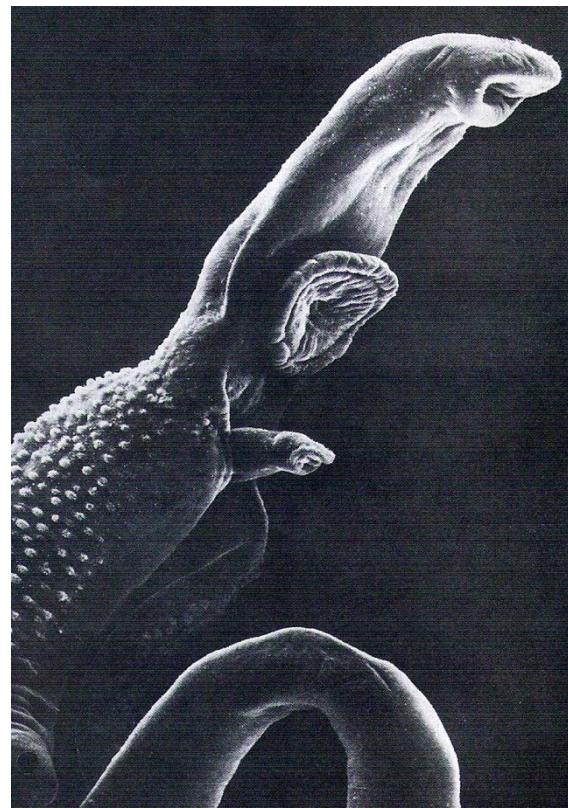


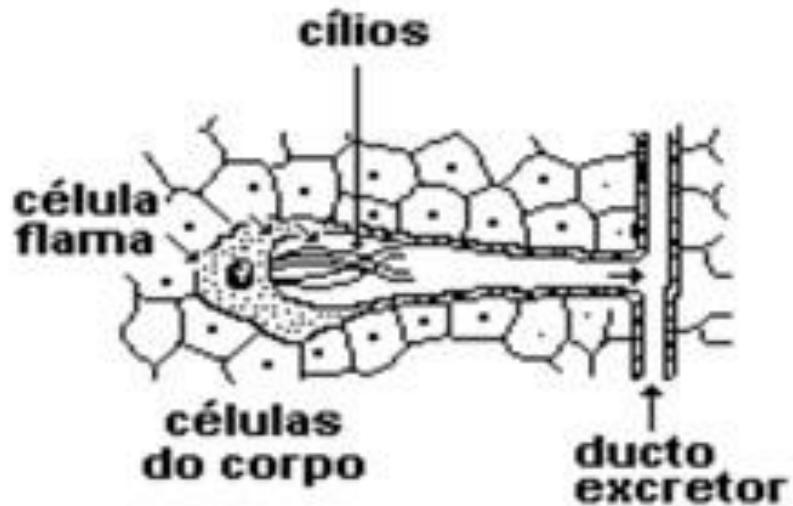
# Revisão para Prova Prática Parasitologia II

[www.profbio.com.br](http://www.profbio.com.br)

Prof. Archangelo P. Fernandes



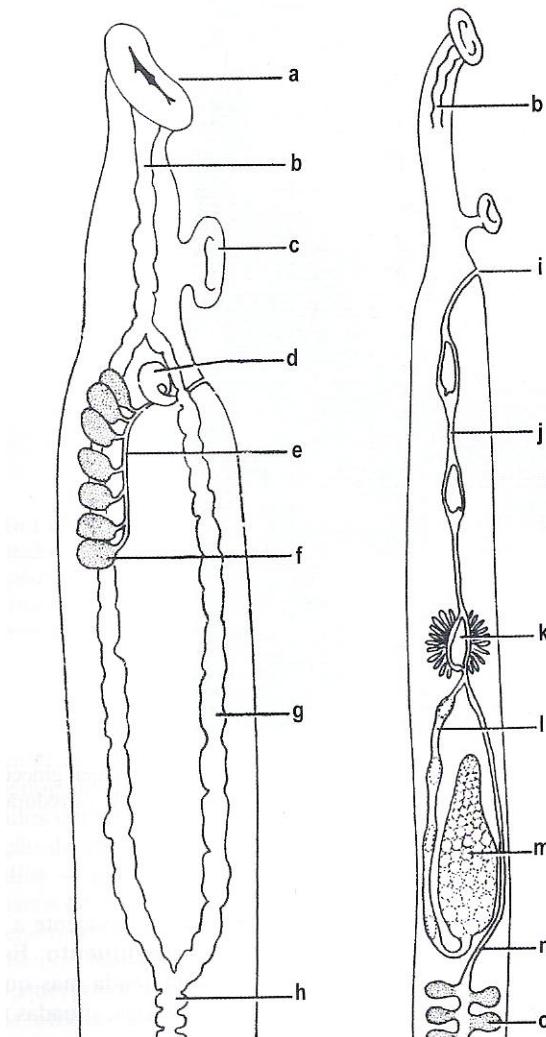
## Protonefrídeo



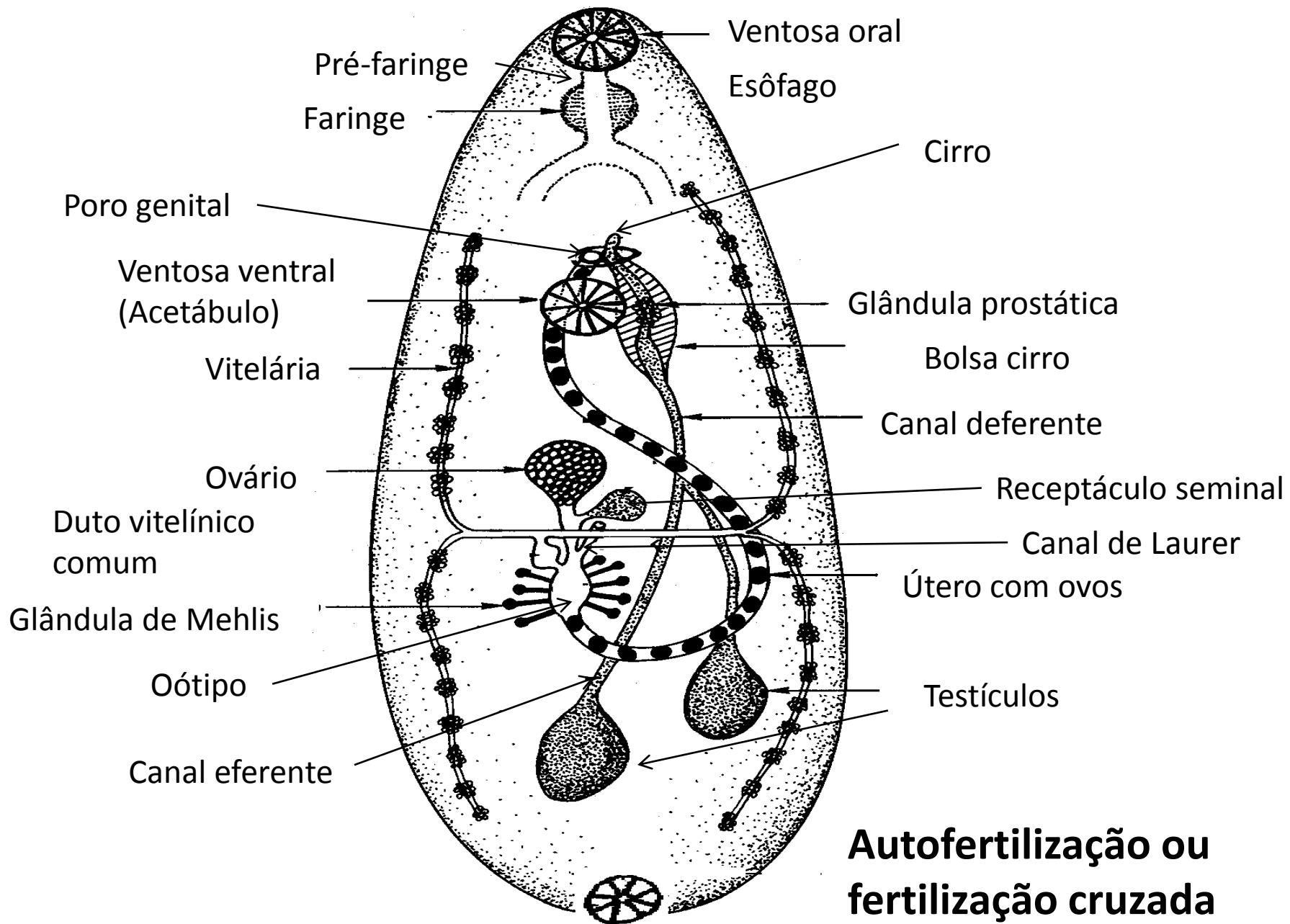
Formados por células flageladas (célula-flama) ligadas a túbulos e poros excretores que se distribuem longitudinalmente em ambos os lados do corpo.

Célula-flama: captam excretas do espaço intracelular e as lançam em canais excretores, que por sua vez se abrem em poros excretores.

- a. Ventosa oral e boca
- b. Porção anterior do intestino
- c. Ventosa ventral ou acetáculo
- d. Vesícula seminal
- e. Canal deferente
- f. Testículos
- g. Porção bifurcada do intestino
- h. Cécum
- i. Orifício genital feminino
- J. Útero com dois ovos
- k. Ovo em processo de formação da casca no oótipo
- l. Oviduto
- m. ovário
- n. Viteloduto
- o. Glândulas vitelinas



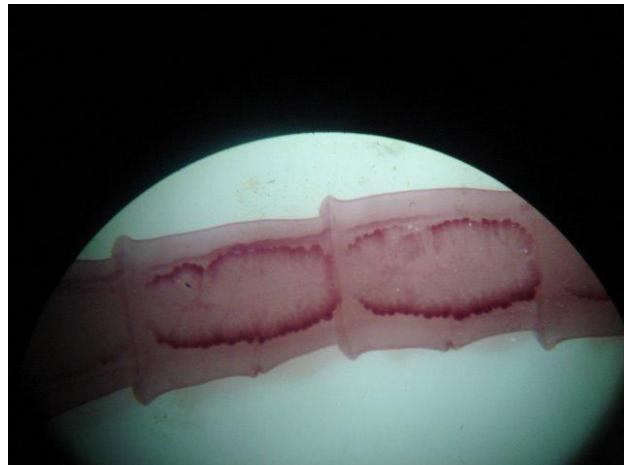
Aparelho reprodutor - dióico

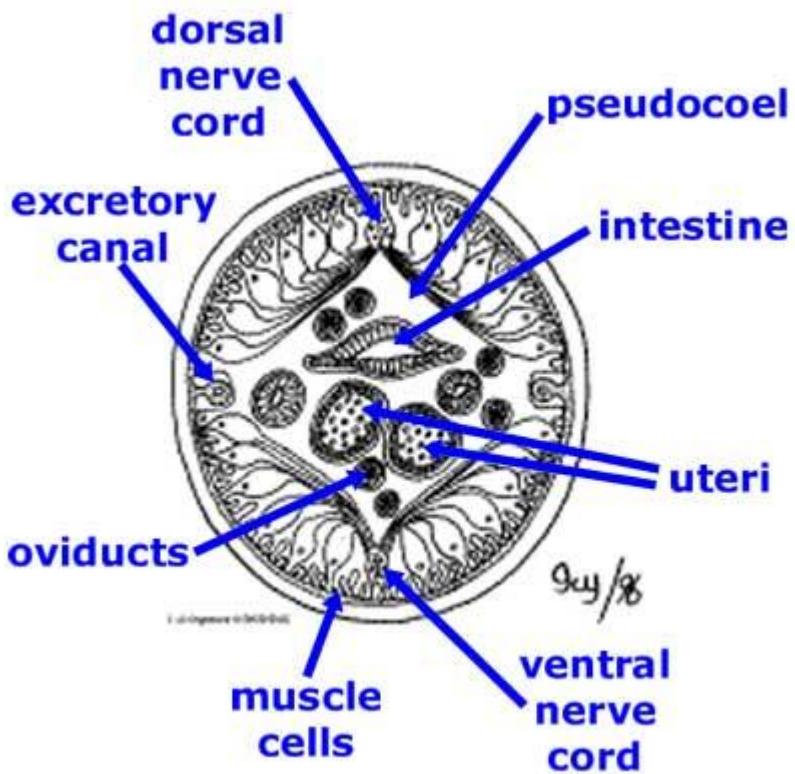


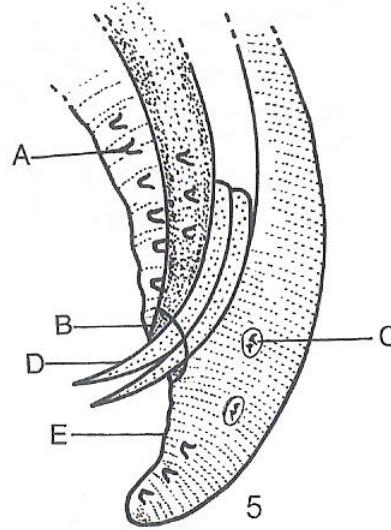
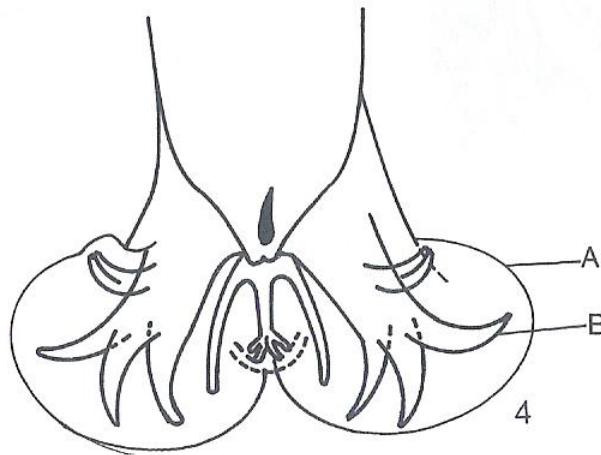
# Platyhelminthes

– Apresentam três regiões distintas:

- Escólex
- Cólo ou pescoço
- estróbilo







Bolsa copuladora

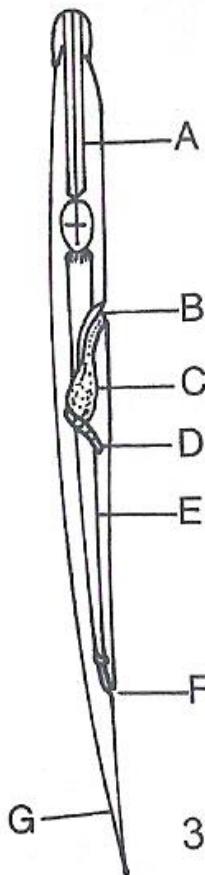
- A. Lobo basal
- B. Raio dorsal

A. Papila pré-cloacal

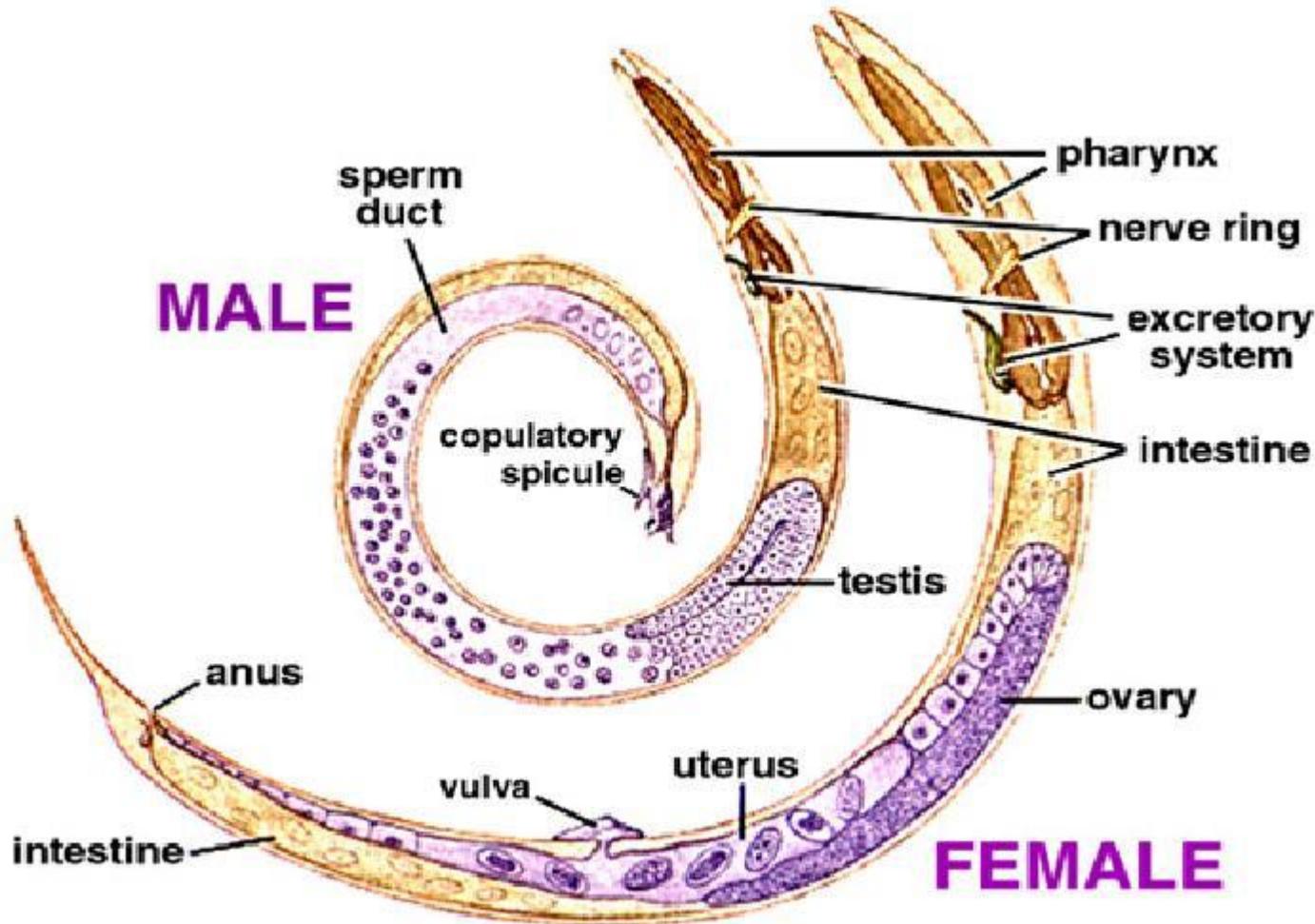
- B. Cloaca
- C. Papila ad-cloacal
- D. Espículo
- E. Cauda com papilas pós cloacais

