

## Lesson 8.3 Glossary

**A**

**Ascarid** – Family Ascaridae; a parasitic roundworm that infests the intestines of humans and animals.

**B**

**Bot** – The larval or maggot stage of the bot fly or nit fly that migrates from the tongue or mouth to the stomach of horses, or from the nostrils to the sinus cavities of sheep, goats, and deer, where they may grow to be over ½ inch long; hard to control.

**E**

**External parasite** – A parasite that attacks the outside of an animal's body.

**F**

**Flatworm** – One of the many organisms that are members of the phylum Platyhelminthes.

**Fluke** – Flatworms of the class Trematoda that, at maturity, are internal parasites of vertebrate animals and humans, but in snails usually have intermediate stages. The mature worms are usually seed-shaped and found in the liver, alimentary canal, and other body cavities, attached usually by two suckers.

**Fly** – Any winged insect, such as a moth, bee, gnat, etc. Specifically a two-winged insect of the family Muscidae. Many flies are blood-sucking pests of people and animals, such as the mosquitoes, horse and deer flies, black flies, noseems, and some houseflies.

**G**

**Gross examination** – The process by which pathology specimens are inspected with the naked eye to obtain diagnostic information, while being processed for further microscopic examination.

**Grub** – Often called cattle grubs; *Hypoderma lineatum*; the larvae can open a hole through the skin on the back of the animal.

**H**

**Helminth** – Worm parasites, such as the flatworms (flukes and tapeworms) and roundworms (hookworms and lungworms).

**Host** – Any organism, plant or animal, in or upon which another spends part or all of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment and or protection.

**I**

**Internal parasite** – A parasite that attacks the inside of an animal's body.

**Ivermectin** – A broad-spectrum drug that can be injected into livestock for control of both internal and external parasites. It is reputed to kill adult and immature roundworms and lungworms, and external grubs, lice, and mites.

**L**

**Lice** – Small, non-flying, biting or sucking insects that are true parasites of humans, animals, and birds.

**Life cycle** – Life history; the changes in the form of life that an organism goes through.

## M

**Mange** – A group of contagious skin diseases in livestock caused by certain sarcoptic parasitic mites.

## N

**Nematode** – Any unsegmented worm of the phylum Nematoda, having an elongated, cylindrical body; a roundworm.

## P

**Parasite** – An organism that lives at least for a time on or in and at the expense of living animals or plants. Some diseases of people and animals are caused by parasites ordinarily classified as protozoan, helminthic, and arthropod species.

## R

**Roundworm** – Parasites in humans, animals, and plants, which may cause disease and great economic loss. They vary in size from a fraction of an inch in length and as thin as a silk thread to over a foot in length and as thick as a pencil. In people and animals, they inhabit the intestine, but in completing a complex life cycle may infest the blood stream, lungs, windpipe, liver kidneys, etc. Symptoms vary but in general are those of unthriftiness.

## S

**Specific gravity** – Weight of a liquid as compared with distilled water.

**Strongyle** – Any roundworm of the family Strongylidae. They are parasitic in the organs and tissues of people and various animals, often causing severe injuries or death.

**Symbiosis** – The close association of two dissimilar organisms, each known as symbiont. The associations may have five different characterizations as follows: mutualism: beneficial to both species; commensalism: beneficial to one but with no influence on the other; parasitism: beneficial to one and harmful to the other.

## T

**Tapeworm** – A parasitic intestinal worm of a flattened, tape-like form, order Cestoda, composed of separate parts or segments.

**Tick** – Any of various blood-sucking arachnids, which fasten themselves to warm-blooded animals. Some are important vectors of diseases.