

# The Journal Of Parasitology Volume 4

## Issues 1 4

Parasite (journal)

*peer-reviewed open access scientific journal covering all aspects of human and animal parasitology. The journal publishes reviews, articles, and short*

Parasite is a peer-reviewed open access scientific journal covering all aspects of human and animal parasitology. The journal publishes reviews, articles, and short notes. It is published by EDP Sciences and is an official journal of the Société Française de Parasitologie (English: "French Society of Parasitology"). It is published by EDP Sciences and the editor-in-chief is Jean-Lou Justine (National Museum of Natural History, Paris). The journal was established in 1923 as Annales de Parasitologie Humaine et Comparée and obtained its current title in 1994, with

volume numbering restarting at 1.

Lewis Hackett

*"Volume 100 of the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene." The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Volume 100, Issue 1, Jan*

Lewis Wendell Hackett (14 December 1884 - Washington, 28 April 1962) was an American physician who worked in Italy, Albania and South America to combat malaria.

Parasitism

*Research Council) Research Network for Parasitology. July 2010. ISBN 978-1-86499-991-4. Parasitism is a form of symbiosis, an intimate relationship between*

Parasitism is a close relationship between species, where one organism, the parasite, lives (at least some of the time) on or inside another organism, the host, causing it some harm, and is adapted structurally to this way of life. The entomologist E. O. Wilson characterised parasites' way of feeding as "predators that eat prey in units of less than one". Parasites include single-

celled protozoans such as the agents of malaria, sleeping sickness, and amoebic dysentery; animals such as hookworms, lice, mosquitoes, and vampire bats; fungi such as honey fungus and the agents of ringworm; and plants such as mistletoe, dodder, and the broomrapes.

There are six major parasitic strategies of exploitation of animal hosts, namely parasitic castration, directly transmitted parasitism (by contact), trophically...

Emmanuel Alo

*of applied biology, ecosystems, entomology and parasitology. Alo is noted for his research work on the transmission patterns of the HIV virus in the ABO*

Emmanuel Babatunde Alo (born April 15, 1950) is a Nigerian professor of applied biology, ecosystems, entomology and parasitology.

Jean-Lou Justine

*is the editor-in-chief of the open-access journal Parasite, the official journal of the French Society of Parasitology. Justine is a member of the editorial*

Jean-Lou Justine (born 1955), French parasitologist and zoologist, is a professor at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, France, and a specialist of fish parasites and invasive land planarians.

*Clonorchis sinensis*

*Dawes, Ben (ed.). Advances in Parasitology Volume 4. Burlington: Elsevier. pp. 53–101. ISBN 978-0-08-058050-0. Archived from the original on 2023-09-04. Retrieved*

*Clonorchis sinensis*, the Chinese liver fluke, is a liver fluke belonging to the class Trematoda, phylum Platyhelminthes. It infects fish-eating mammals, including humans. In humans, it infects the common bile duct and gall bladder, feeding on bile. It was discovered by British physician James McConnell at the Medical College Hospital in Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1874. The first description was given by Thomas Spencer Cobbold, who named it *Distoma sinense*. The fluke passes its lifecycle in three different hosts, namely freshwater snail as first intermediate hosts, freshwater fish as second intermediate host, and mammals as definitive hosts.

Endemic to Asia and Russia, *C. sinensis* is the most prevalent human fluke in Asia and third-most in the world. It is still actively transmitted in Korea, China...

## Richard Heymons

*Supplement Volume 3, pp. 193–198. A contribution to the knowledge of the pentastomids of Australia and neighboring areas. In: Journal of parasitology. 4, 1932*

Richard Heymons (29 May 1867 – 1 December 1943) was a German zoologist and entomologist.

He studied in Humboldt University of Berlin from 1886 to 1891 and provided overall direction of the Institute of Zoology at the higher educational farm in Berlin from 1915 to 1935.

Heymons actively studied tongue worms (Pentastomida) and his collection of these animals is held in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin. He also coined the name Chelicerata for arachnids and their relatives.

## Francis Milburn Howlett

*3: 239–242. Howlett, F. M. (1910). "The influence of temperature upon the biting of mosquitoes";. Parasitology. 3 (4): 479–484. doi:10.1017/S0031182000002304*

Francis "Frank" Milburn Howlett (5 January 1877 – 20 August 1920) was a British entomologist who served in India as Second Imperial Entomologist, a position which was later changed to the Imperial Pathological Entomologist in India. He specialized in insects (mainly Diptera - sandflies) and parasitic ticks of medical and veterinary importance. A major discovery by him was the attractant methyl eugenol and its effect on flies in the genus *Bactrocera*.

## Trypanosoma

*International Journal for Parasitology, 1 May 2001, Volume 31, Issues 5-6, Pages 643-647, doi:10.1016/S0020-7519(01)00138-2 Dihydrofolate reductases within the genus*

*Trypanosoma* is a genus of kinetoplastids (class Trypanosomatidae), a monophyletic group of unicellular parasitic flagellate protozoa. *Trypanosoma* is part of the phylum Euglenozoa. The name is derived from the Ancient Greek trypano- (borer) and soma (body) because of their corkscrew-like motion. Most trypanosomes are heteroxenous (requiring more than one obligatory host to complete life cycle) and most are transmitted via a vector. The majority of species are transmitted by blood-feeding invertebrates, but there are different mechanisms among the varying species. *Trypanosoma equiperdum* is spread between horses and other

equine species by sexual contact. They are generally found in the intestine of their invertebrate host, but normally occupy the bloodstream or an intracellular environment in...

### Helminthiasis

*DNA count: DNA-based diagnostic tools in veterinary parasitology*; *Veterinary Parasitology*. 186 (1-2): 101-8. doi:10.1016/j.vetpar.2011.11.055. PMID 22169224

Helminthiasis, also known as worm infection, is any macroparasitic disease of humans and other animals in which a part of the body is infected with parasitic worms, known as helminths. There are numerous species of these parasites, which are broadly classified into tapeworms, flukes, and roundworms. They often live in the gastrointestinal tract of their hosts, but they may also burrow into other organs, where they induce physiological damage.

Soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis are the most important helminthiases, and are among the neglected tropical diseases. These group of helminthiases have been targeted under the joint action of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies and non-governmental organizations through a project launched in 2012 called the London Declaration...

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