# Aschelminthes

- Aparelho reprodutor feminino
  - Ovário, oviduto, útero, ovojector, vagina e vulva



# Aula 02



# *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Fêmea



macho



# *Ascaris lumbricoides*

ovo infértil



ovo larvado

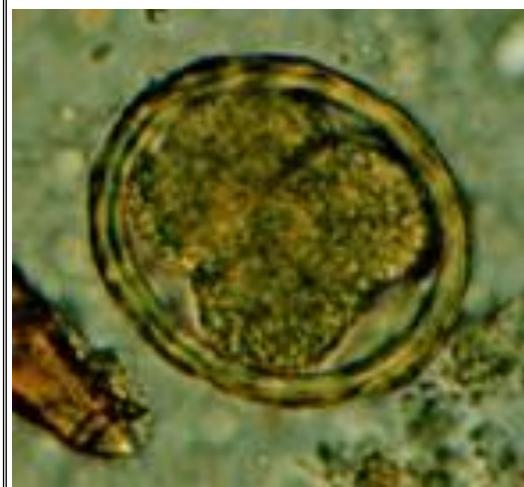


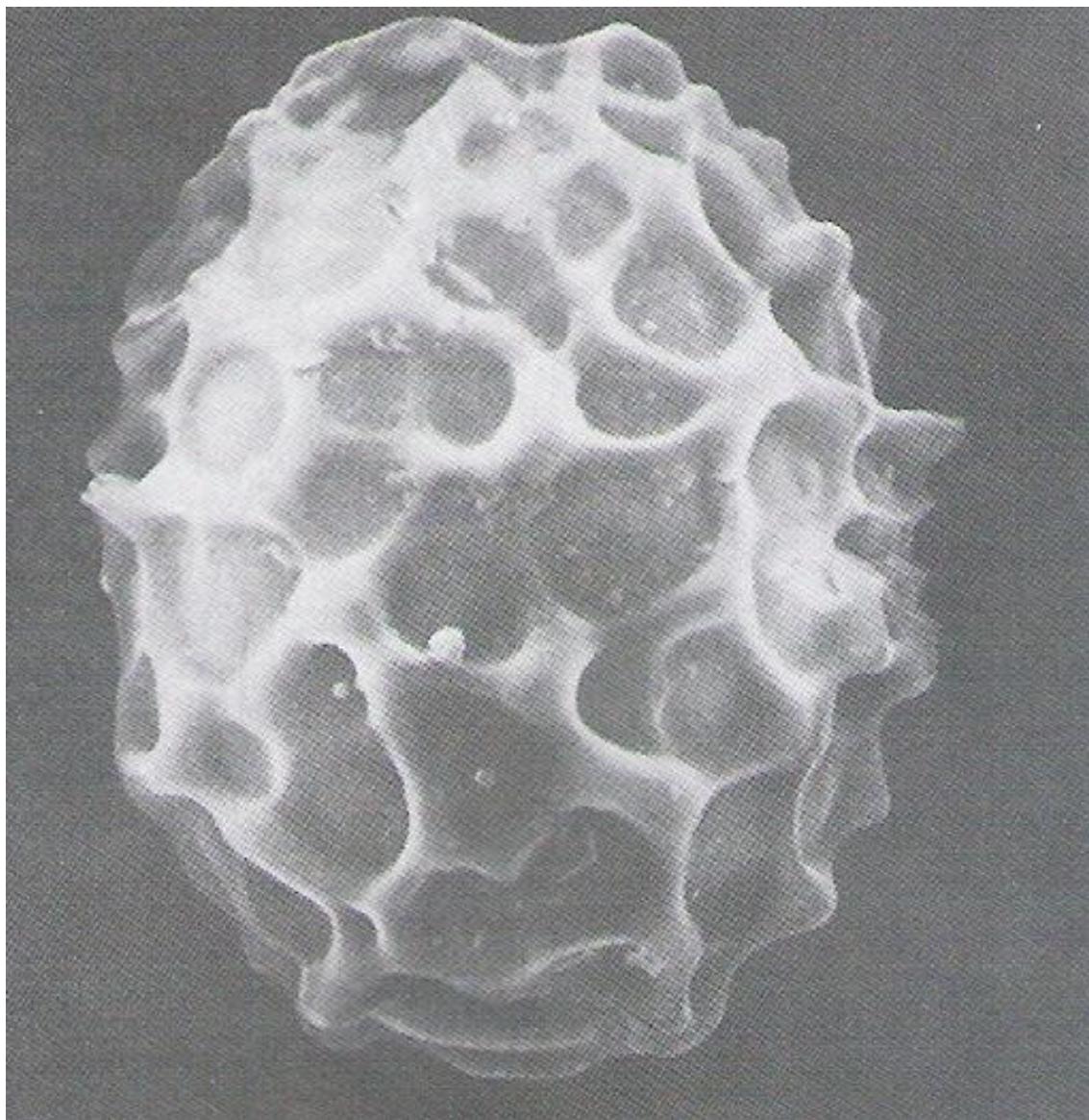
# *Ascaris lumbricoides*

ovo embrionado

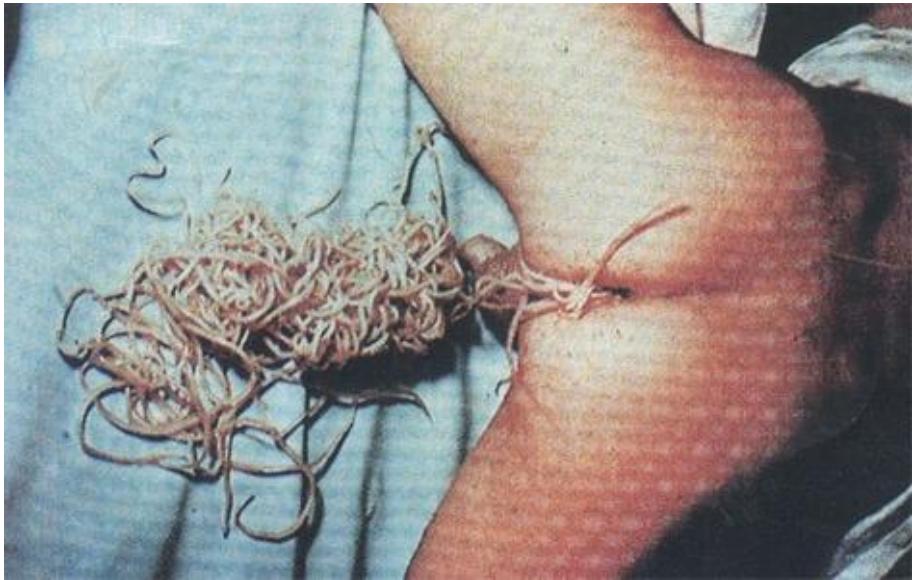


ovo embrionado sem membrana  
mamilonada

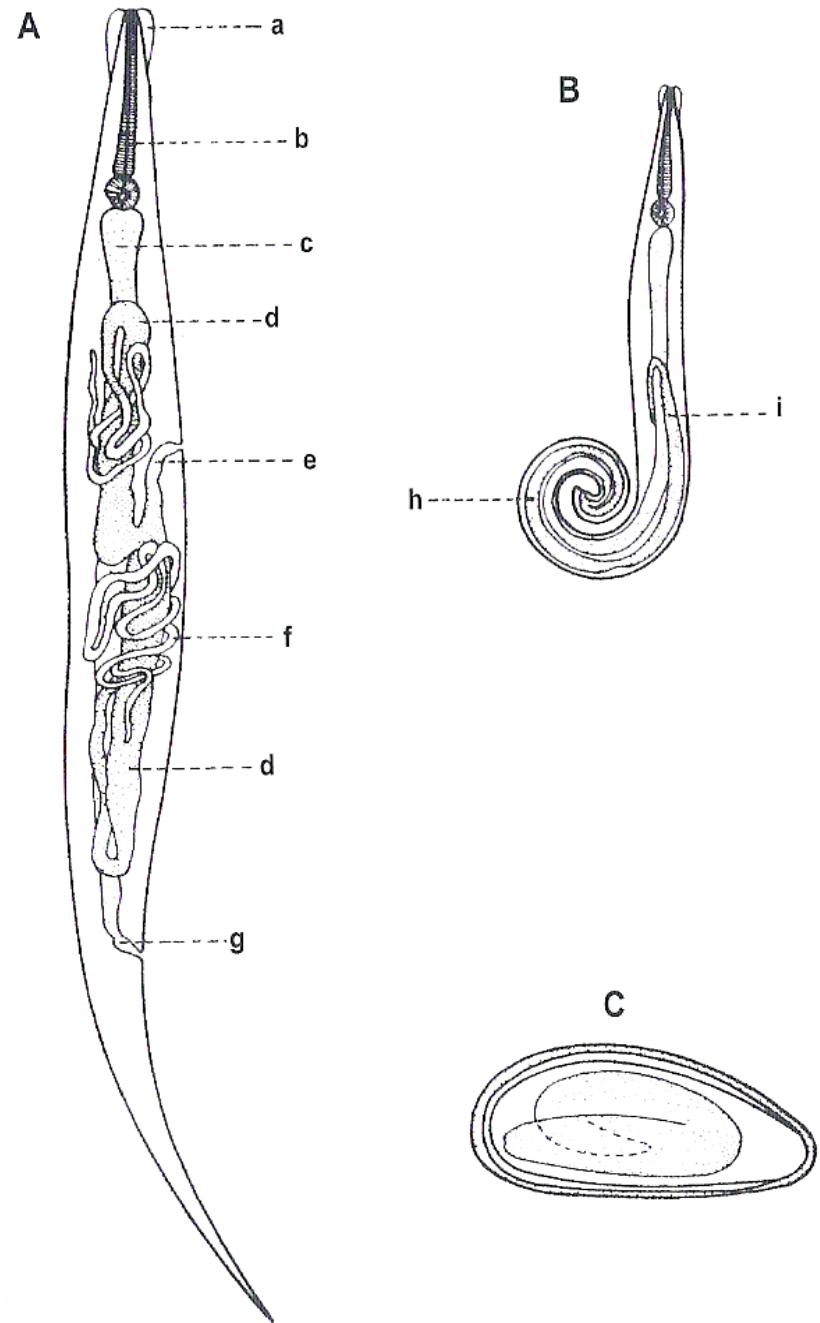








- a. Expansões vesiculares
- b. Esôfago em tubo
- c. Intestino
- d. Útero
- e. Vagina
- f. Ovários e ovidutos
- g. Reto e ânus
- h. Canal ejaculador
- i. Testículo



# Morfologia

- Macho:
  - 5,0 x 0,2 mm
  - Cauda recurvada
  - Presença de espículo

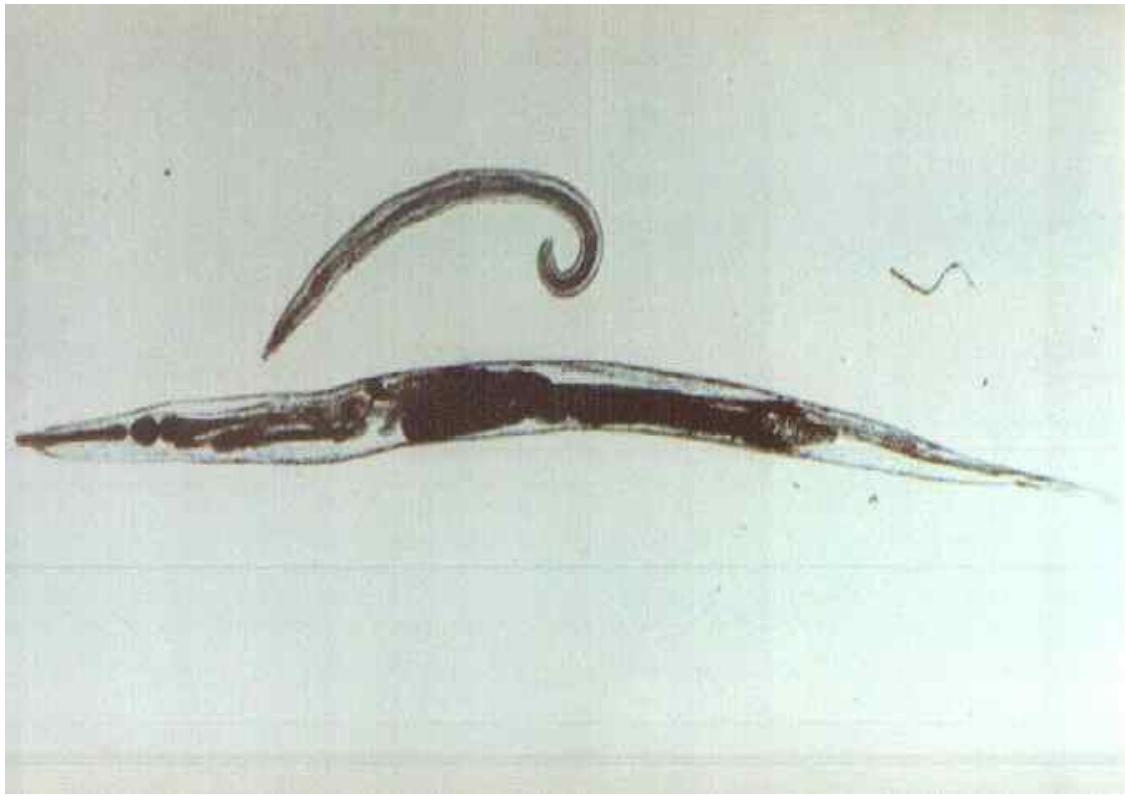




# Morfologia

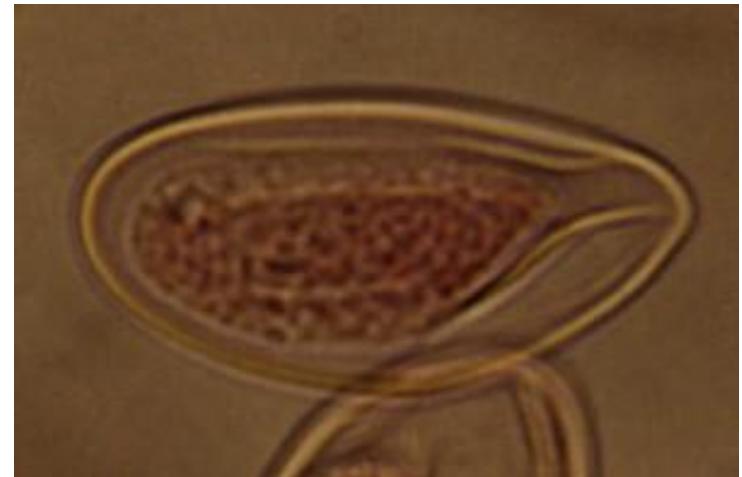
- Fêmea
  - $1,0 \times 0,4$  cm
  - Cauda pontiaguda

