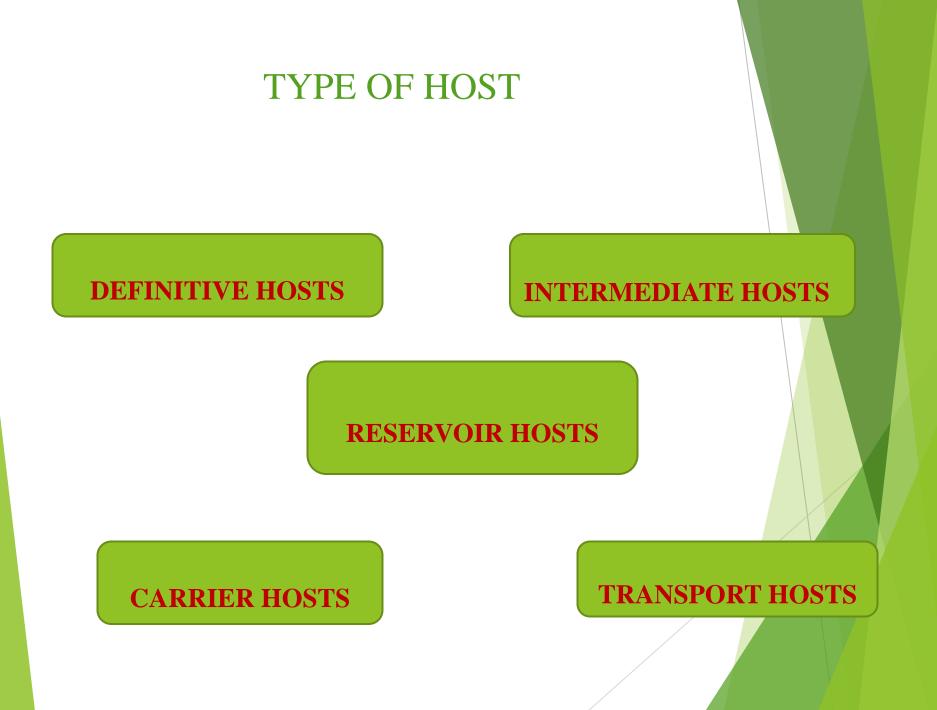
## **TYPE OF HOST AND TYPE OF VECTOR**

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✤ Host An organism which harbours the parasite.



# **DEFINITIVE HOSTS**

- Definitive host or Final host is one in which a parasite reaches sexual maturity and undergoes reproduction.
  Example :
- Sheep for Fasciola gigantica,
- Dog for Echinoccocus granulosus,
- ✓ Horse for Habronema muscae.

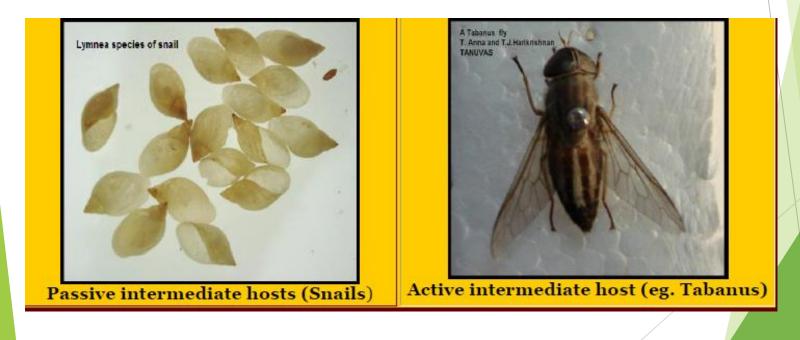
# **INTERMEDIATE HOSTS**

Intermediate host is one in which some early development of the parasite occurs to produce usually infective stages of it, without reaching to maturity.

## **Example :**

Intermediate host of plasmodium is human

Intermediate hosts may be divided into passive intermediate hosts (snails for trematodes) and active intermediate hosts (Tabanus sp. for Trypanosoma evansi))



## **RESERVOIR HOSTS**

Reservoir hosts are hosts that harbour a parasite of another host without itself getting affected, but act source of infection for the original host.

#### **Example :**

- Game animals for the protozoan parasite Trypanosoma gambiense.
- ✓ Dog is reservoir host of hydatid disease

## **CARRIER HOSTS**

Carrier hosts is a vertebrate animal which had suffered from an infection and in later stage carries the infective organism in its body without showing any clinical sign.

# **TRANSPORT HOSTS**

\* Transport or Paratenic host is one which picks up the infective stages of a parasite either from the intermediate host or directly from the atmosphere for its encystment inside its body, without any development of the stage.

#### Example –

Mice for Toxocara canis, Toxocara cati or Toxascaris leonina
 Earthworms for Stephanurus dentatus or syngamus trachea.



## VECTOR

- ✤ A vector is a latin word which means bearer.
- Vector is usually a blood sucking arthropod which transmits the parasite from the infected vertebrate animal to another susceptible vertebrate animal.

# **TYPE OF VECTOR**

## MECHANICAL VECTOR

## BIOLOGICAL VECTOR

## MECHANICAL VECTOR

Mechanical vector is one which transmits the parasite in a short time as such without undergoing any developmental or biological change.

## **Example -**

✓ Tabanid flies transmit Trypanosoma evansi.

## **BIOLOGICAL VECTOR**

- BIOLOGICAL VECTOR is one which transmits the parasite after some biological development of the parasite to make it infective for a susceptible host.
- Example -
- Mosquitoes involved in the transmission of various filarial roundworms and malarial parasite, ixodid ticks in piroplasms.

