



## Biomedical Parasitology

Theme: Clinical Parasitology  
Lecture: Coprology

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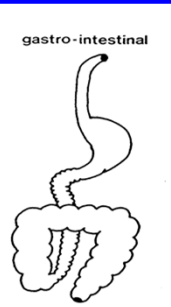
## Parasitology re-defined!

I am a COPROLOGIST  
proud to study ..IT.  
Not Information Technology  
nor International Trade  
More like Internal Trafficking  
of digesta previously made.

I revel in the baseness,  
the beauty of the beasts,  
the cunning little parasites  
indulging in my feasts.

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## Site of infection and symptomatology



gastro-intestinal

enteritis, diarrhoea

structure	function
•stomach	produce molecular soup
•small intestines	absorb nutrients
•large intestine	retain water

excessive evacuation of too fluid faeces  
(frequency + volume + consistency)


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## Diarrhoea

Five main types

- secretory
- osmotic
- exudative
- malabsorptive
- deranged motility

scours



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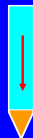
## Coprological techniques

Clinical score	(volume/composition)
Stained smear	(low sensitivity)
Concentration	(increased sensitivity)
- sedimentation	(worm eggs) (soil)
- floatation	(protozoan cysts) (fat)
- filtration	(worm larvae) (f-l)
Immunodiagnosis	(? specificity)
- immuno-label	(IMS)
- copro-Ab+Ag	(IgA; parasite extracts)
Molecular diagnosis	(? specificity)
- PCR amplification	(parasite DNA/RNA)

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## Concentration techniques

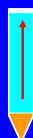
sedimentation



water

eggs/cysts sink

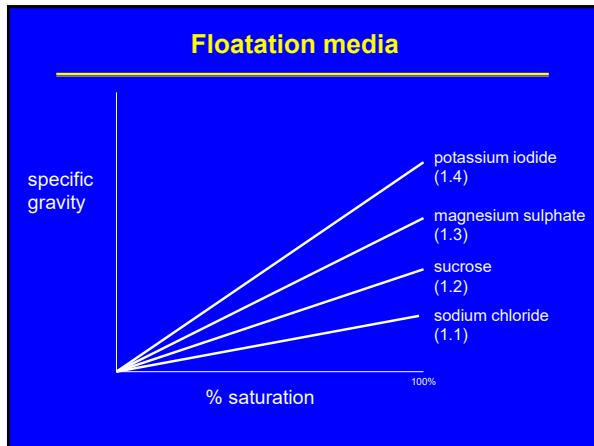
floatation



salt/sugar solution  
(high specific gravity)

eggs/cysts float

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### Quantitative counts

#### McMaster chambers

- count number of worm eggs
- in known volume of diluted faecal material
- extrapolate to eggs per gram (epg)

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### GI-PARASITES

- protozoa    small    multiplicative    acute
- worms      big      cumulative      chronic

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### DIAGNOSTICS

worm eggs	protozoa cysts	bacteria
hundreds of $\mu\text{m}$	tens of $\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$

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