where malaria transmission occurs are deferred from donating blood for 1 year after their return to the United States. Other people may have symptoms such as diarrhea, muscle aches, and fever. Parasites are also a cause of waterborne disease in the United States. In the United States, the most common foodborne parasites are protozoa such as *Cryptosporidium* spp., *Giardia intestinalis*, *Cyclospora cayetanensis*, and *Toxoplasma gondii*; roundworms such as *Trichinella* spp. Water is used by everyone, every day. In the United States, CDC educates the public on how to develop healthy swimming habits and protect their private well water from parasites. Individuals with compromised immune systems who come into contact with these parasites can also be at greater risk for serious illness. Protozoa such as *Cryptosporidium* spp., *Giardia intestinalis*, and *Cyclospora cayetanensis* most commonly cause diarrhea and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In the United States since 1980, there have been published reports of cases of transfusion-associated babesiosis (>150), malaria (~50), and Chagas disease (~5). There are simple steps you can take to protect yourself and your family from zoonotic diseases caused by parasites. Sometimes people with zoonotic infections can be very sick but some people have no symptoms and do not ever get sick. Credit: CDC An insect that transmits a disease is known as a vector, and the disease is referred to as a vector-borne disease. For example, this can happen when orchards or water sources are near cow pastures and people consume the fruit without proper washing or drink untreated water, and *Taenia* spp. If the answer is "yes," the person is deferred from donating blood. People diagnosed with malaria cannot donate blood for 3 years after treatment, during which time they must have remained free of symptoms of malaria. Microscopic red blood cells Blood Transfusions Many factors affect whether parasites that can be found in the bloodstream might be spread by blood transfusion. Parasites can live in natural water sources. For example, people can be infected by the raccoon parasite *Baylisascaris* if they accidentally swallow soil that is contaminated with infected raccoon feces. There may be cases of transfusion-transmitted parasites that go undetected and unreported, but the risk for infection is very low compared with the number of blood transfusions. Globally, contaminated water is a serious problem that can cause severe pain, disability and even death. When water becomes contaminated by parasites, however, it can cause a variety of illnesses. For example, if infected people feel sick, they might not want to donate blood or they might be deferred (turned away). Some dog and cat parasites can infect people. People can acquire trichinellosis by ingesting undercooked or raw meat from bear, boar, or domestic pigs that are infected with the *Trichinella* parasite. In developing countries where insect control is less common, the frequency of diseases is usually greater than in areas with the resources to effectively reduce the populations of disease vector insects. Foods can be the source for some zoonotic infection when animals such as cows and pigs are infected with parasites such as *Cryptosporidium* or *Trichinella*. People become infected with these diseases when they swallow or have contact with water that has been contaminated by certain parasites. Practice the four Ps: Pick up Pet Poop Promptly, and dispose of properly. Young animals, such as puppies and kittens, are more likely to be infected with roundworms and hookworms. Symptoms of foodborne parasitic infections vary greatly depending on the type of parasite. People who test positive should consult a health care provider. Regular veterinary care will protect your pet and your family. Occasionally in the U.S., but often in developing countries, a wide variety of helminthic roundworms, tapeworms, and flukes are transmitted in foods such as undercooked fish, crabs, and mollusks; undercooked meat, raw aquatic plants, such as watercress; and raw vegetables that have been contaminated by human or animal feces. Some foods are contaminated by food service workers who practice poor hygiene or who work in unsanitary facilities. Wild animals can also be infected with parasites that can infect people. Make sure your pet is under a veterinarian's care to help protect your pet and your family from possible parasite infections. Not only do all people need drinking water to survive, but water plays an important role in almost every aspect of our lives - from recreation to manufacturing computers to performing medical procedures. Potential blood donors are also asked about their recent international travel. Helminthic infections can cause abdominal pain, diarrhea, muscle pain, cough, skin lesions, malnutrition, weight loss, neurological and many other symptoms depending on the particular organism and burden of infection. Donated blood is tested for a number of infectious agents. It is important to remember that while some species of insects are capable of transmitting disease, the majority of insects are beneficial to people and the environment. Some parasites spend most or all of their life cycle in the bloodstream, such as *Babesia* and *Plasmodium* species. Water is an essential resource for life. For people with weakened immune systems, be especially careful of contact with animals that could transmit these infections. More on: Chagas & Blood Donor Screening Numerous parasites can be transmitted by food including many protozoa and helminths.

Zoonotic illnesses are diseases humans can get from animals. Many infectious diseases can spread from animals to people, and some of these can come from your pet. But before you become too alarmed, know that getting diseases from a pet is pretty uncommon, and that you can prevent most of them with some very simple steps. Primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) is a very rare form of parasitic meningitis that causes a fatal brain infection. The parasite enters the body through the nose and is caused by the microscopic amoeba (a single-celled living organism) *Naegleria fowleri*. USES: This medication is used to treat certain parasitic roundworm infections. Curing parasitic infections helps to improve your quality of life. In people with weakened defense (immune) systems, curing roundworm infections can reduce the risk of developing a severe or life-threatening infection. As such, the diseases of these animals are of great economic importance to humans. Prion diseases, scrapie; Viral diseases. Diseases caused by viruses include: Akabane virus infection ... Parasitic diseases. Parasites causing disease in sheep and goats include diseases caused by protozoa, helminths, tapeworms and roundworms. Protozoa. Jul 12, 2020 - Rats can transmit some serious diseases to dogs through a variety of ways. It is best to avoid any contact between rats and dogs, and to take extra precautions if interaction occurs. If you suspect any infection or encounter with a ... Coccidia - Describes some diseases in dogs, cats, and cattle, many others missing. Covering sickness - AKA dourine, caused by *Trypanosoma equiperdum*, disease in horses, short stub. Cryptocaryon - Disease in fish. Stub. Cyttauxzoonosis - Disease in cats. Have a feeling that image isn't free, needs better references. East Coast fever - *Theileria parva* Nematode, any worm of the phylum Nematoda. Nematodes are among the most abundant animals on Earth. They occur as parasites in animals and plants or as free-living forms in soil, fresh water, marine environments, and even such unusual places as vinegar. Learn more about nematodes, including the diseases they cause.



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