

PARASITOLOGY: THEORETICAL SUBJECTS

1-Introduction and definitions of terms

Effects of parasites on their hosts

Transmission of parasite infestation

Life cycles

Immunology

2-Phylum: Nematoda

◊Families: Scarodidae, Hetrakidae, Subuluridae, Oxyuridae

◊Rhabditidae, Strongyloides, Trichonematidae, Ancylostomatidae

◊Trichostrongylidae, Dictyocaulidae, Metastrongyloidae, Trichuridae

.Trichinellidae, Spriuroidae, Fillariidae

3-Phylum: Platyhelminthes

◊Families: Taeniidae, Anoplocephaliadae, Thysanosonidae

◊Davaineidae Dipylidiidae, Hymenolepididae, Mesocestoidae

Diphllbothriidae

4-Phylum: Trematoda

◊Families: Fasciolidae, Dicrocoelidae, Parmaphistomatidae

◊Schistosomatidae

5-Phylum: Protozoa

◊Families: Trypanosomatidae, Trichomonadae

◊Monocercomonadidae, Eimeriidae

◊Sarcocystidae, Cryptoseoridiidae, Plasmodiidae, Babesiidae

.Theileriidae

6-Phylum: Arthropoda

◊Families: Ioxdidae, Argasidae, Sarcoptidae, Psoroptidae, Tabanidae

◊Culicidae, Psychodidae, Simuliidae, Oestridae, Calliphoridae

Anthomyidae, Cimicidae, Haematopinidae, Linognathidae Superfamilies, Ischnocera,
Amblycera