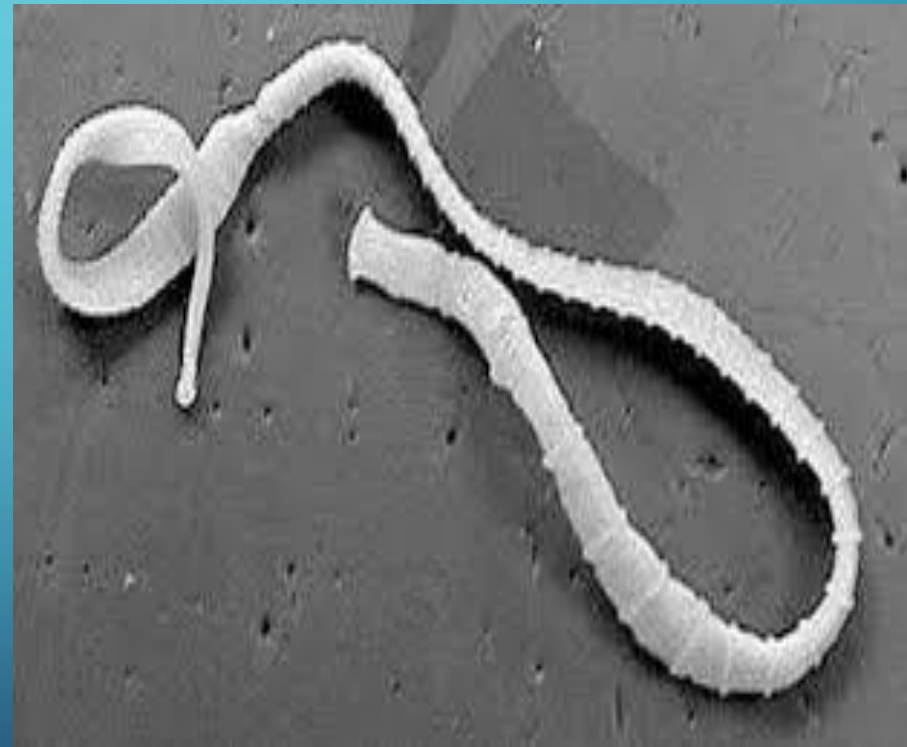


Diphyllobothrium latum (Fish Tapeworm)



The largest parasite found in human(4,000) proglottids

Taxonomic Consideration

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Platyhelminthes

Cass: Cestoda

Order: Pseudophylidea

Family: Diphylobothriidae

Genus: Diphylobothrium

Species: latum

- Geographic Region: North temperate and sub-Arctic zones
- Final Host: Dog, cat, man
- Intermediate host: Indirect with two intermediate hosts (IH)

