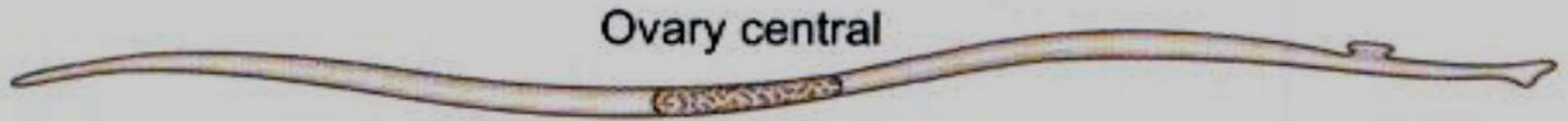


S. japonicum

♀



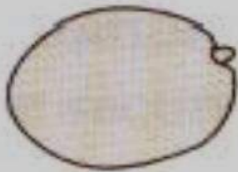
♂



6–8 testes

Tegument smooth

Ovum



50–100 ova in uterus

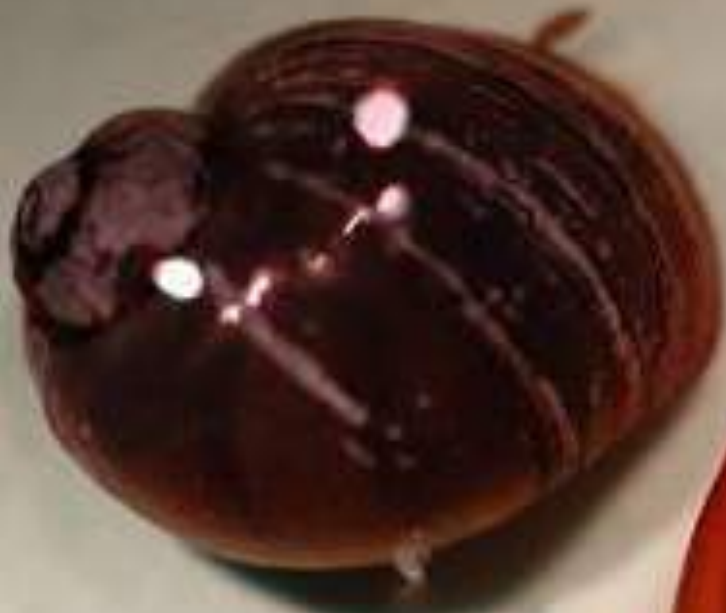
Lateral knob

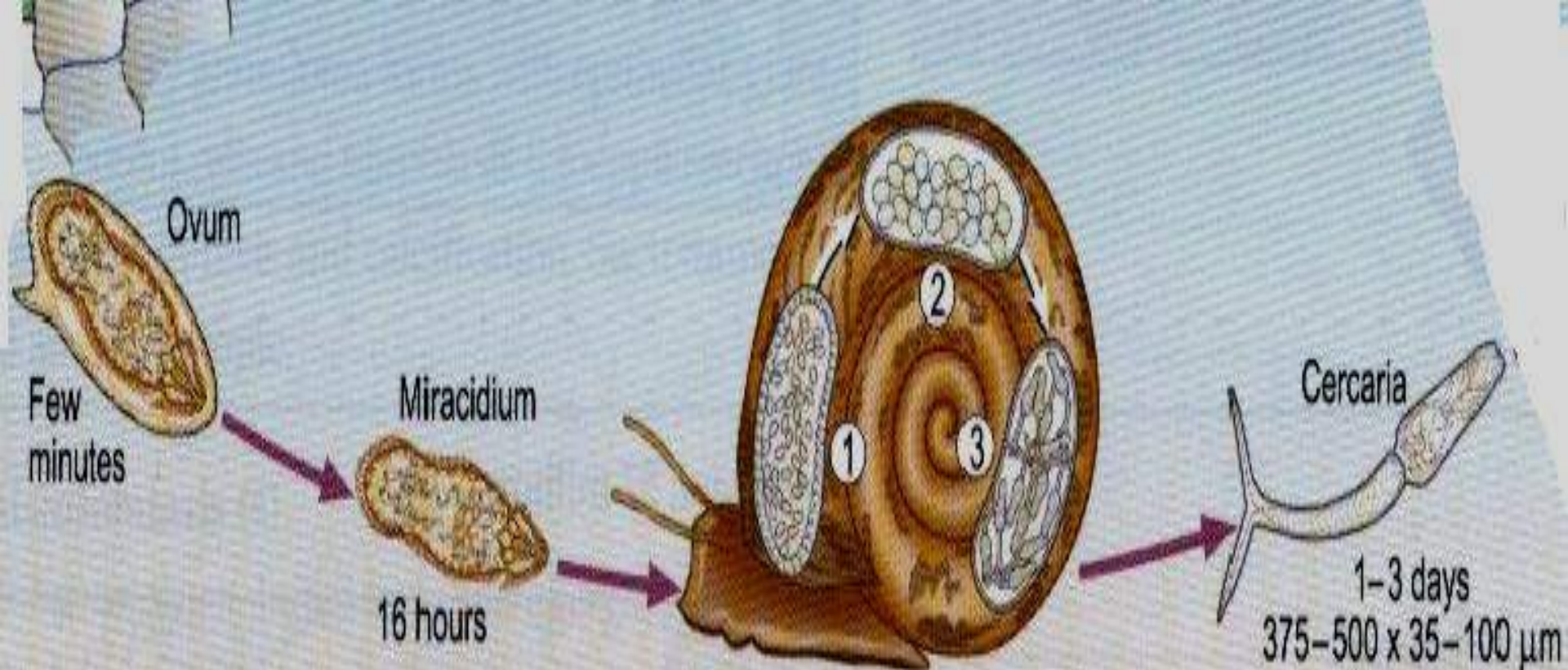
70–105 x 50–80 μm

Host: *Oncomelania*



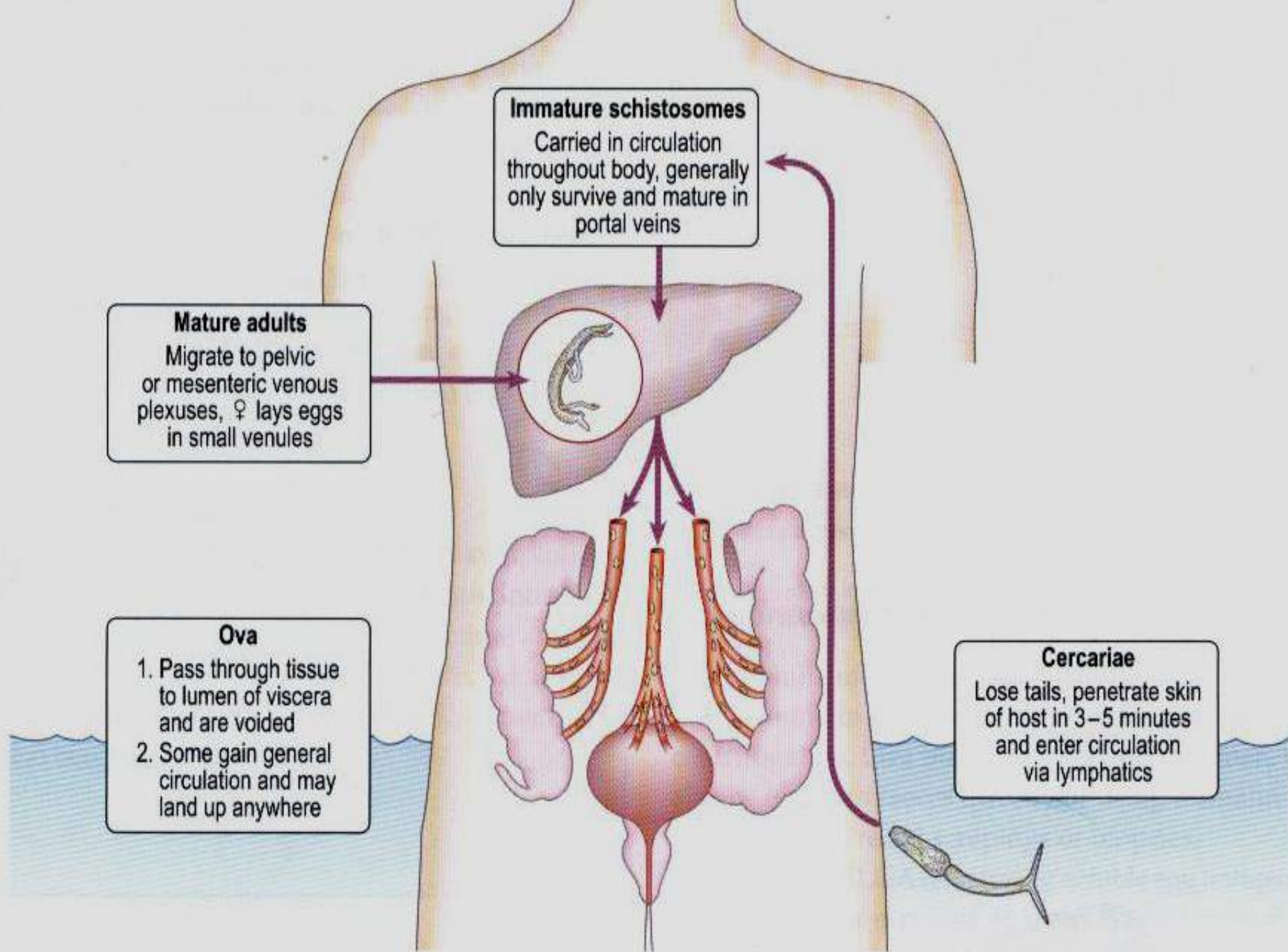