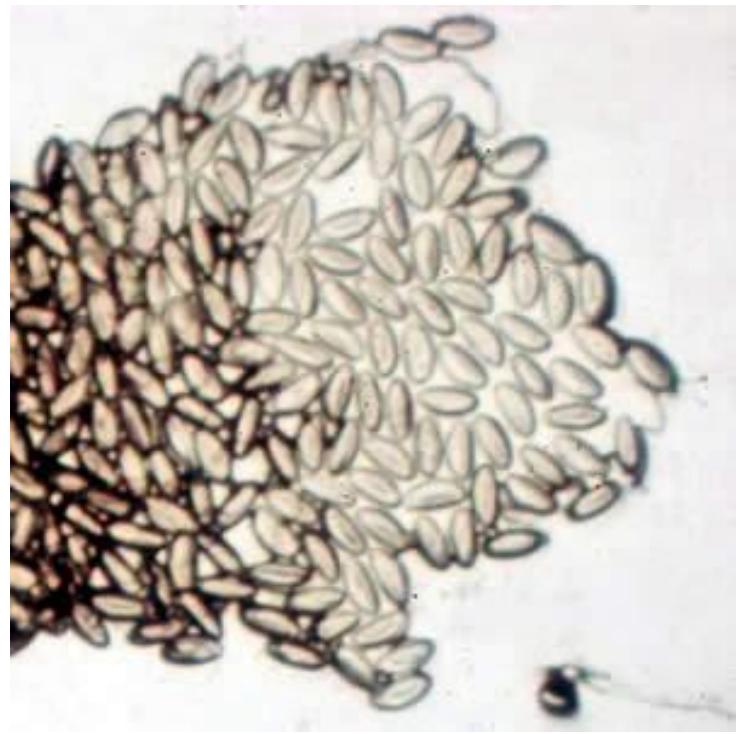


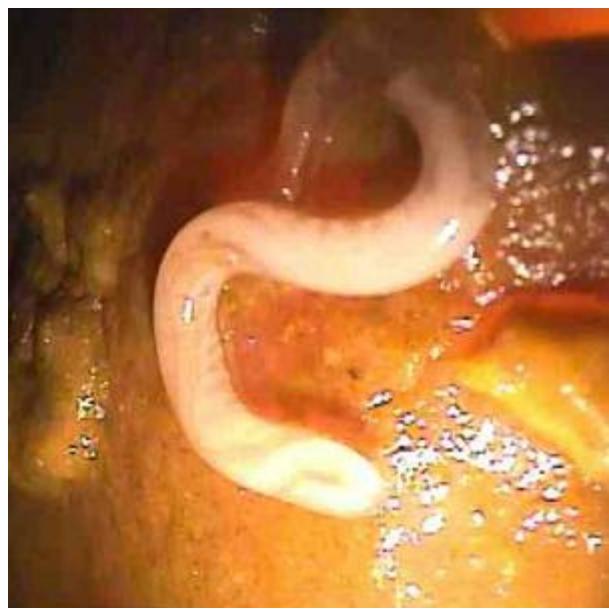
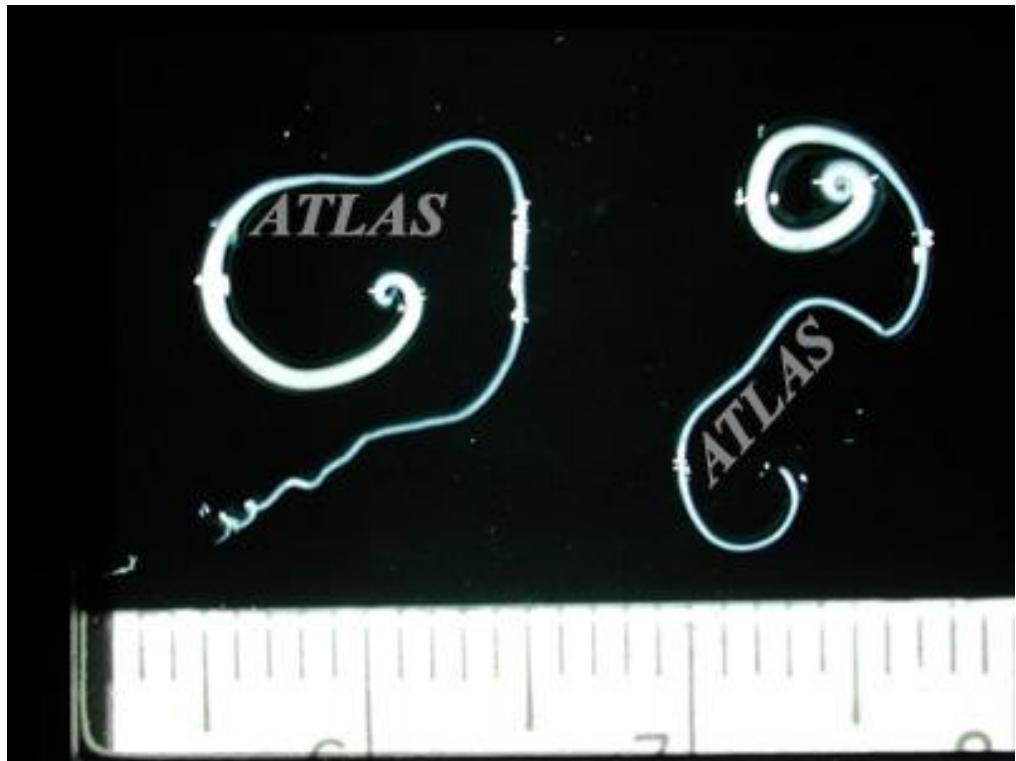


# Morfologia

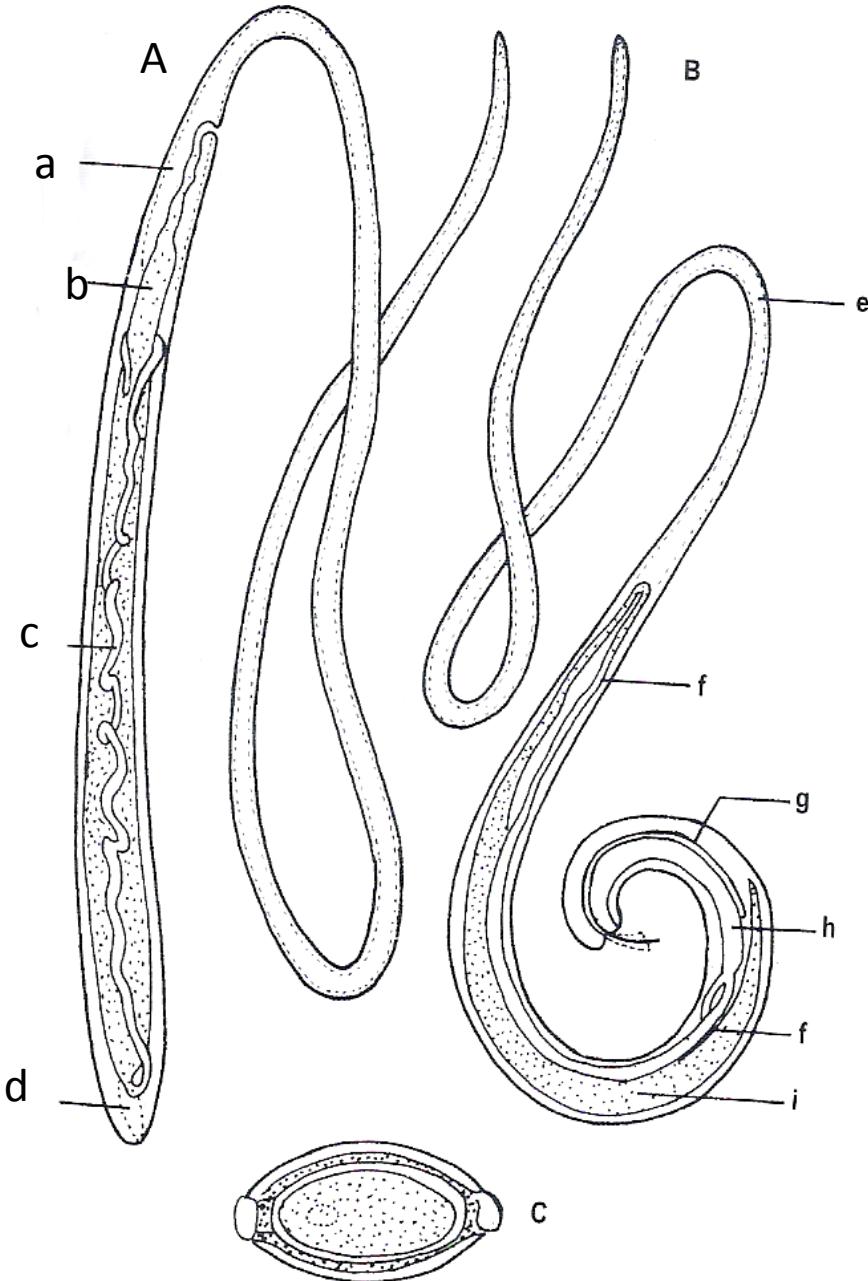
- Ovo:
  - Aspecto de D.
  - Membrana dupla, lisa e transparente
  - Liberação de ovo embrionado







- a.Vagina
- b. Útero
- c. Ovário
- d.Reto e ânus
- e.Faringe
- f.Canal deferente
- h. Cloaca
- i. testículo



*Trichuris trichiura*

Female



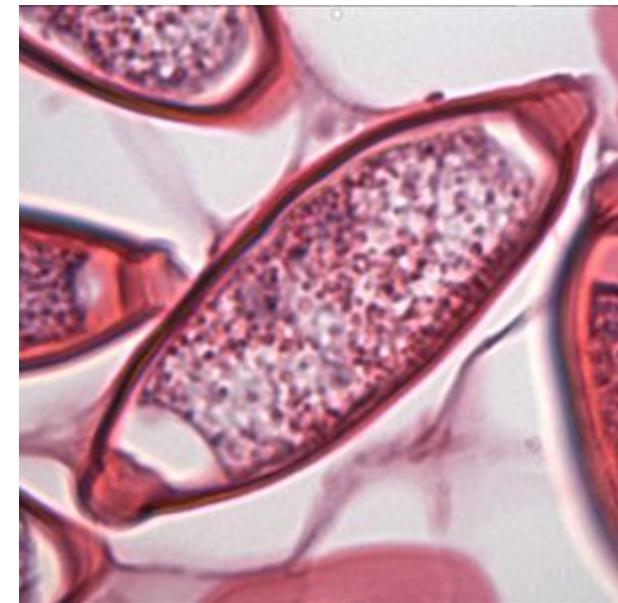
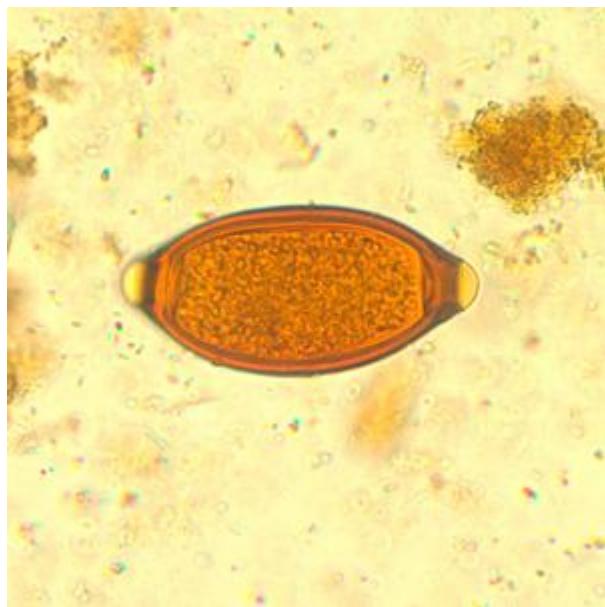
Peter Dobson

Male



1mm

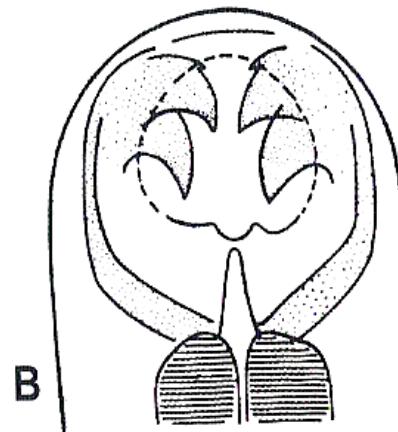
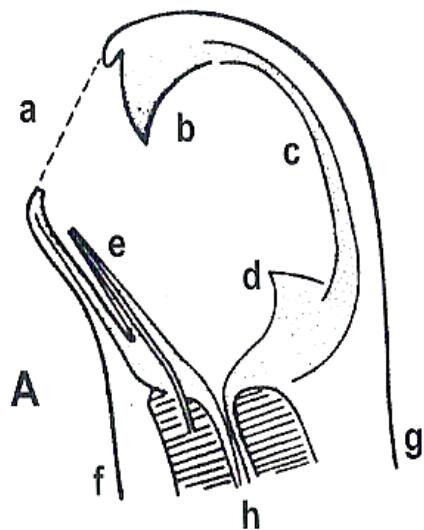








# Aula 03

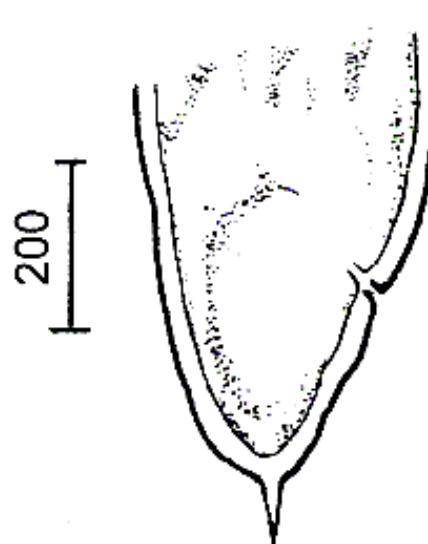


- a. abertura da cápsula
- b. dente ventral
- c. espessamento cuticular da parede da cápsula
- d. lanceta
- e. dente dorsal



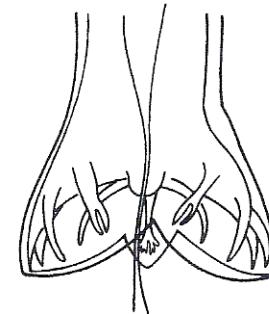
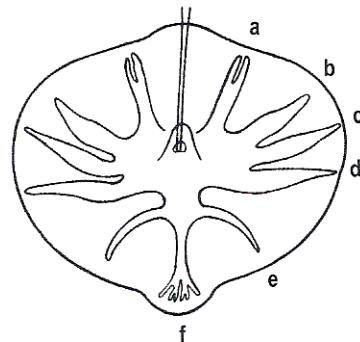
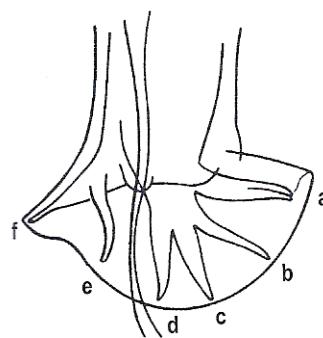
# Fêmea

- 10 a 18 mm de comprimento
- Abertura genital (vulva) no terço posterior do corpo
- Extremidade posterior afilada com processo espiniforme terminando
- Ânus antes do final da cauda



# Macho

- 8 a 11 mm de comprimento
- Extremidade posterior com bolsa copulatória bem desenvolvida





Disponível em: <http://www.portalsaofrancisco.com.br/alfa/filo-asquelmintes/classe-nematoda-5.php>

