Enterobius vermicularis
Morphology

- Pin-sized worm measures to 1.3 cm
Life Cycle

- Adult in appendix and large intestine → migrates to anus at night → deposits eggs which are immediately infective.
- Infection acquired from environment or autoinfection.
- Eggs die in 24-48 hours at room temperature in a dry environment
Embryonated eggs ingested by human

1. Eggs on perianal folds
   Larvae inside the eggs mature within 4 to 6 hours.

2. Larvae hatch in small intestine

3. Adults in lumen of cecum

4. Gravid ♀ migrates to perianal region at night to lay eggs

<i> = Infective Stage
<d> = Diagnostic Stage
Epidemiology

• Worldwide
Diagnosis

• Scotch tape (or sticky-stick) swab of perianal region
Symptomatology

• Anal pruritus
• In children restlessness, irritability, insomnia and enuresis may occur
Treatment

• Mebendazole (Vermox)
• Pyrantel pamoate (Antiminth)
• Piperazine (Alcopar)
• Pyrvium pamoate (Povan)
• Thiabendazole (Mintezol)
Prevention

- Eliminating eggs from environment
- Minimizing contact with clothes, linens, and towels of infected persons