Development within snail host
4-8 weeks

Primary sporocysts	1
Secondary sporocysts	2
Developing cercariae	3

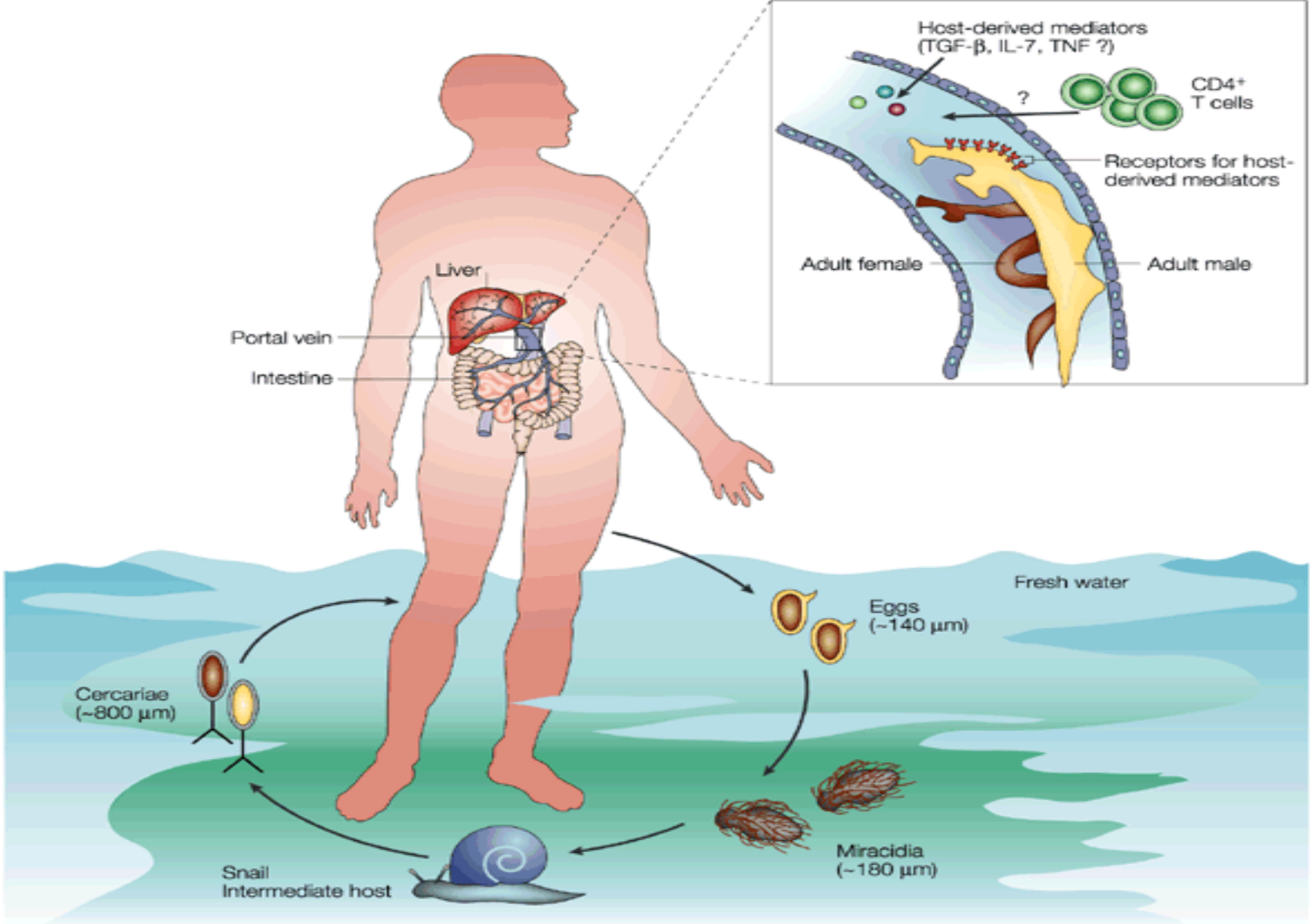