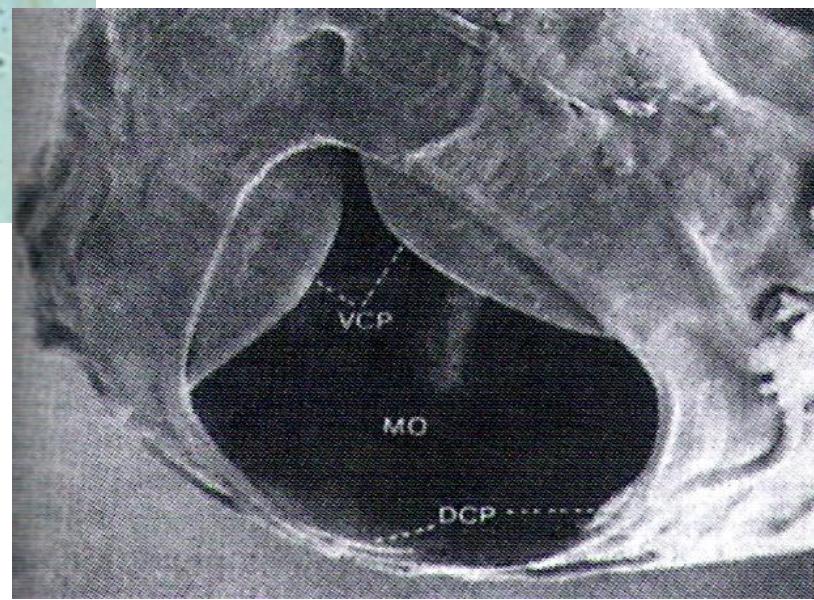
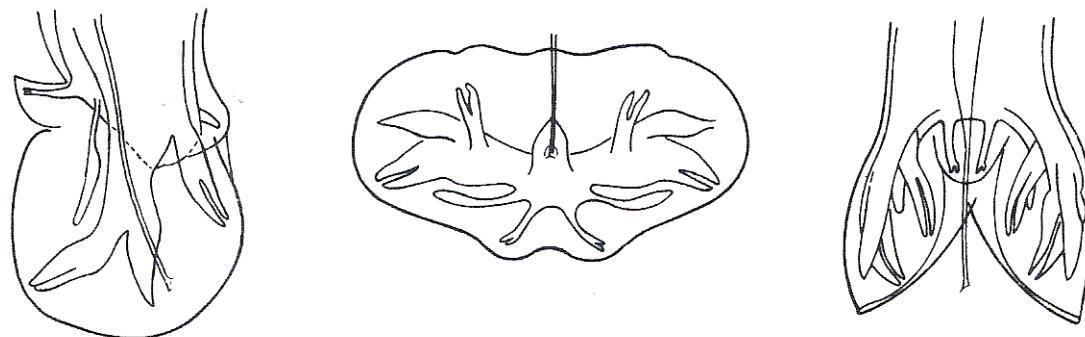


Ilustração disponível em Bases da Parasitologia Médica. Rey, 2010

# *Necator americanus*

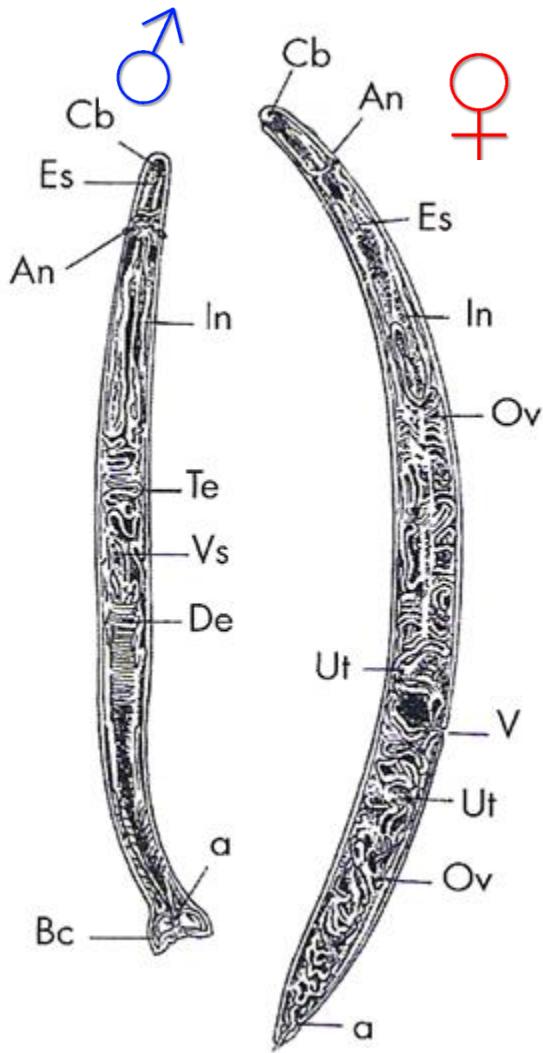
Extremidade posterior – macho



Extremidade posterior  
fêmea: vulva anterior

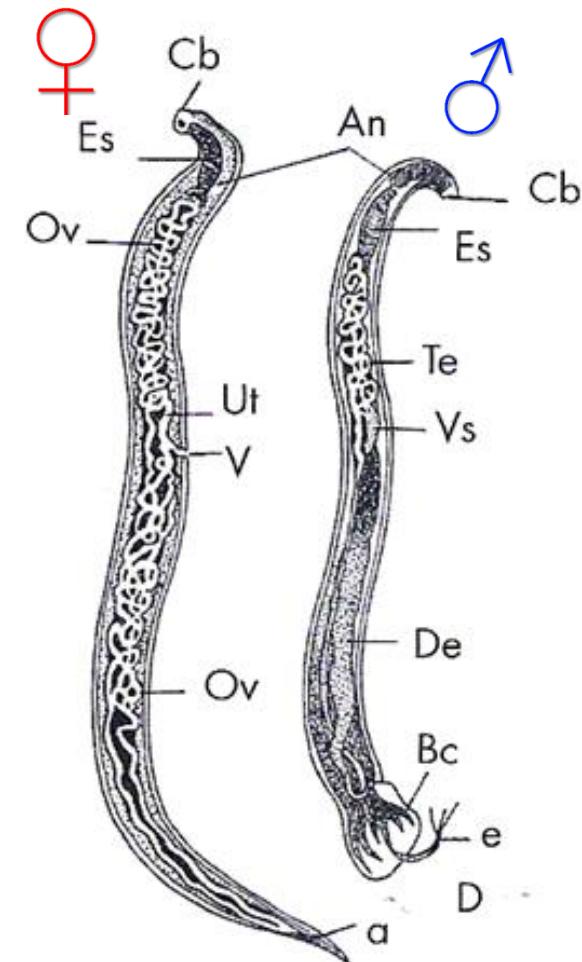


# *Ancylostoma duodenale*



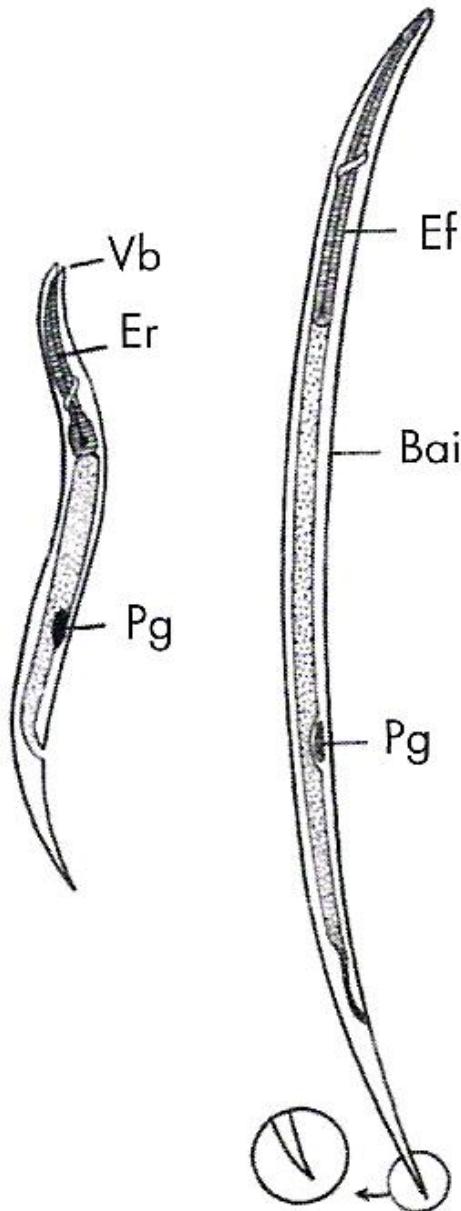
# *Necator americanus*

Cb: cápsula bucal  
Es: esôfago  
Na: anel nervoso  
In: intestino  
Te: testículos  
Vc: vesícula seminal  
De: ducto espermático  
A: ânus  
BC: bolsa copulatória  
Ov: ovário  
Ut: útero  
V: vulva  
A: ânus



**Larva rabditóide**

250 a 700 $\mu$ m

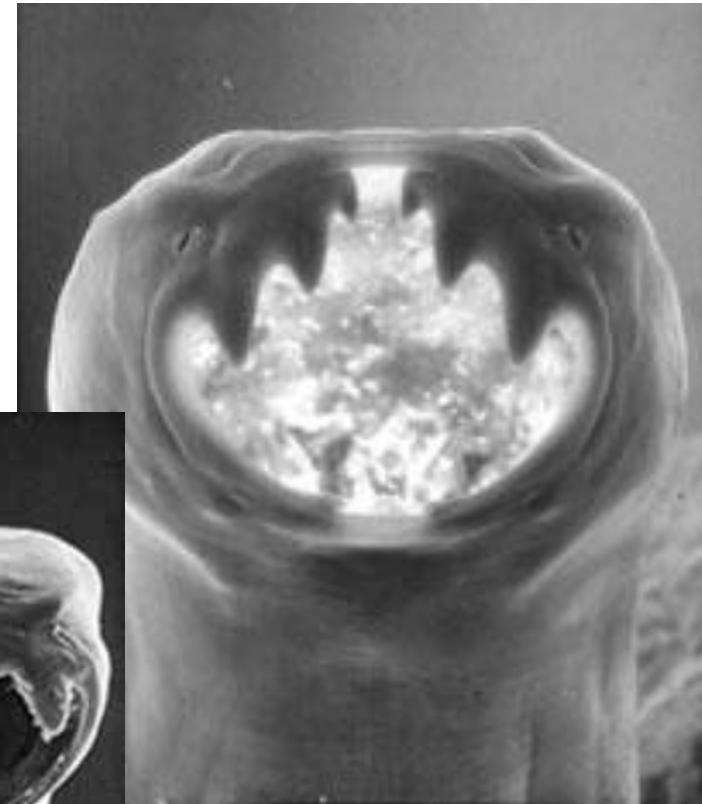


**Larva filarióide**

Vb: vestíbulo bucal  
Er: esôfago rabditóide  
Ef: esôfago filarióide  
Pg: primórdio genital  
Bai: bainha

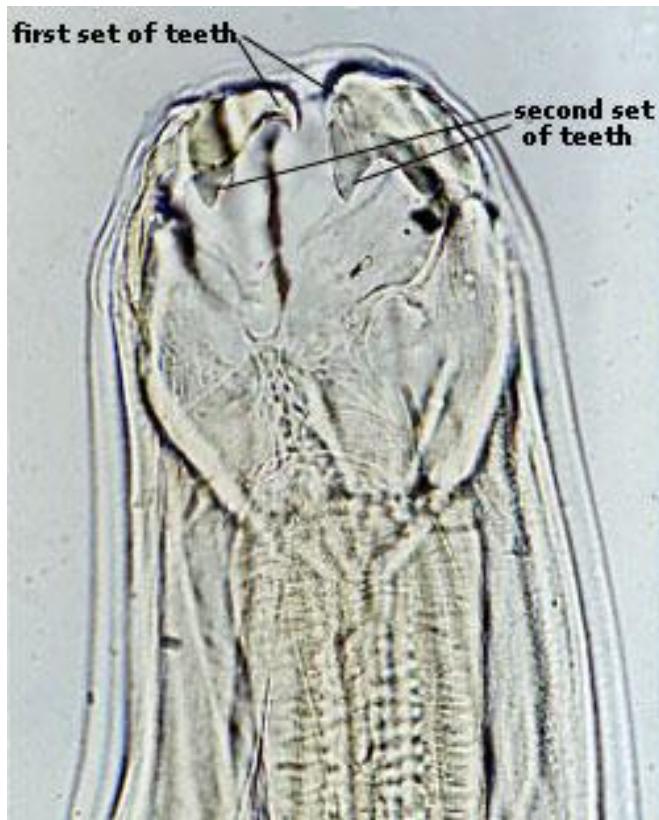
# Ovos de ancilostomídeos





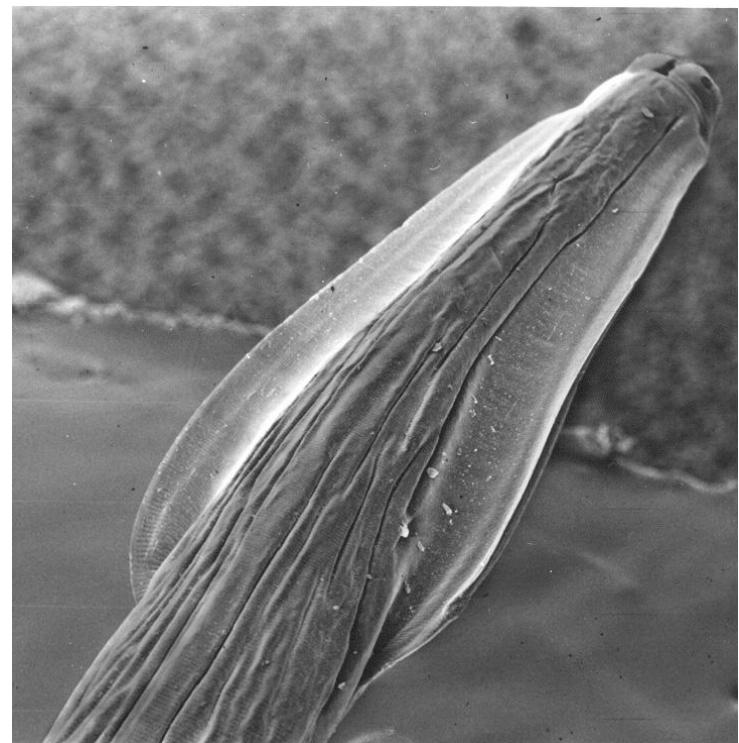
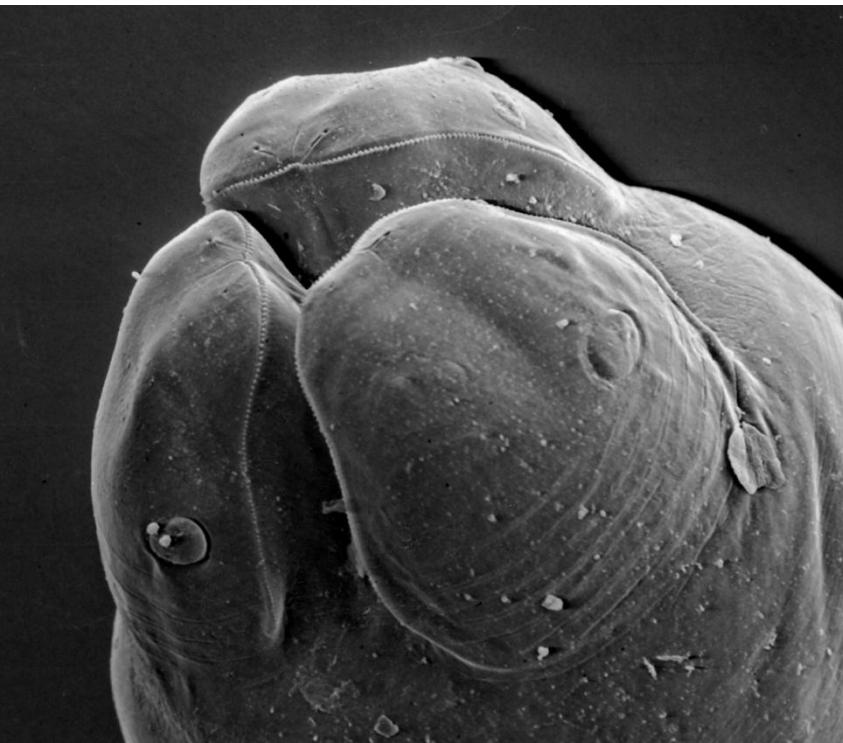
Verme adulto:  
9 a 20 mm

