

Teacher's  
Sign

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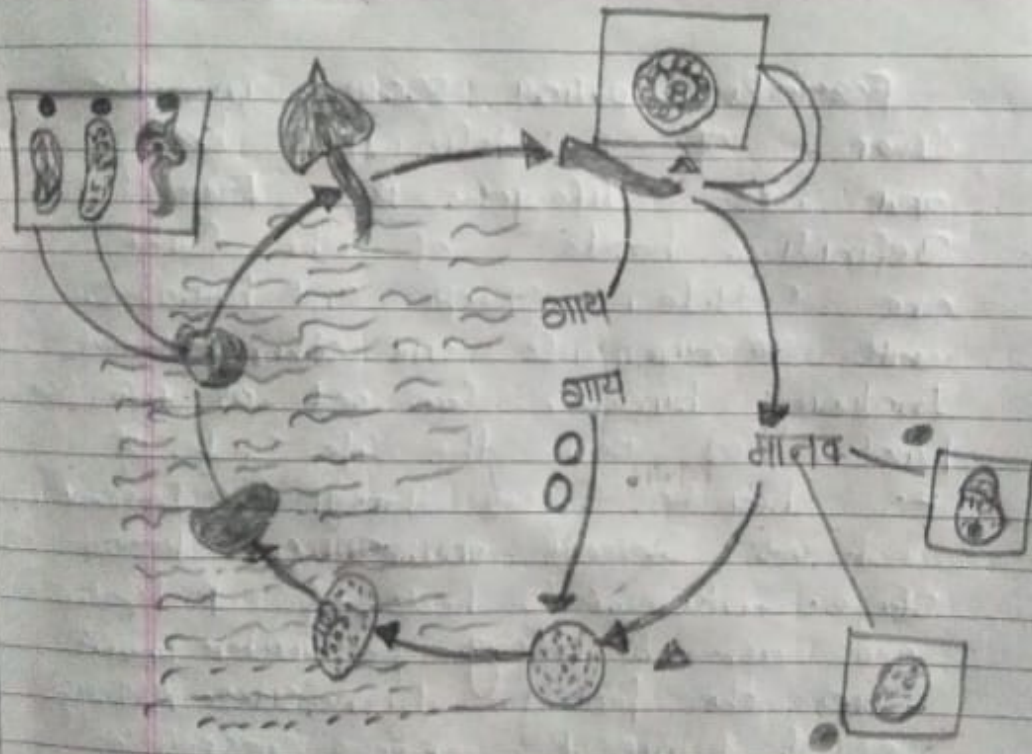
23-07-2020

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and Head, D.K. College, Durgam, A.Sc.  
zoology (Hons) Part I, Paper I (A) zoology.

Question: Fasciola hepatica ka life cycle ka  
chitra etc. Sahit vachan karpye.

Ans: Fasciola hepatica, also known as the  
common liver fluke or sheep liver  
fluke, is a parasitic trematode (fluke  
or flatworm, a type of helminth) of  
the class for trematoda, phylum  
Platyhelminthes. It infects the  
livers of various mammals,  
including humans. The disease  
caused by the fluke is called  
fasciolosis or fascioliasis, which is  
a type of helminthiasis  
and has been classified as a  
neglected and has been class

→ Life cycle :-



The life cycle of Fasciola hepatica.

Lymnaea Water, L. neotropica, pseudoscaevola  
Columella, and L. Cubensis are most  
common intermediate hosts in  
Central and South America. Several  
other Lymnaeid snails may be  
naturally or experimentally infected  
with *F. hepatica*, but their  
role in transmission of the fluke  
is low. The list of Lymnaeid  
snails that may serve as natural  
or experimental intermediate hosts  
of *F. hepatica* include.

tropical disease. Fasciolosis is currently classified as a plant/food-borne trematode infection, often acquired through eating the parasite's metacercariae encysted on plants. *F. hepatica*, which is distributed worldwide, has been known as an important parasite of sheep and cattle for decades and causes significant economic losses in these livestock species, up to \$3 million in the UK alone. Because of its relatively large size and economic importance, it has been the subject of many scientific investigations and may be the best-known of any trematode species. *F. hepatica*'s closest relative is *fasciola gigantica*. These two flukes are sister species, they share many morphological features and can mate with each other.

*Fasciola hepatica* occurs in the liver of a definitive host and its life cycle is indirect. Definitive hosts of the fluke are Cattle, Sheep and buffaloes, wild ruminants and other mammals including humans, can act as definitive hosts as well. The life cycle of *F. hepatica* goes through the intermediate host and several environmental larval stage. Intermediate hosts of *F. hepatica* are air-breathing freshwater snails from the family Lymnaeidae. Although several Lymnaeid species susceptible to *F. hepatica*, have been described the parasite develops only in one or two major species on each continent. *Gelba truncatula* is the main snail host in Europe, partly in Asia, Africa, and South America.