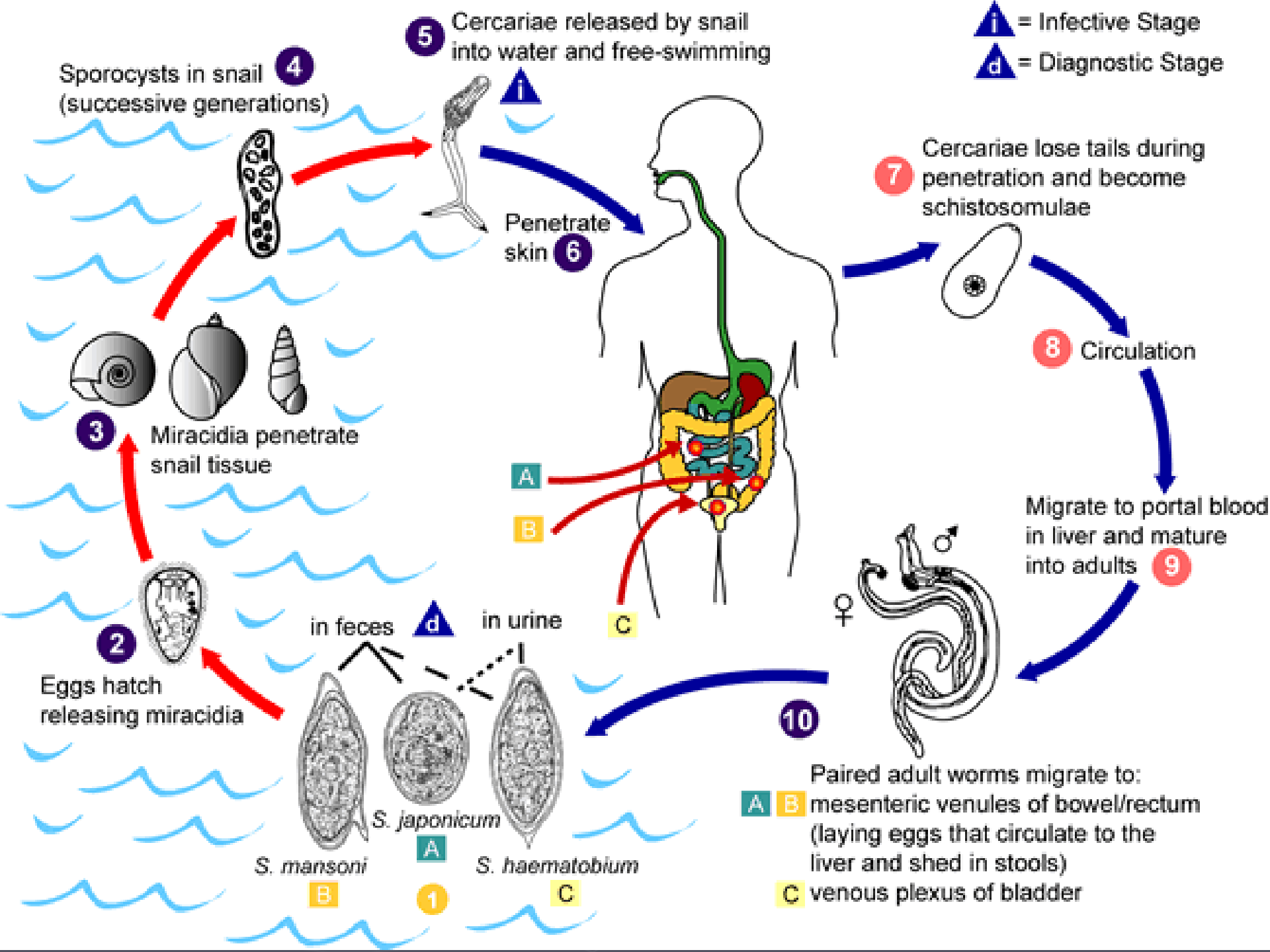
Immature schistosomes
Carried in circulation throughout body, generally only survive and mature in portal veins