*Ancylostoma caninum*: possui na cápsula bucal  
três pares de dentes

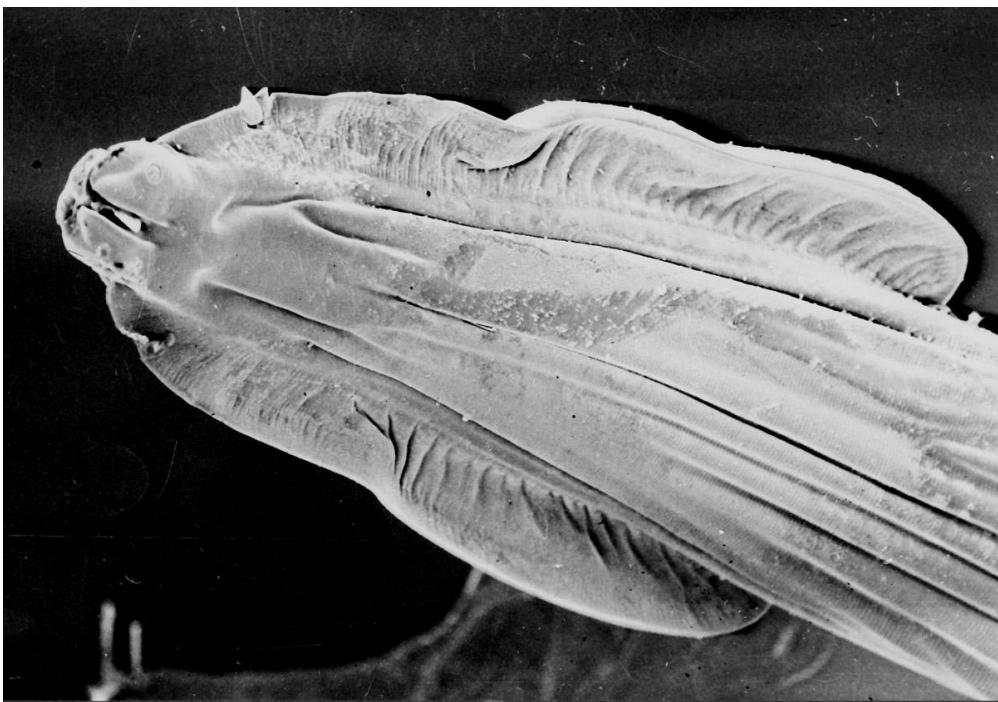


*Ancylostoma braziliense*:  
possui na cápsula bucal um  
par de dentes.  
Adulto: 5 a 10 mm

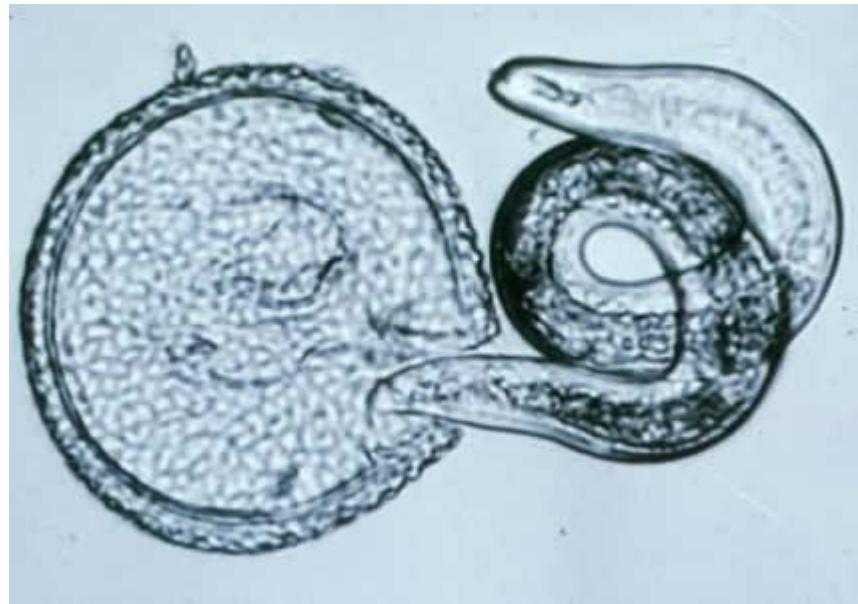
# *Toxocara canis*



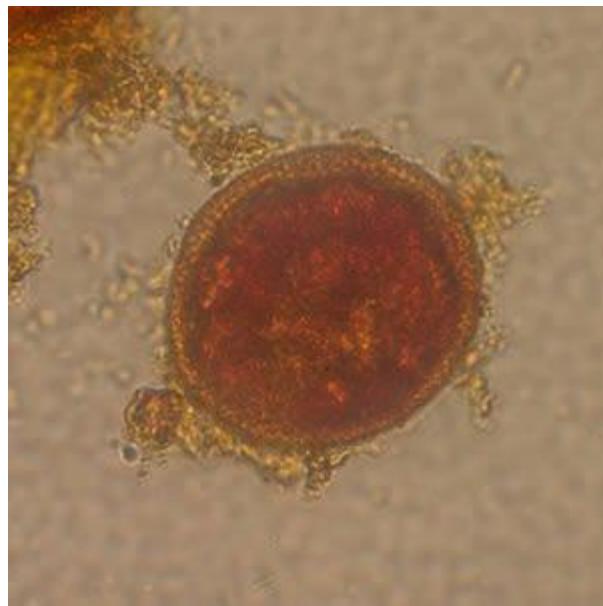
# *Toxocara cati*



# *Toxocara canis*

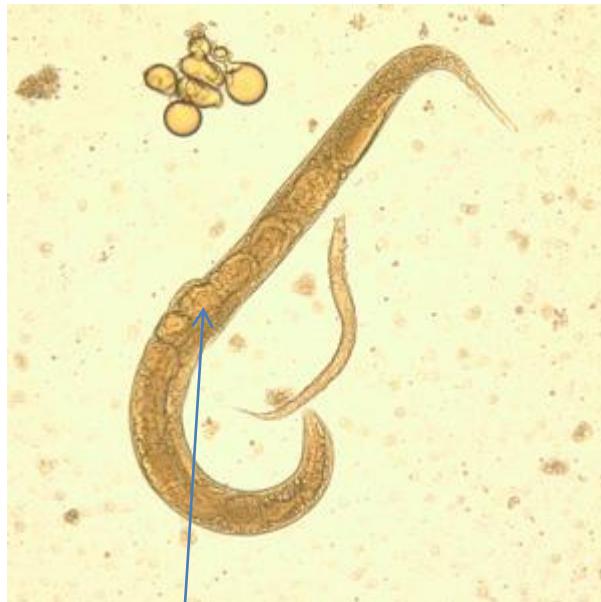


- Os ovos são encontrados somente nas fezes dos hospedeiros definitivos (cães e gatos).
- *T. canis* medida 80-85 micrômetros
- *T. cati* 65-75 micrômetros,



# Aula 04

# Fêmea de vida livre



Presença de ovos



# Macho de vida livre



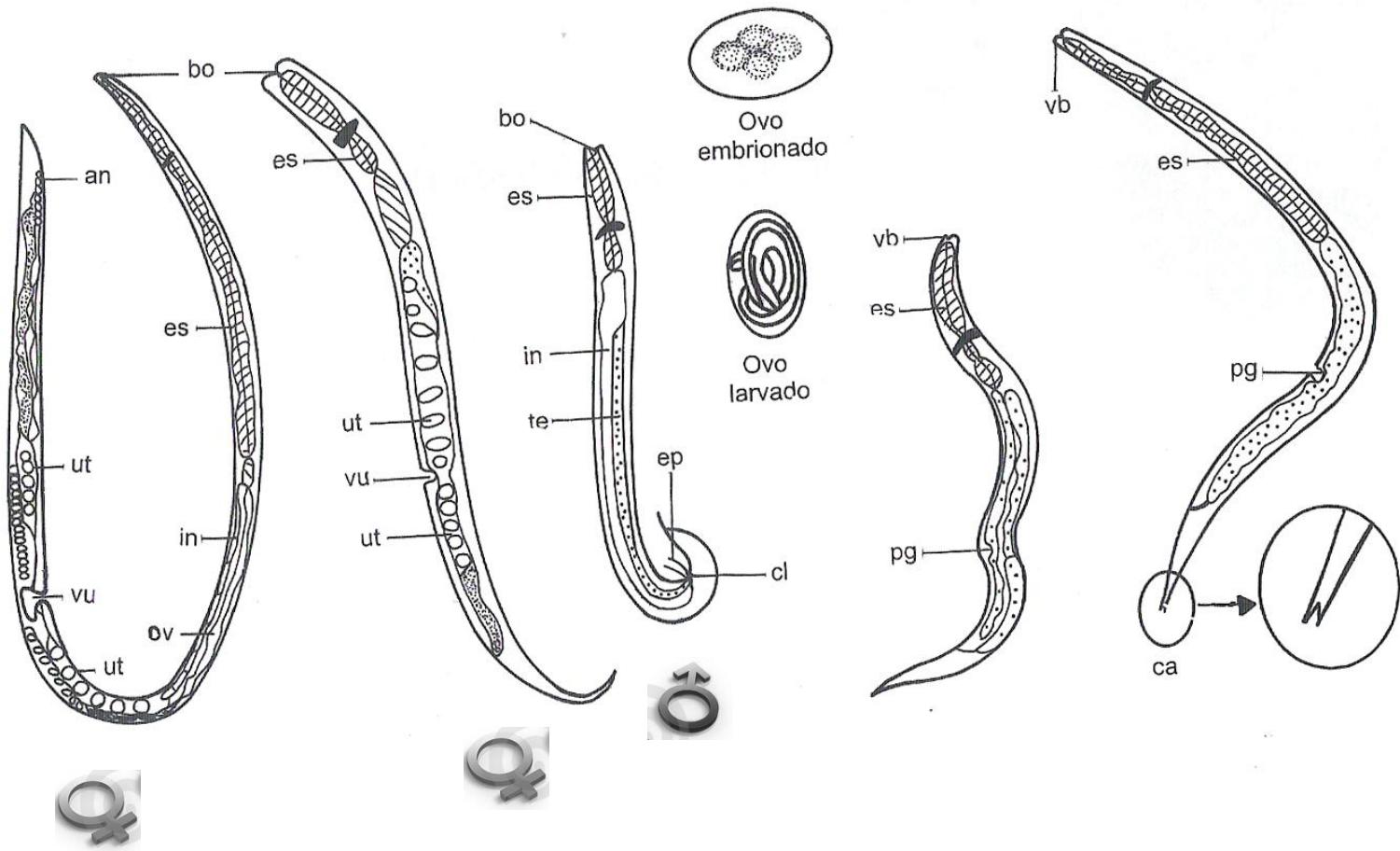
espículo



Macho de vida  
livre

larva

rabditóide



Parasita	vida livre		larva rabditóide	larva filarióide
1,7 a 2,5 mm 3n	0,8 a 1,2 mm 2n	0,7 mm n	0,02 mm	0,35 a 0,50mm



