

Lecture  
On  
**Anoplocephalidae**

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*Anoplocephala perfoliata*

*Anoplocephala magna*

*Paranoplocephala mamillana*

**TAPEWORMS OF EQUINE**

# *Anoplocephala perfoliata*

<b>Host</b>	<b>Equines</b>
Location	Small and large intestine
Intermediate stage	Cysticercoid
Intermediate host	Oribatid mites
<b>Morphology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <b>“lappeted cestode”</b> because they have special structure <b>lappet</b> behind each sucker.</li><li>✓ Adults are upto 8 cm in length and 1.2 cm in breadth.</li><li>✓ Scolex has lappet behind the each sucker.</li><li>✓ Segments are wider than long.</li><li>✓ Segments have single set of reproductive organ.</li><li>✓ Genital pore is marginal.</li></ul>

# *Anoplocephala magna*

Host	Equines
Location	Small intestine
Intermediate stage	Cysticercoid
Intermediate host	Oribatid mites
<b>Morphology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Size up to 80 cm in length and 2.5 cm in breadth.</li><li>✓ Lappets are absent.</li></ul>

# *Paranoplocephala mamillana*

Host	Equines
Location	Small intestine
Intermediate stage	Cysticercoid
Intermediate host	Oribatid mites
<b>Morphology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Scolex is narrow.</li><li>✓ Opening of suckers are slit like.</li><li>✓ Lappets are absent.</li></ul>

# Life cycle

- Oribatid mite (grass/soil mite) act as a I/H - common species *Scheloribates laevigatus*.
- Eggs are passed in the faeces of the host and are ingested by oribatid mite.
- Eggs are hatch out in the I/H and develops into cysticercoid in about 4 months.
- Final host get the infection by ingestion of infected mite along with herbage.
- Prepatent period is 4 to 6 weeks.

# Pathogenesis

## *Anoplocephala perfoliata-*

- Light infection cause no clinical signs.
- But large numbers causes ill health, unthriftiness and even death may occur. Usually the worms are localized in the ileo-caecal orifice, it causes partial occlusion of ileo-caecal orifice.
- At the site of scolex attachment a small dark depressed ulcerative lesion may be seen.
- Perforation of intestine also recorded.

## *Anoplocephala magna-*

- It is mostly found in the jejunum where catarrhal or haemorrhagic enteritis may be noticed in heavy infection.
- Blocking of intestinal lumen, perforation of wall and peritonitis have also been recorded due to this parasitic infection.



# Diagnosis

- Depend on clinical sign like digestive upset, unthriftiness, colic etc. But difficult to differentiate from other common causes.
- Finding of the eggs with pyriform apparatus and gravid segments in the faeces.

# Treatment

- Mebendazole: 15 to 20 mg / Kg b wt. (Oral)
- Niclosamide: 88 mg / Kg b wt. (Oral)
- Bithionol: 7 mg / Kg b wt. (Oral)

