

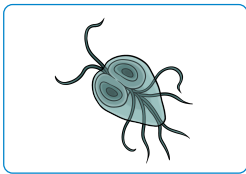
TOPIC: GIARDIASIS



Giardiasis

Protozoan

FEATURES: _____



CAUSE

Giardia duodenalis (aka *Giardia lamblia* & *Giardia intestinalis*).

- ◆ Trophozoite attaches firmly to _____ walls.
- ◆ In large intestine, develops protective _____ walls:
 - Able to survive in cyst form _____ of body for many months.
 - Partially _____ to some standard water treatments (chlorine, UV).

SPREAD

_____ -oral contamination.

- ◆ Ingestion of cysts in untreated _____.
 - May be of human or _____ origin.
 - Common cause of persistent “_____ diarrhea”.

SYMPTOMS

Can last for _____.

- _____ stool / diarrhea.
- Gas.
- Nausea.
- Vomiting.
- _____ stool.
- Chronic infections: nutrient _____.

◆ Many carriers _____.

DIAGNOSIS

Microscopic examination of feces or _____ tests.

TREATMENT

Metronidazole or Nitazoxanide.

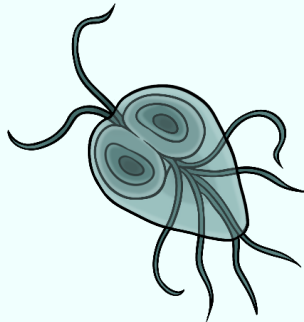
IMMUNITY

N/A.

TOPIC: GIARDIASIS

EXAMPLE

Identify the two images below as either a *Giardia duodenalis* trophozoite or cyst.



- _____
- _____
- a) Where in an infected individual would you expect to find the trophozoite? _____
- b) Where in an infected individual would you expect to find the cyst? _____
- c) Which would you find outside the body, for example, in a water source that could potentially lead to infections?

PRACTICE

Which of the following statements about *Giardia duodenalis* is correct?

- _____
- a) *Giardia* bacteria can survive for months outside the body in their trophozoite stage.
- b) *Giardia* represents the most common helminthic infection in the United States.
- c) *Giardia* cysts hatch into active trophozoites as they move into the human large intestine.
- d) Depending on the route of infection, giardiasis may be classified as either a zoonotic or a non-zoonotic disease.

PRACTICE

Which of the following diagnostic measures for giardiasis are recommended?

- _____
- I. Antibody test.
- II. Antigen test.
- III. Microscopic examination of feces.
- a) I & II. b) I & III. c) II & III. d) I, II, & III.