Esôfago rabditóide

Vestíbulo bucal curto

## Larva rabditóide

Primórdio genital desenvolvido

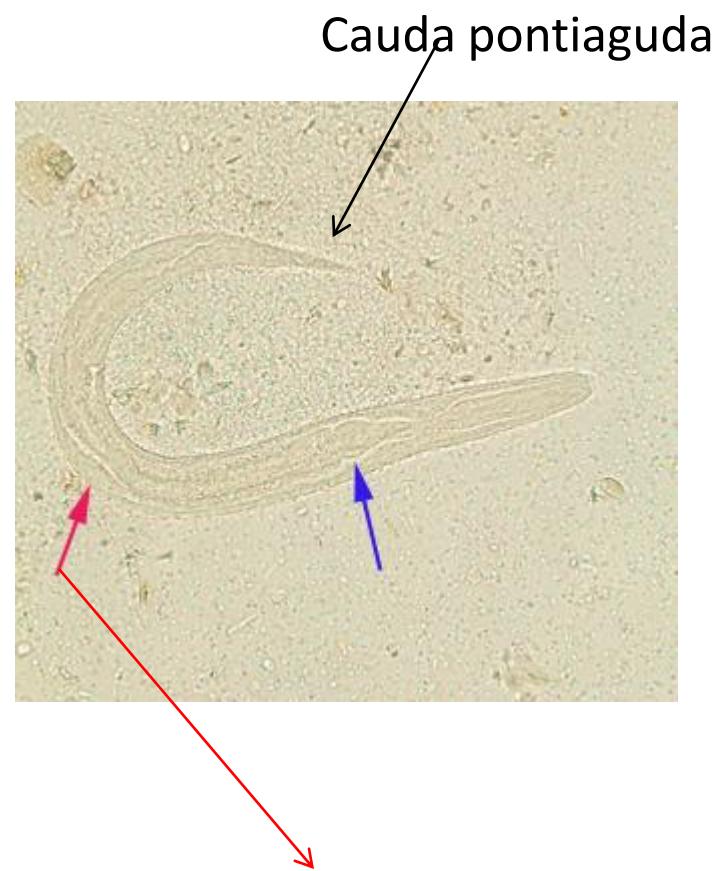


# Larva rabditóide



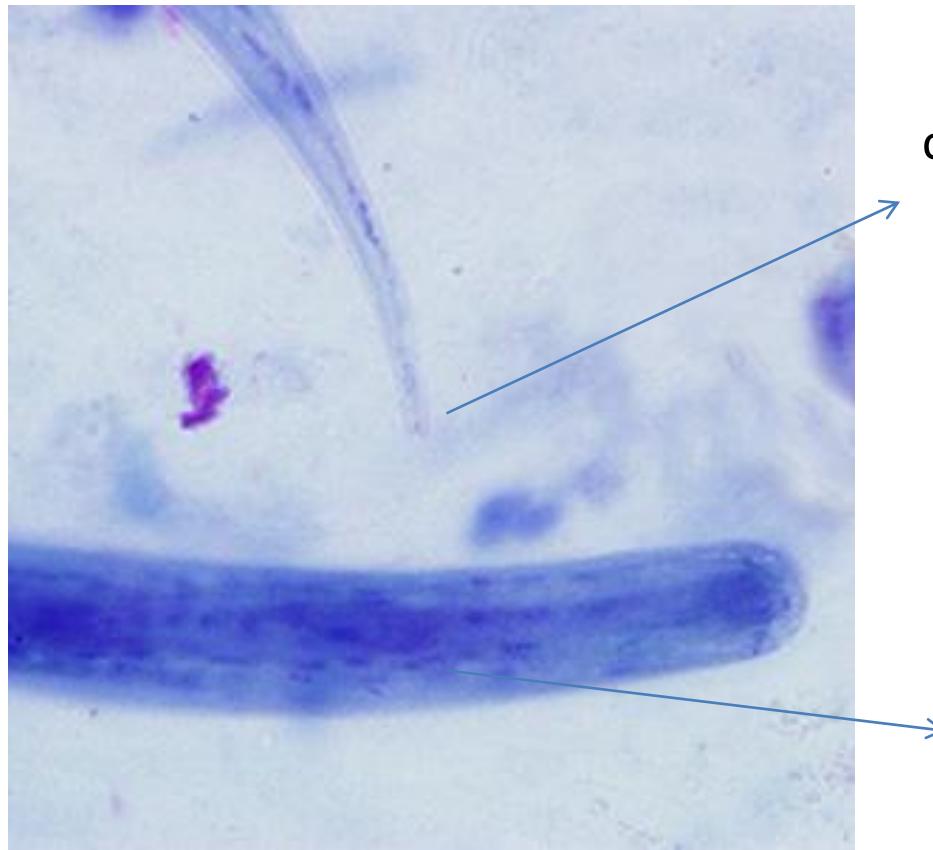
Esôfago rabditóide

vestíbulo bucal curto



Cauda pontiaguda  
Primôrdio genital desenvolvido

# Larva filarióide



cauda entalhada

esôfago  
do tipo  
filarióide

# Diagnóstico diferencial

A: LR ancilostomídeo

B: LR *S. stercoralis*

C: LF ancilostomídeo

D: LF *S. stercoralis*

1. *vestíbulo bucal longo*

2. *primórdio genital rudimentar*

3. *vestíbulo bucal pequeno*

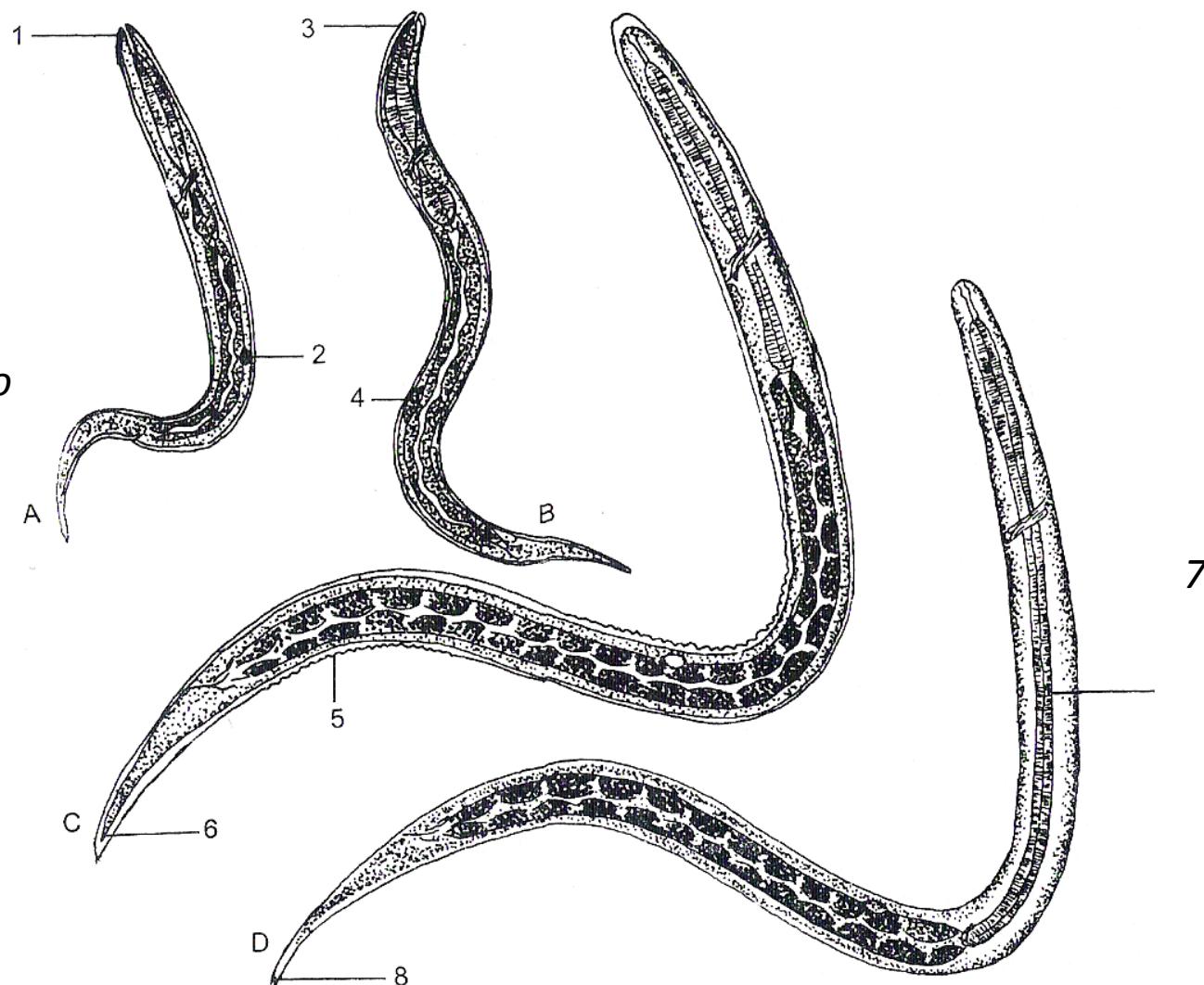
4. *primórdio genital*

5. *Bainha*

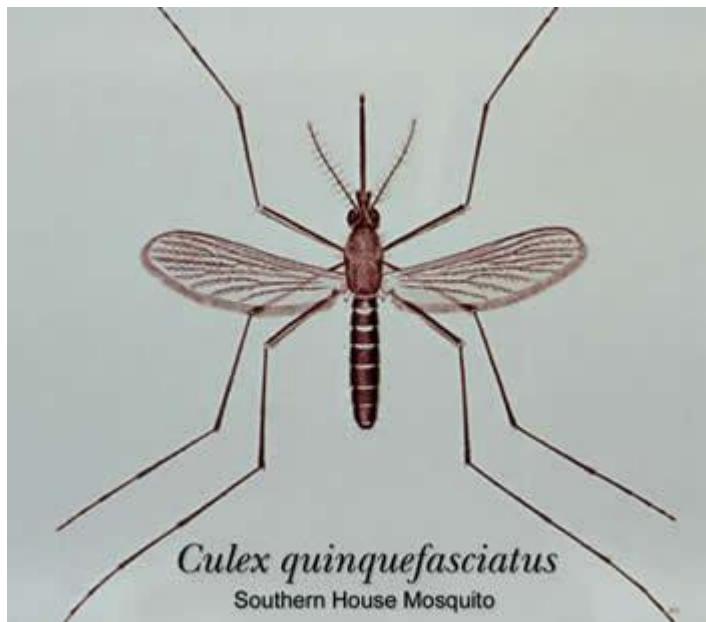
6. *cauda pontiaguda*

7. *esôfago longo*

8. *cauda bifurcada.*



# Aula 05



*Culex quinquefasciatus*

Southern House Mosquito

***Culex quinquefasciatus***  
(pernilongo ou muriçoca)



# Microfilária





## **Microfilária**

Presença de bainha

Cauda pontuda com núcleos grandes, largos e bem separados

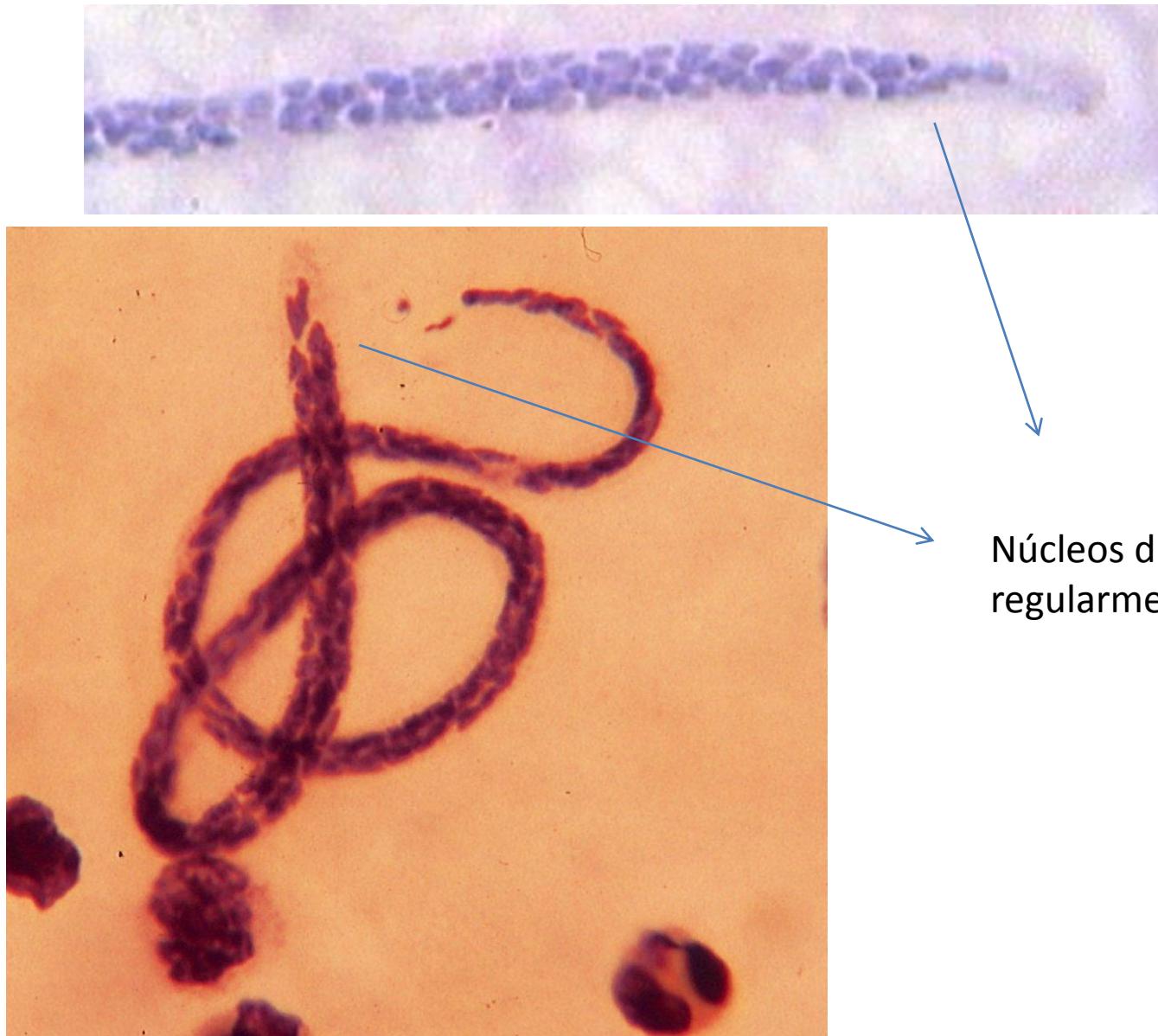
Núcleos caudais em fila única



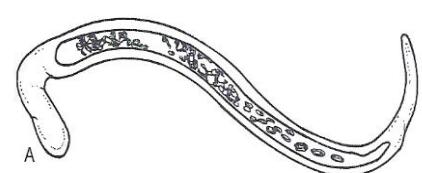
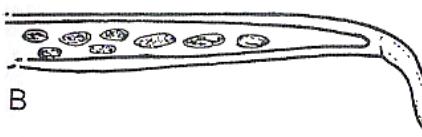
*Simulium sp*



*Simulium sp*



Núcleos dispostos  
regularmente

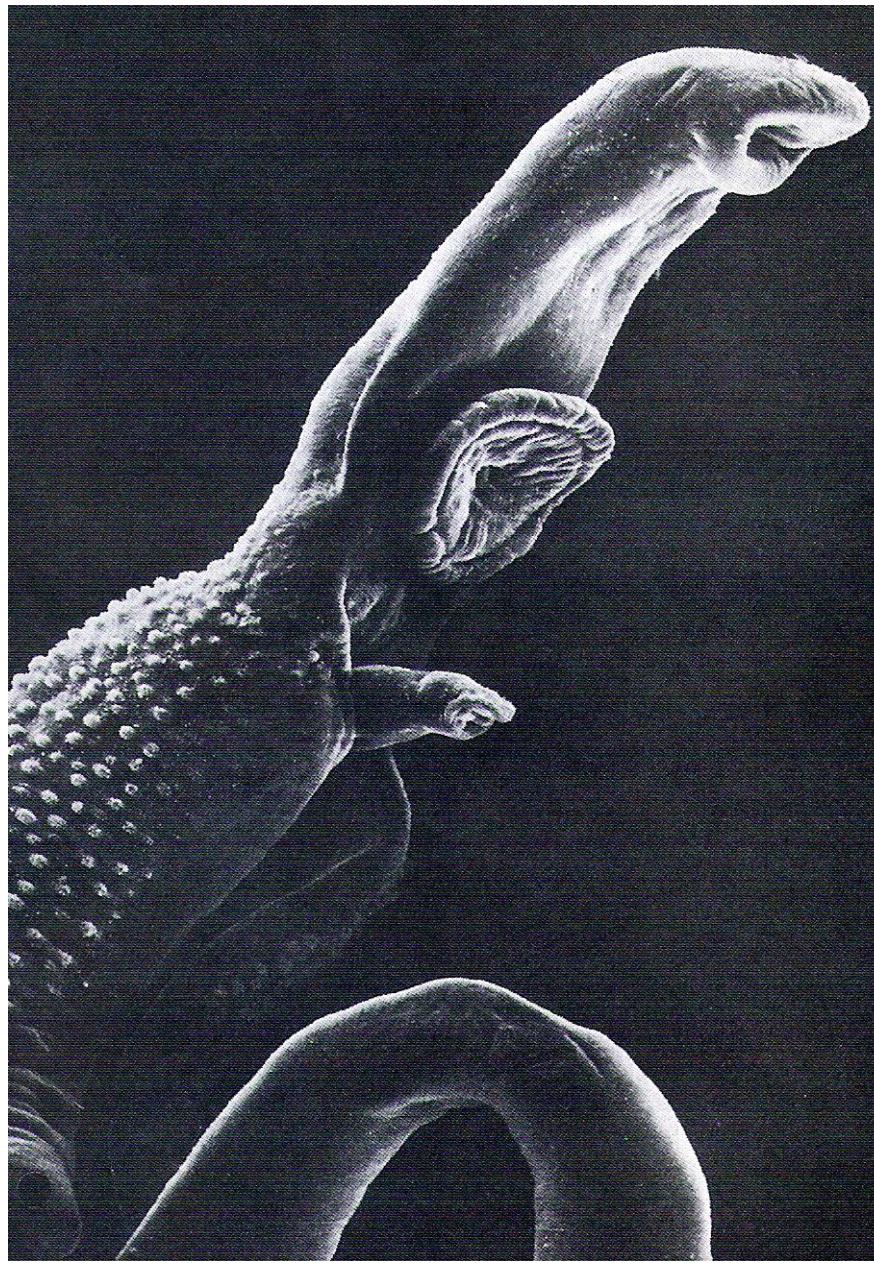
Microfilária	Bainha	núcleos	
A e B: <i>W.bancrofti</i>	Presente	Irregulares não atingindo a extremidade	 
C: <i>M.ozzardi</i>	Ausente	Regularmente dispostos não atingindo a extremidade	
D: <i>O.volvulus</i>	Ausente	Irregulares não atingindo a extremidade caudal dobrada em gancho	

# Aula 06

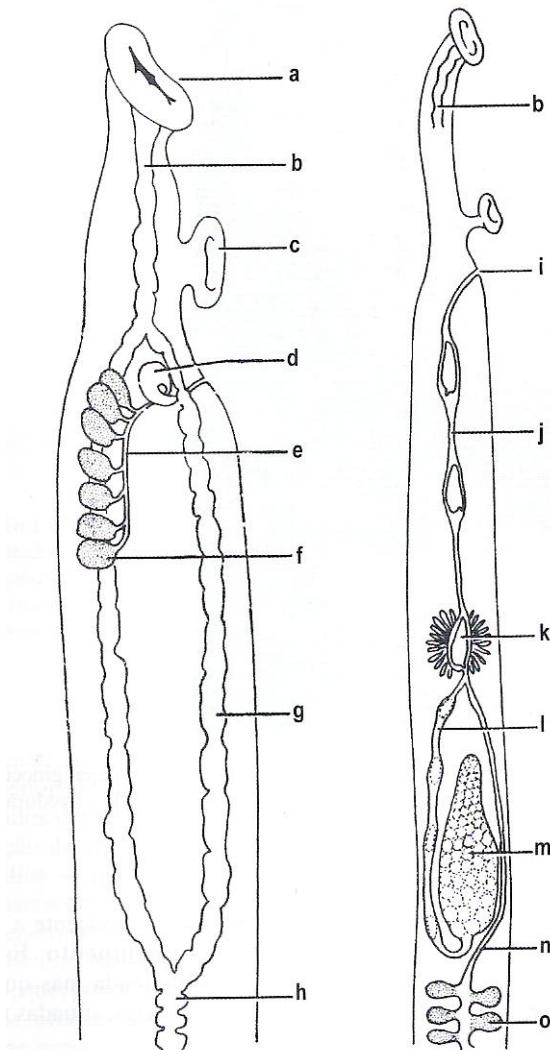
# Trematódeos intestinais

*Schistosoma mansoni*

*Fasciola hepatica*



- a. Ventosa oral e boca
- b. Porção anterior do intestino
- c. Ventosa ventral ou **acetáculo**
- d. Vesícula seminal
- E. Canal deferente
- f. Testículos
- g. Porção bifurcada do intestino
- h. Cécum
- i. Orifício genital feminino
- J. Útero com dois ovos
- k. Ovo em processo de formação da casca no oótipo
- l. Oviduto
- m. ovário
- n. Viteloduto
- o. Glândulas vitelinas





