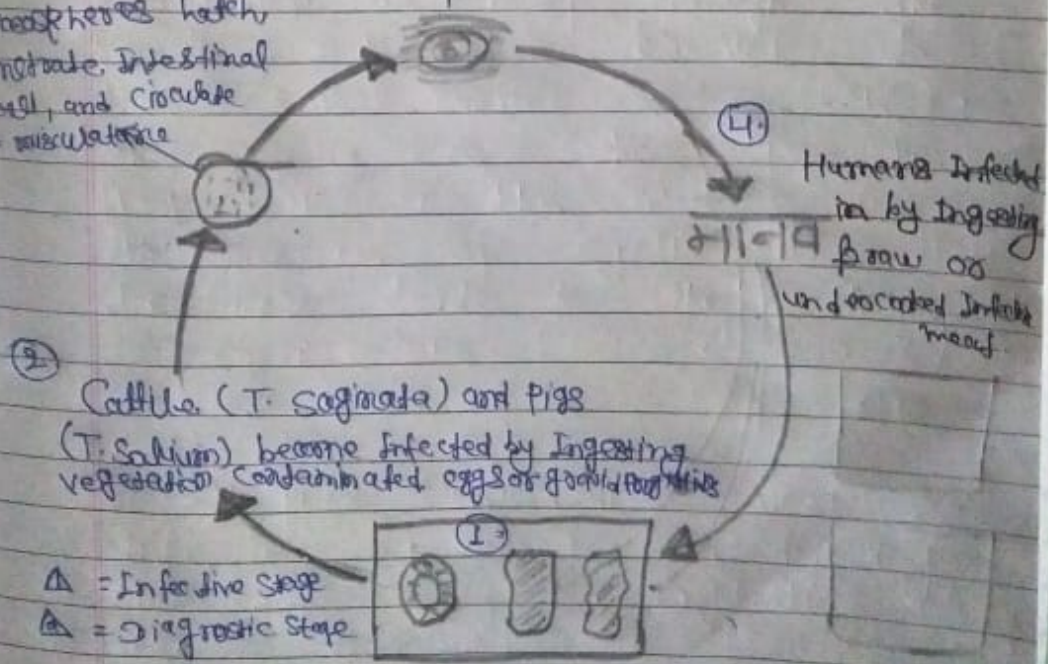


within two months. By attaching to the intestinal wall with their scolices (hooked structures) these adult tapeworms may persist for long periods of time, even years.

Cycle life-

Oncospheres hatch, Penetrate intestinal wall, and circulate in musculature

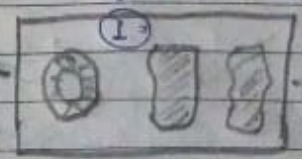
Cercosporous develop into scolices in muscle



(2) Cattle (*T. saginata*) and Pigs (*T. solium*) become infected by ingesting contaminated vegetation, eggs or proglottids

Humans infected in by ingesting raw or undercooked beef or pork

△ = Infective stage  
○ = Diagnostic stage



egg or gravid proglottids in feces and passed into environment

02

Viable anywhere from days to months  
T. Solium can be diagnosed at  
this point in the life cycle.

Note - Autoinfection can also occur  
at this point in the life-cycle  
via fecal-oral contamination. In  
this case egg or gravid proglottids  
re-enter the body through the  
mouth and often travel to  
the central nervous system (CNS),  
the muscles or the eyes, where  
they (CNS), the muscles or  
the presence of cysticerci in these  
locations leads to the pathogenesis  
of cysticercosis (neurocysticercosis)  
in the (CNS).

Step-2:- pigs (Intermediate host) acquire  
infection by eating and digesting  
the eggs or gravid proglottids along  
with the parasitized vegetation.

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Zoology.

Q.1) Teremia Salinum kay life cycle ka  
Sachitra Varnan Karey.

The life cycle of T. Salinum is represented graphically below. It consists six main steps:-

Step-1. Infected humans (definitive host) excrete the eggs or gravid proglottids in their faeces, passing the parasite from the gastrointestinal tract to the nearby vegetation. In egg or gravid proglottid form, T. Salinum is able to remain

Step-3. The eggs or gravid proglottids migrate to the pig intestine and as oncospheres, break through the Intestinal wall. then via the circulatory system, they embed themselves in the muscles of the pig and develop into cysticerci. The infective form of *T. solium* cysticerci have the ability to persist in the muscle for many years.

Step:4:- Humans acquire the infection by eating the under cooked or raw flesh of an infected animal.

Step:5:6: Cysticerci migrate to the small intestine of the human host and develop into their adult tapeworm form normally.

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oncosph  
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wall,  
to musc

(2)

(C)

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△