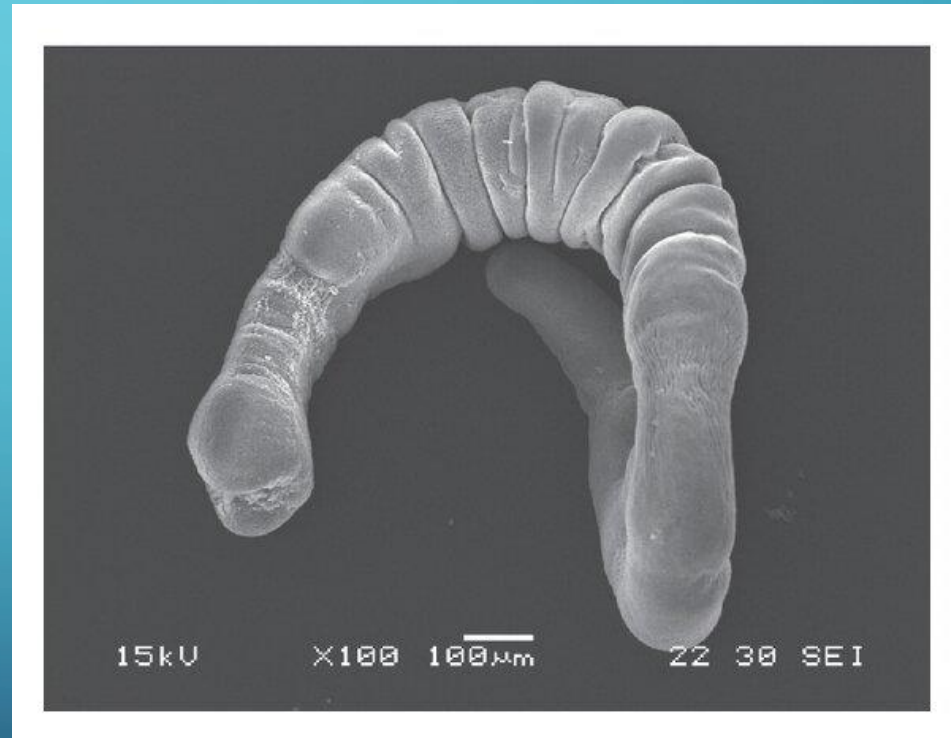


Mesocestoides species



Taxonomic Consideration

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Platyhelminthes

Cass: Cestoda

Order: Cyclophyllidea

Family: Mesocestoidiae

Genus: Mesocestoides

Species: lineatus, literatus, variabilis, and vogae (*corti*)

Mesocestoides. Species

```
graph TD; A["Mesocestoides. Species"] --> B["M. lineatus"]; A --> C["M. variabilis"]; A --> D["M. Literatus"]; A --> E["M. vogae (M. corti)"];
```

M. lineatus

M. variabilis

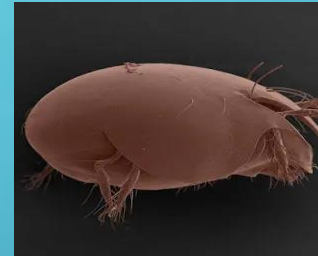
M. Literatus

M. vogae (M. corti)

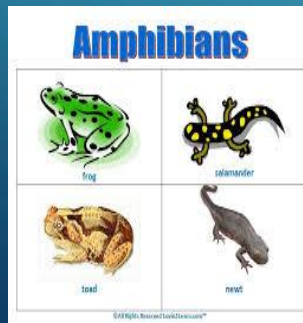
- Geographic Region: Far east, east Africa, America
- Final Host: Dogs and cats
- Intermediate host:

Indirect with two intermediate hosts (IH)

1st : oribatid mites (1st metacystode: cisticercoid)