Mature adults
Migrate to pelvic or mesenteric venous plexuses, ♀ lays eggs in small venules

Ova
1. Pass through tissue to lumen of viscera and are voided
2. Some gain general circulation and may land up anywhere

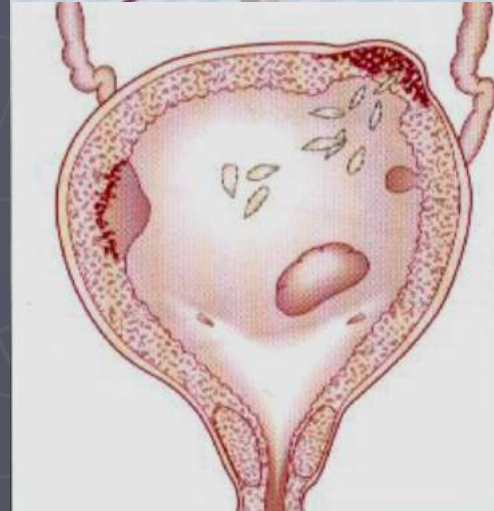
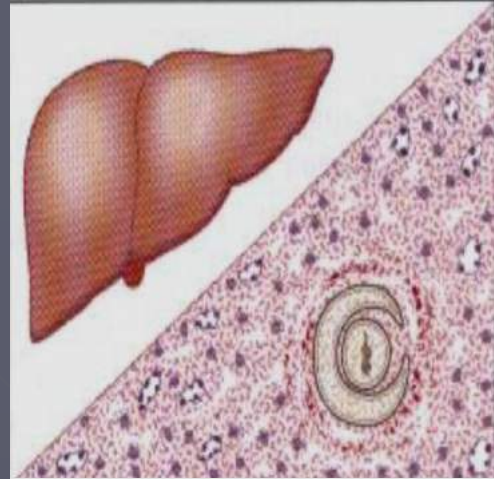
Cercariae
Lose tails, penetrate skin of host in 3–5 minutes and enter circulation via lymphatics





Clinical features and pathology of

Schistosoma spp.



1- Penetration of skin by cercaria Swimmers itch