Fêmea inserida no canal ginecóforo do macho



**Casca fina e transparente**  
Presença de espículo  
**Ovo maduro contendo miracídeo**



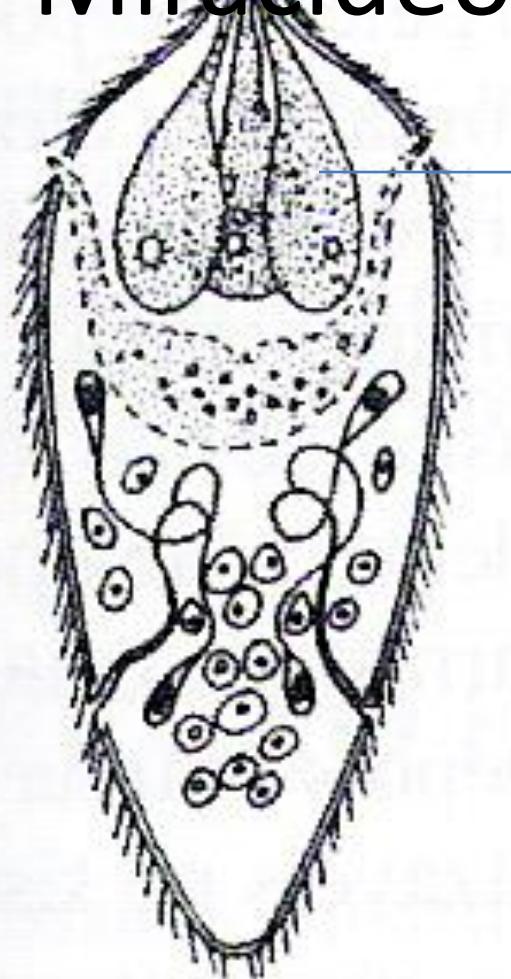
Ovo mantém-se vivos de 2 a 5 dias  
na massa fecal

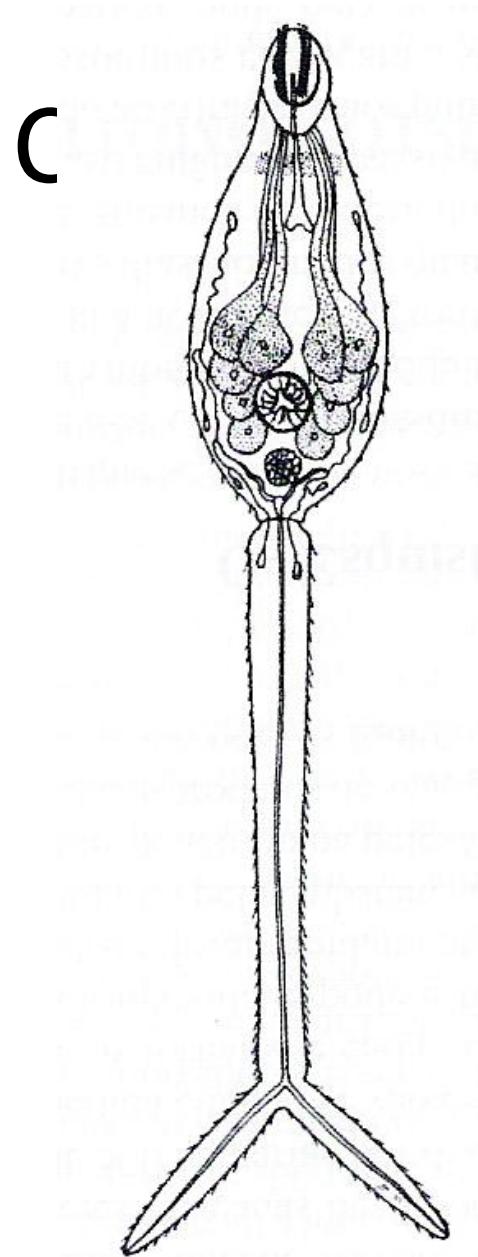


# Miracídeo

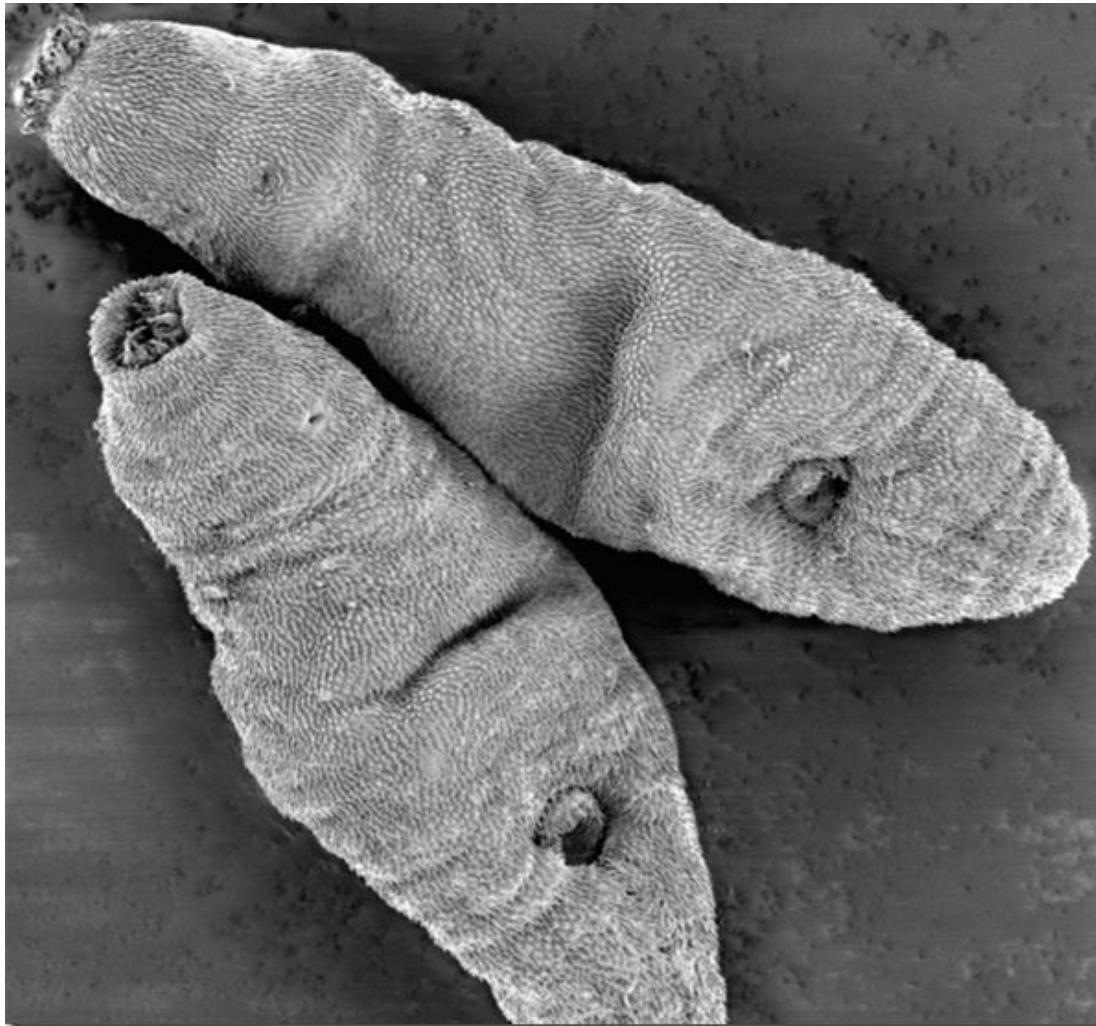
→ terebratorium

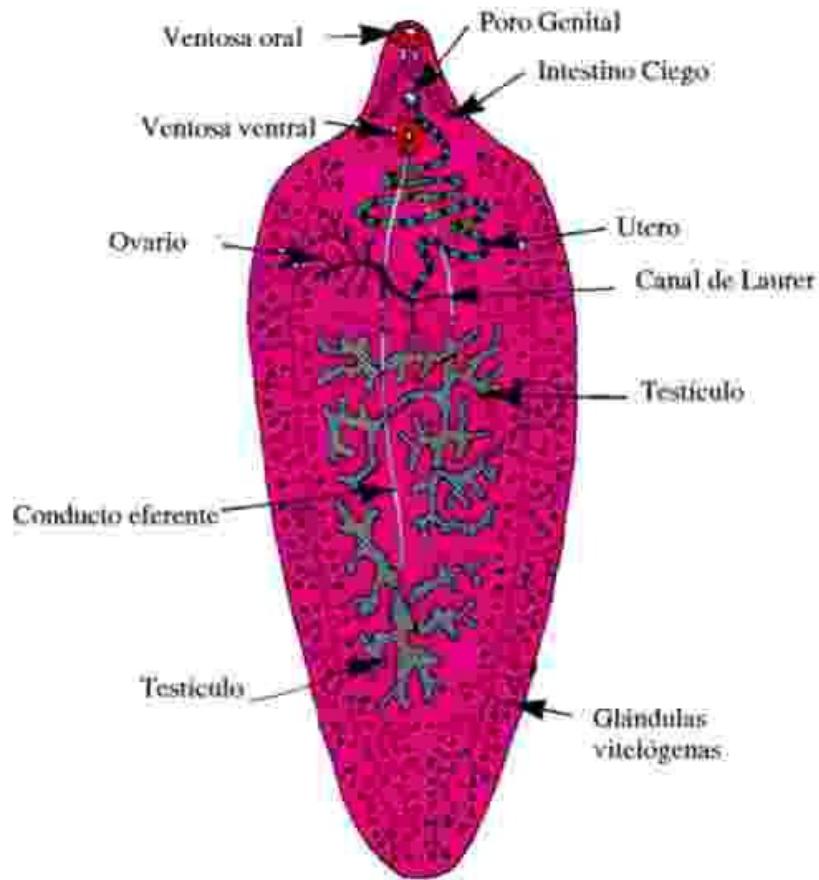
→ Glândulas de penetração





# Esquistossômulo





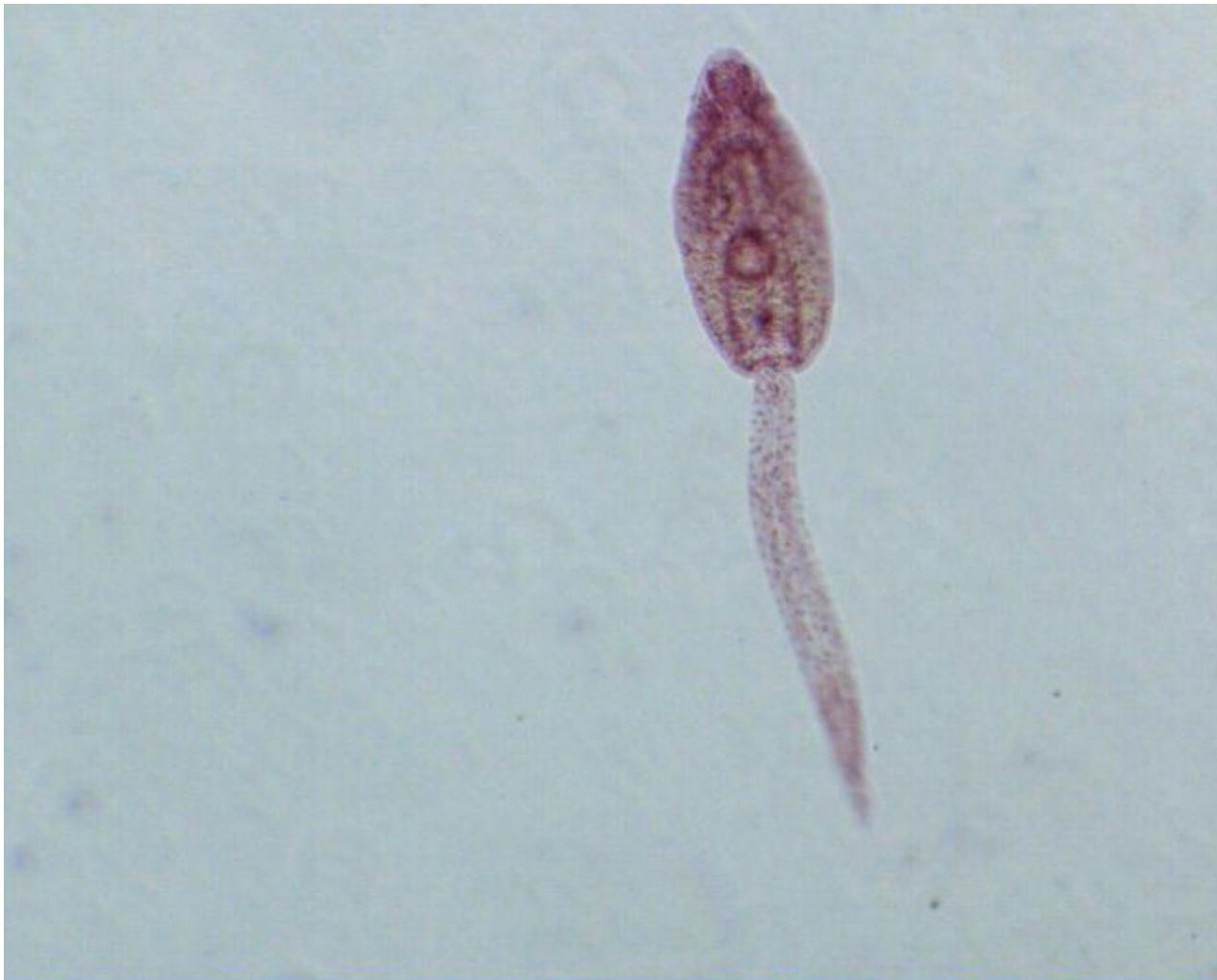
# *Fasciola hepatica*



# Presença de *F.hepatica* em ducto biliar comum



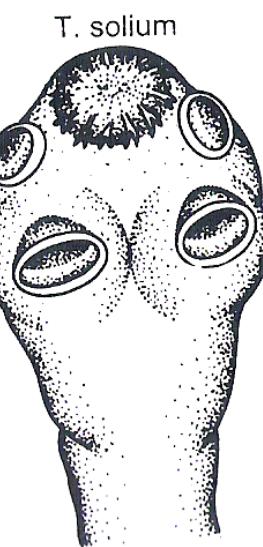
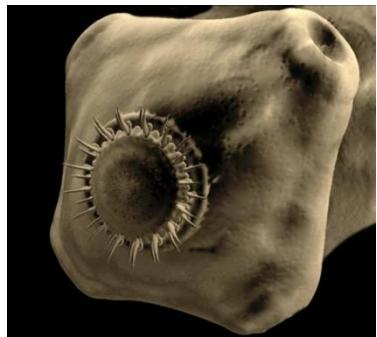
# Cercária



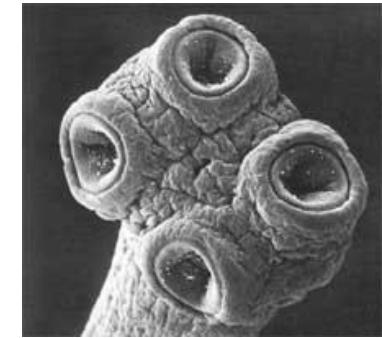
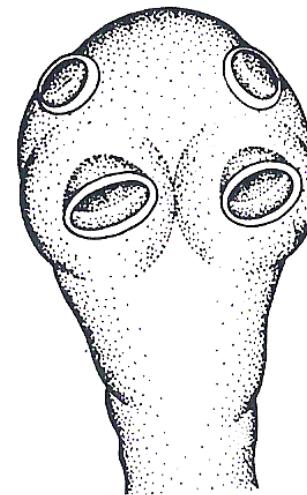
# *Fasciola hepatica*