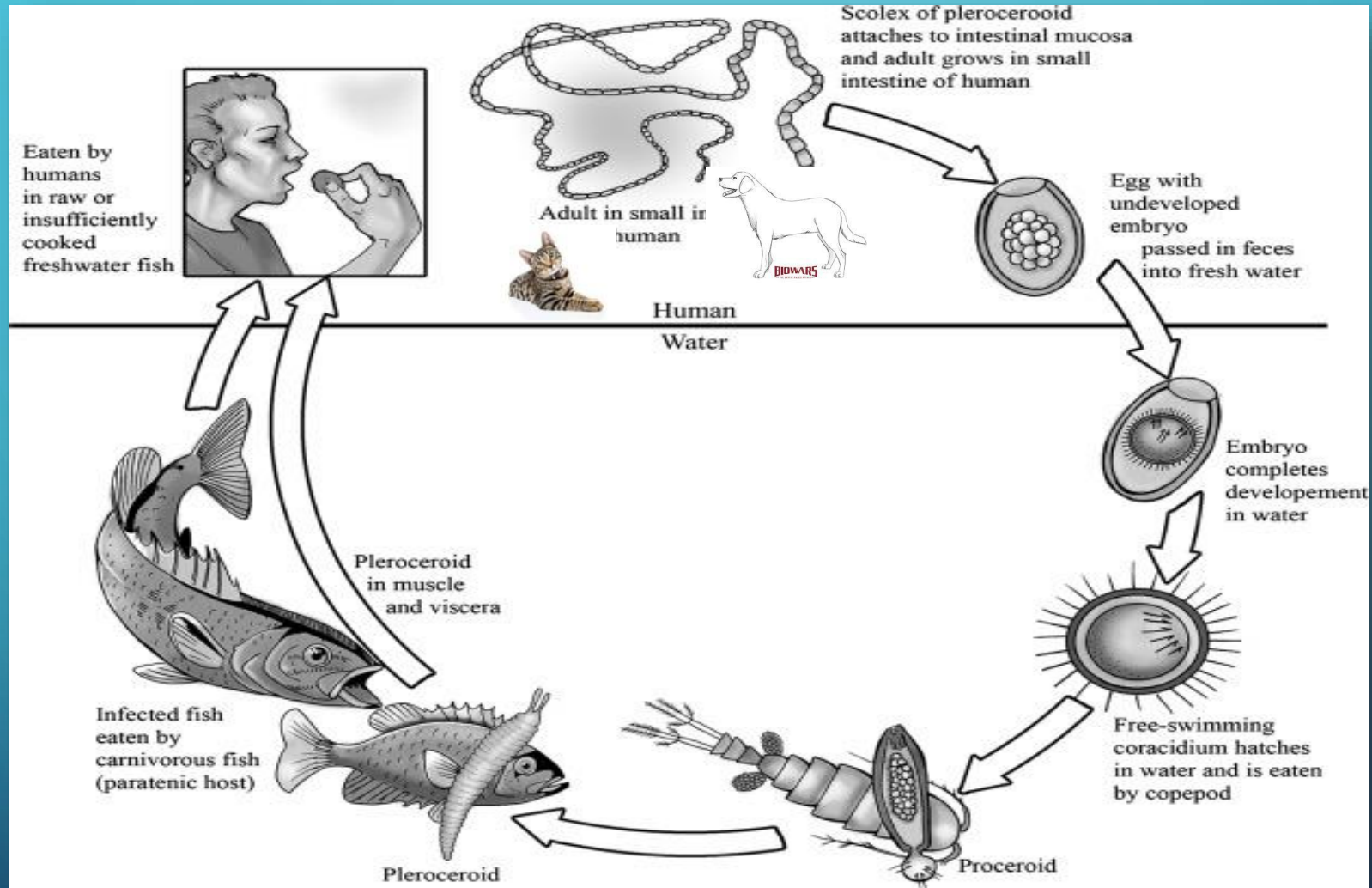
1st: Copepod



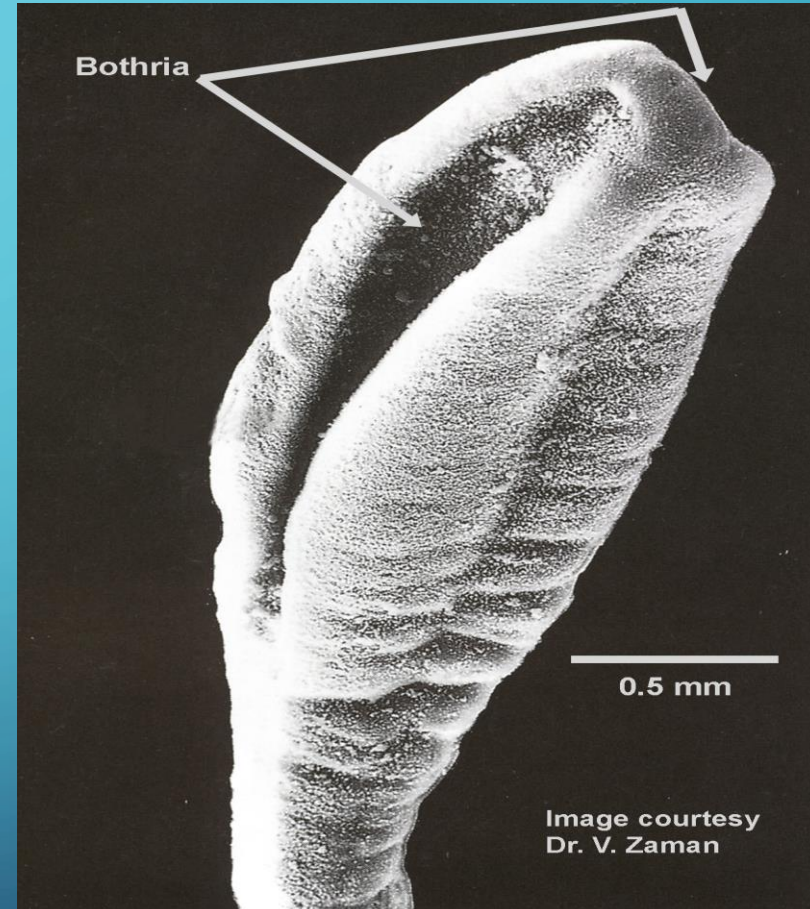
2nd: Fish

- 
- The background is a solid blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white line art elements resembling electronic circuit boards or neural networks, with lines and small circles connecting them.
- Name of Disease: Diphyllorbothriasis
 - Site of infection in final host : Small Intestine

Life cycle



Morphology



Bothria are longitudinal grooves on the scolex of cestodea They are capable of some sucking action