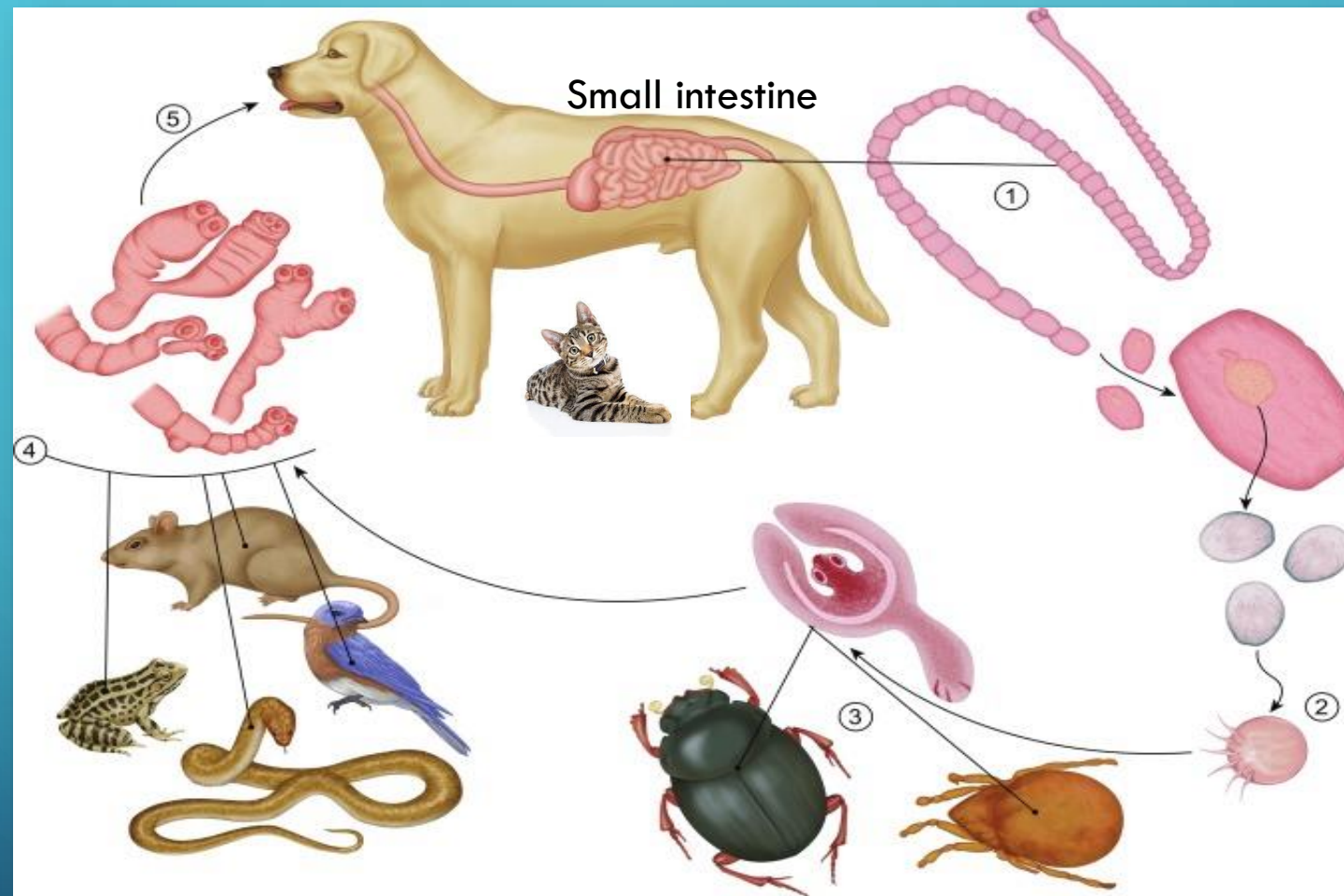


2nd : amphibians, reptiles, birds and rats(2nd metacystode: tetrathyridium)



- 
- The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are white line-art illustrations of circuit boards or neural networks, with lines connecting to small circles.
- Name of Disease :Mesocestoidiasis
 - Site of infection in final host: Small Intestine