# Aula 07



T. saginata



rostro com acúleos

escólex

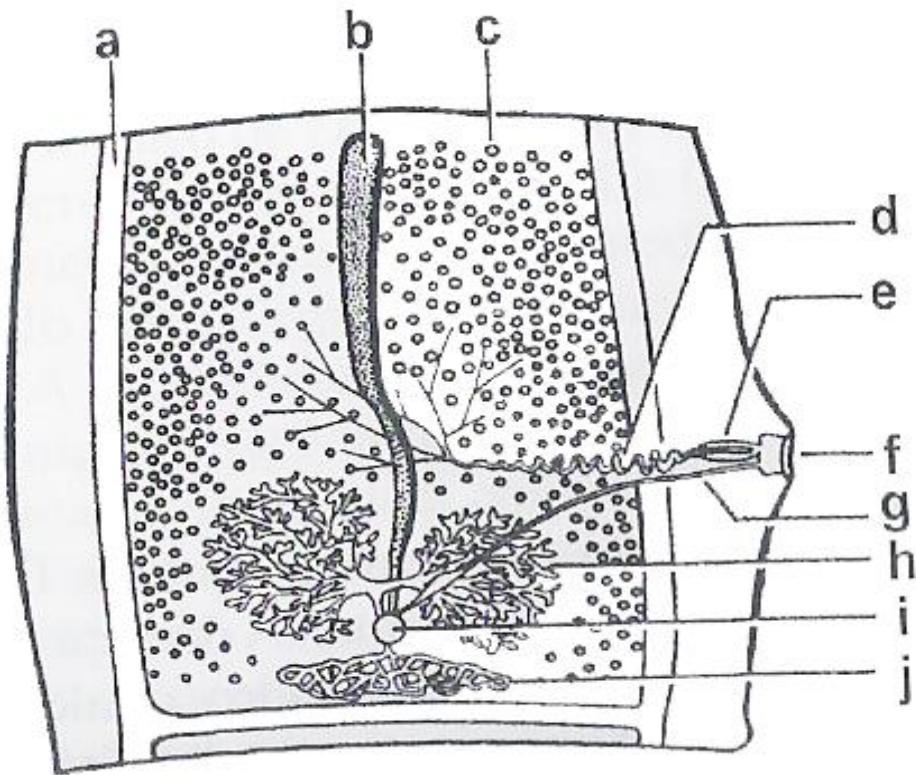
colo

estróbilo

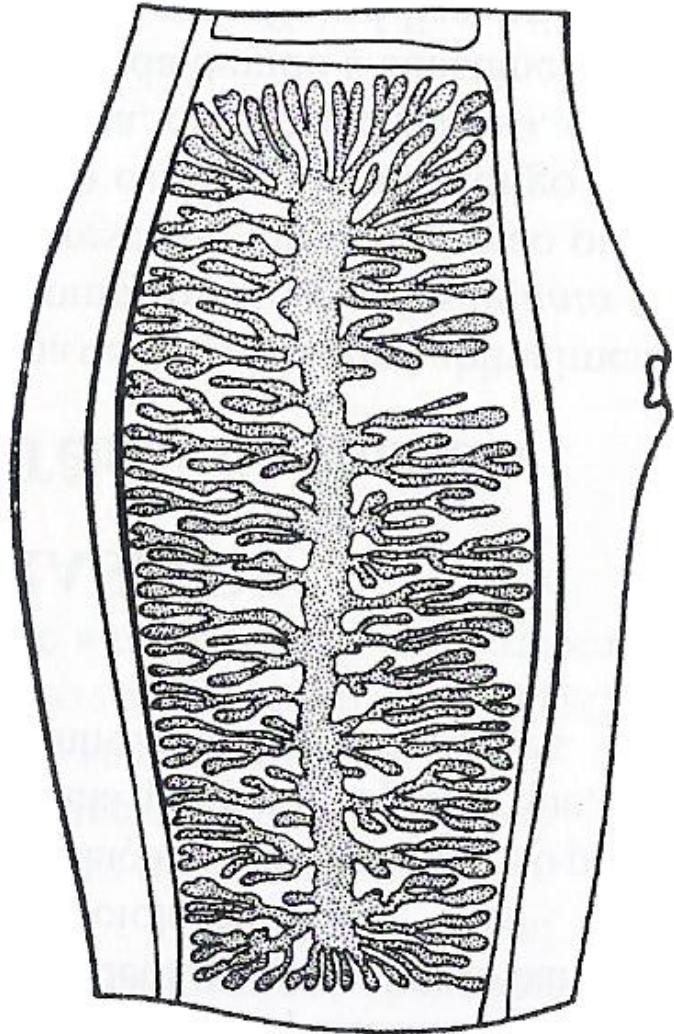
ventosa



## Proglote MADURA E NÃO GRAVÍDECA

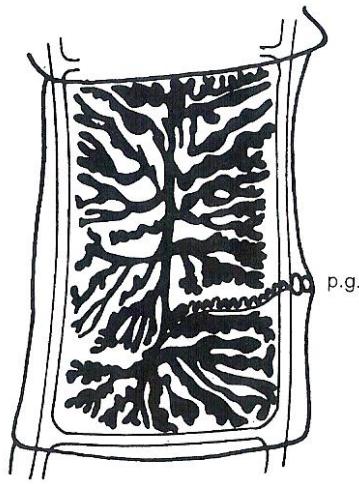


- a. Canal osmorregulador
- b. Útero
- c. **Testículos**
- d. Canal deferente
- e. Bolsa do cirro
- f. **Poro genital**
- g. Vagina
- h. **Ovário**
- i. Oótipo
- j. glândula vitelínica

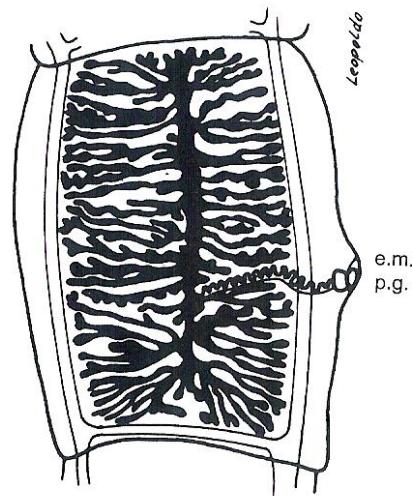


Proglote de  
*Taenia saginata* grávida

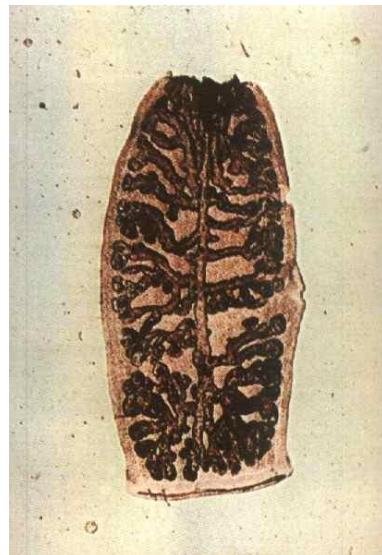
*T.solium*



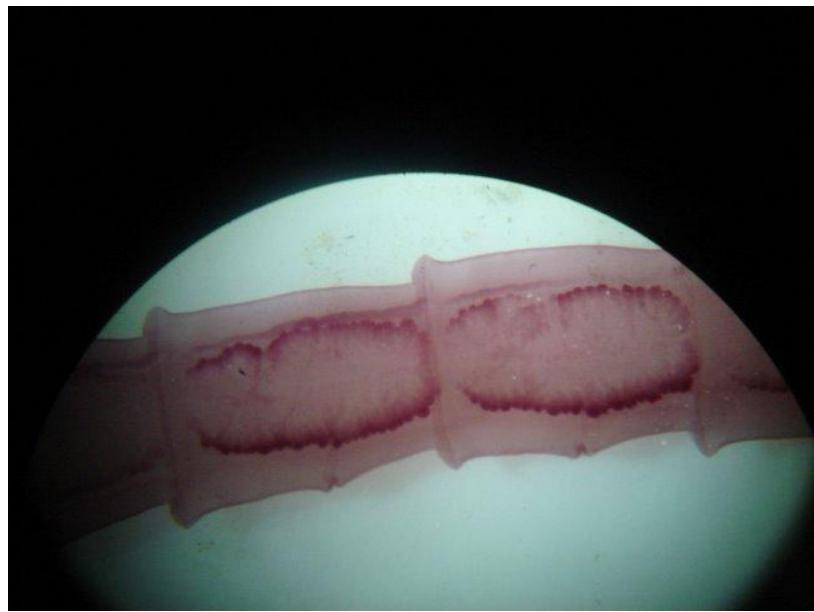
*T.saginata*



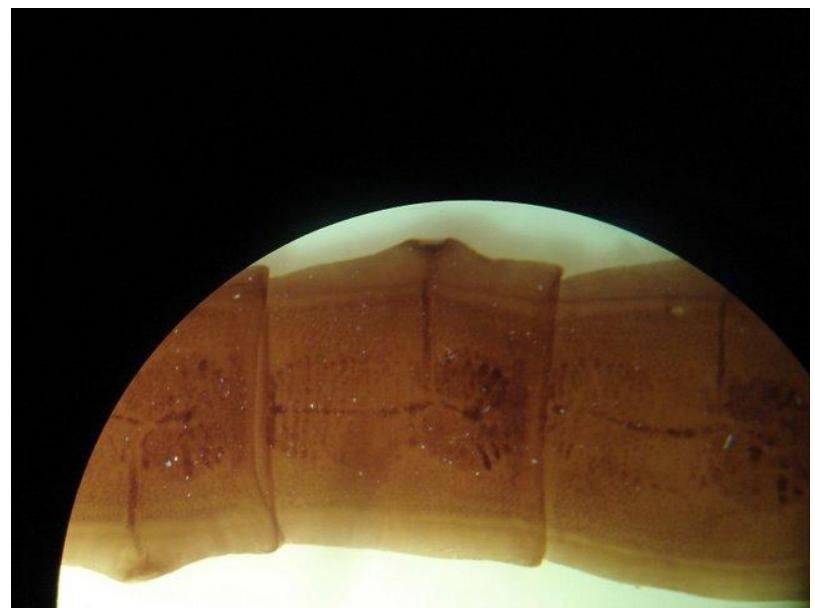
Poro genital  
Esfincter musculoso



*Taenia solium*



*Taenia saginata*



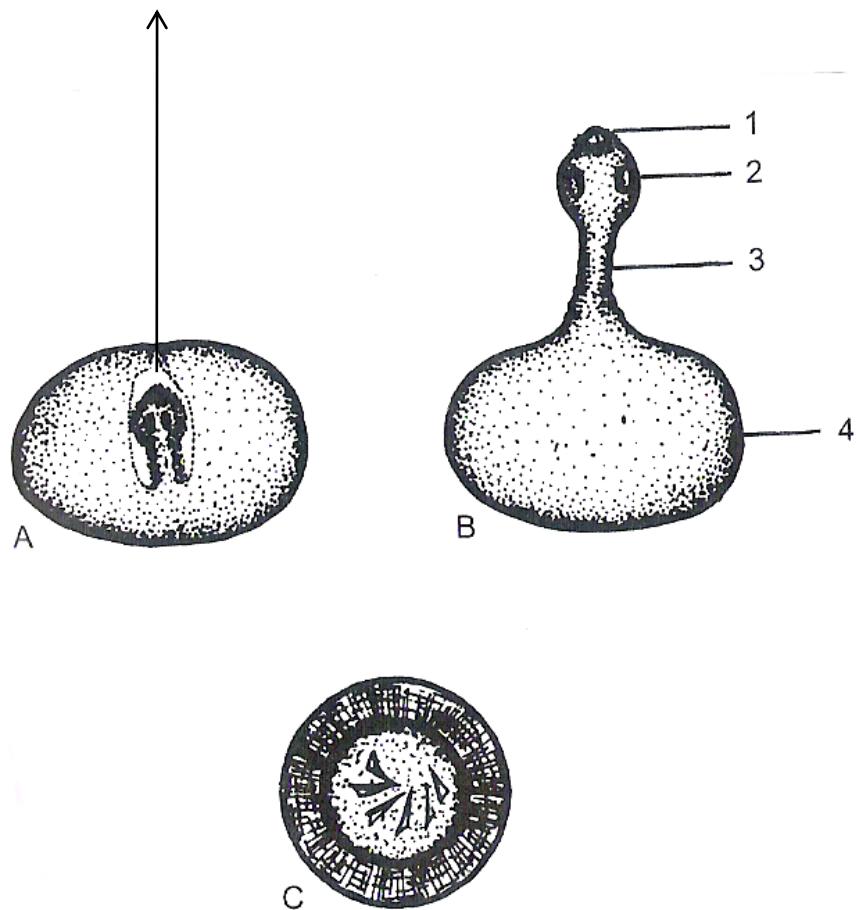
12 ramificações uterinas

26 ramificações uterinas

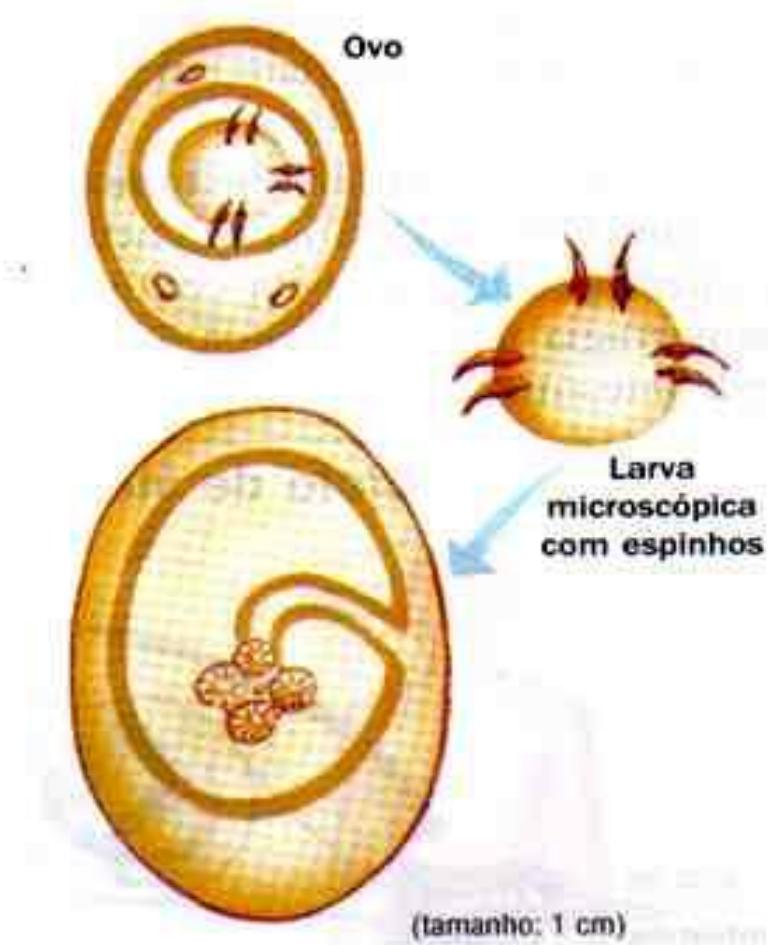


*Taenia spp*

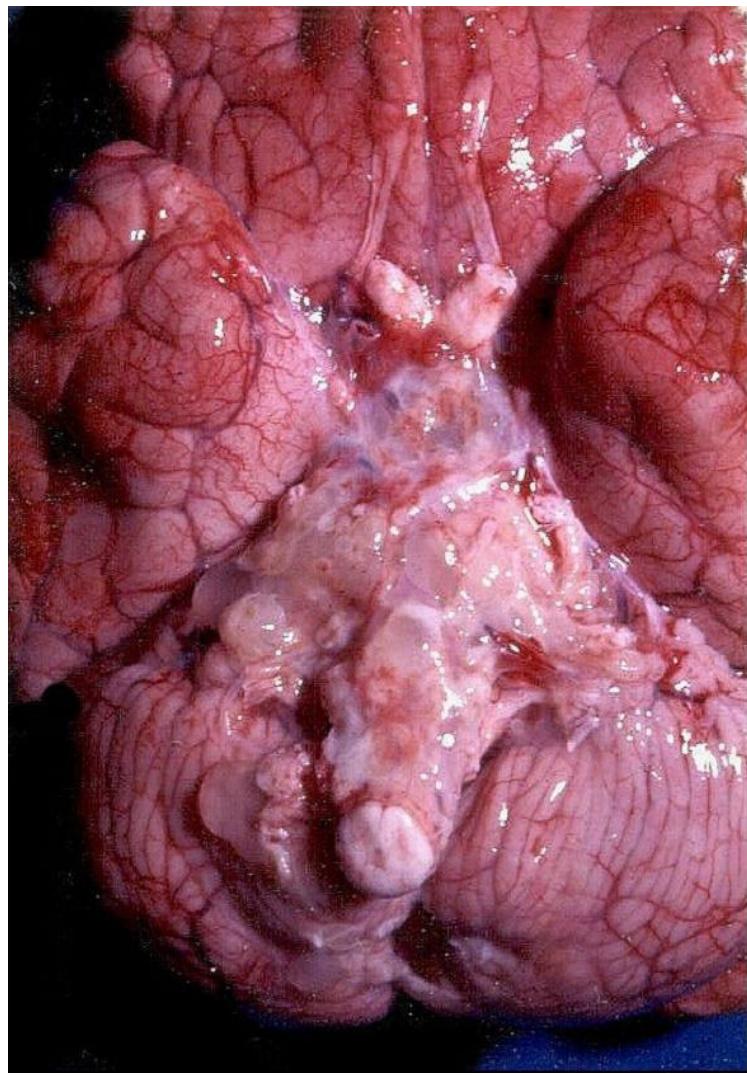
*Receptaculum capitis*



- A. cisticero nos tecidos
  - B. processo de desenvaginação
  - C. ovo
- 
- 1. rostro
  - 2. Ventosa
  - 3. pescoço ou cólo
  - 4. vesícula



- Após 4 dias: penetração nas vênulas, veias, vasos linfáticos mesentéricos, circulação, órgãos e tecidos, de preferência moles: músculo com maior movimentação e oxigenação (**masseter, lingua, coração e cérebro**)
- No interior dos tecidos, a **oncosfera** perde os acúleos
- **Transformam-se em cisticerco**
- 4 a 5 meses: 12 mm







A