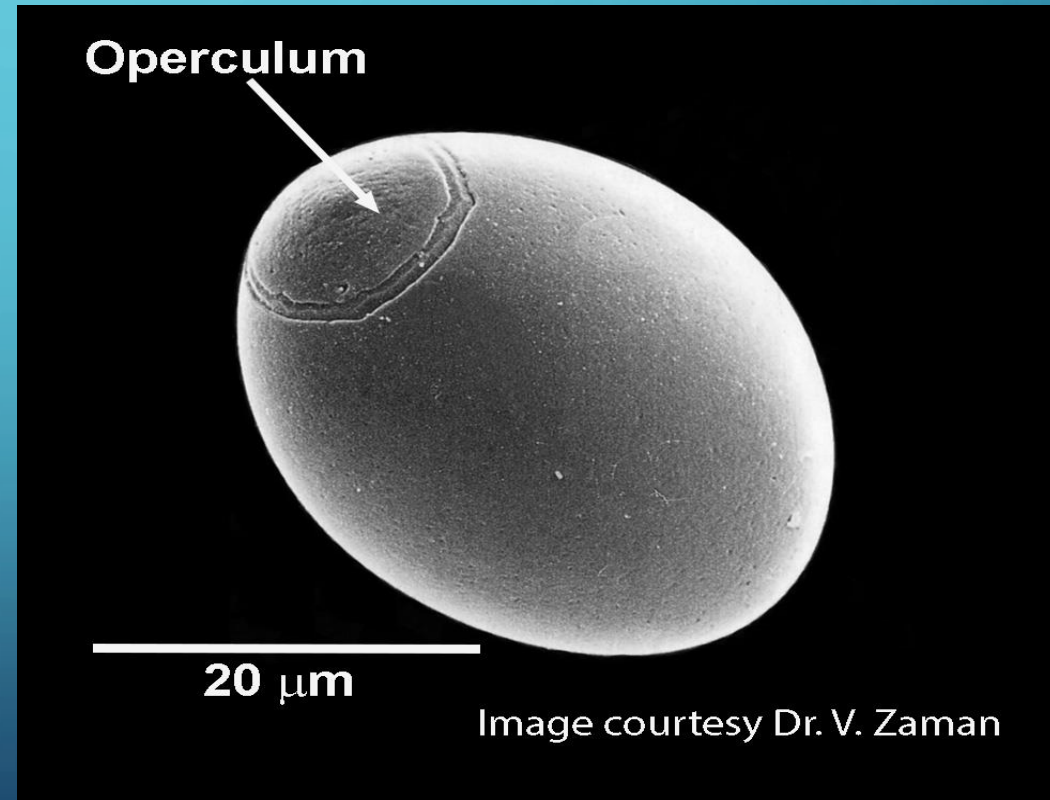
Diagnostic stage: Egg

Oval

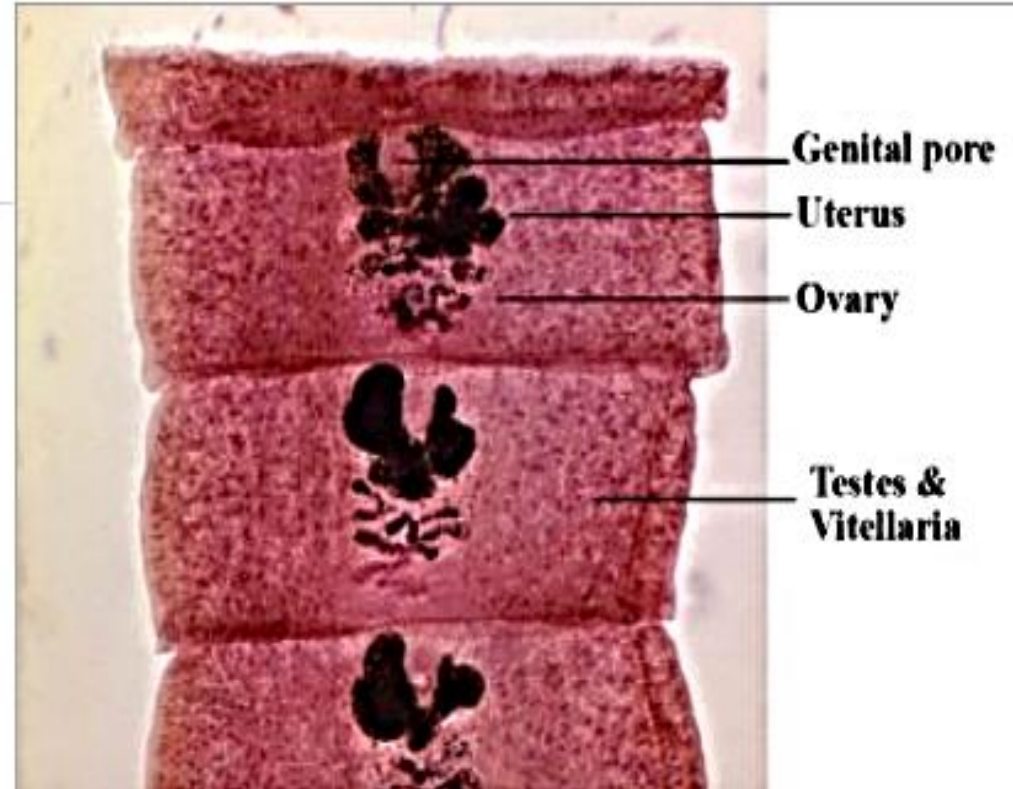
Brown or yellow

Has an operculum

Released by gravid proglottids



Mature segment



Pathology and clinical signs

Generally, adult *Diphyllobothrium* cause no obvious problems in animals

In human, there is anemia, intestinal obstruction, hunger pain, colic, weight loss, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, convulsion.

Treatment

Praziquantel



Control

Cooking the fish thoroughly, or freezing it for several days at minus 10C or lower, will kill the plerocercoids.

Effective control of *Diphyllobothrium* in dogs and cats requires prevention from consuming plerocercoids.

Preventing dogs and cats from defecating in or near freshwater will also help break the life cycle