Life cycle

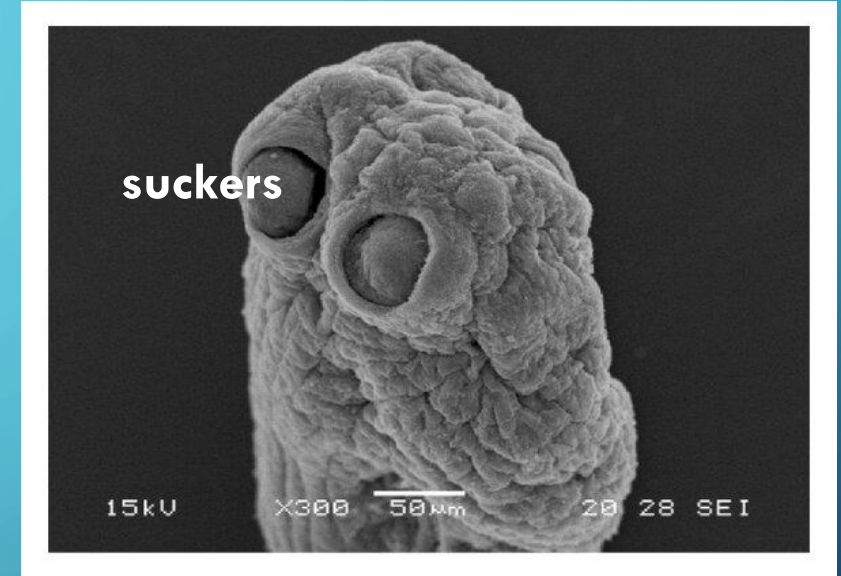
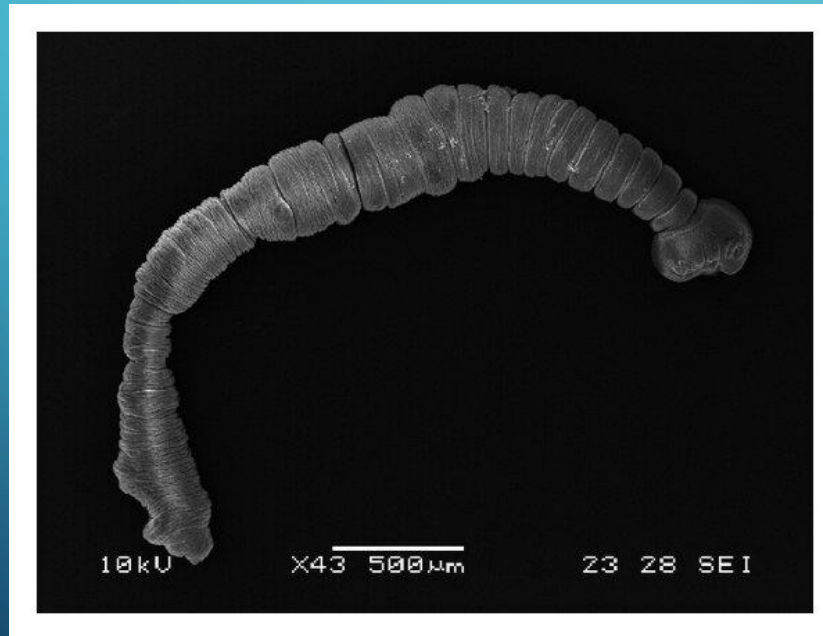


Intermediate 2
(Tetrathyridia)

Intermediate 1 (cisticercoid)

Morphology

- Mesocestoides Adult: variable size (12-200 centimeter)
- Scolex is large and have suckers (4)
- scolex has no distinct rostellum and no hooks (an unarmed scolex)

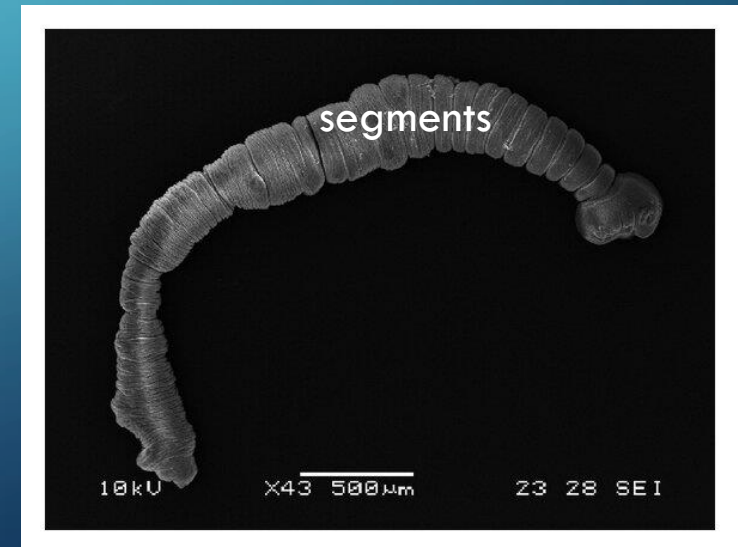


up to 20 cm in length, or more

segment

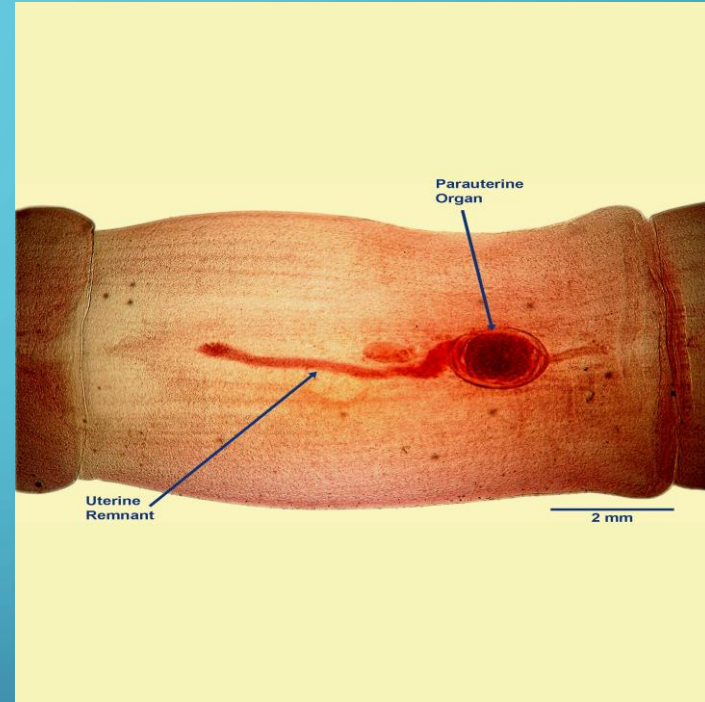
body

- immature segment:** anterior (smaller than mature)
- mature segment:** contains a single set of central reproductive organs, with a central genital pore
- **gravid segments:** towards the posterior



Morphology

- In gravid segments, the eggs are contained in a distinctive parauterine organ (which looks something like a mini ball) located towards the posterior end of the segment, with uterine remnants anteriorly and posteriorly.



Gravid segments

Egg



Diagnostic stage:

- Single or multiple gravid segments can be detected in feces. They are usually easily identifiable because of the prominent parauterine organ in each segment.
- Eggs are not usually seen in feces

Pathology and clinical signs

Generally the adults in dogs and cats are asymptomatic.

- In some dogs, however, the tetrathyridia do not develop to adults in the intestine, but instead invade the peritoneal cavity, causing a parasitic peritonitis.
- This can cause severe clinical signs, including abdominal distension, anorexia, vomiting, and even death

TREATMENT PRAZIQUANTEL



Control

- Effective control of *Mesocestoides* means preventing dogs and cats from eating the second intermediate hosts, and in many cases this is a significant challenge.