

MANSON'S BLOOD FLUKE

PURPOSE

To teach the life cycle of the blood fluke, *Schistosoma mansoni*.

AUDIENCE

Medical students, parasitology students, and workers in the field of tropical diseases.

CONTENTS

1. The life cycle of the dangerous parasitic blood fluke, *Schistosoma mansoni*, is complex and interesting. Ciliated miracidia hatch from spined eggs and penetrate the skins of certain Planorbis snails.
2. In the snail each miracidium transforms to a primary sporocyst, the germ cells of which rapidly grow into twenty or more secondary sporocysts, each of which in turn produces thousands of cercariae.
3. The cercariae escape from the snail into the water. They penetrate human skins, migrate through the blood vessels to the lungs, and grow to maturity in the portal veins of the liver.
4. The adult worms live in the mesenteric veins of the colon, feed on blood, and lay their eggs, some of which escape through the bowel mucosa into the fecal mass. They reach snail-infested water and perpetuate the life cycle.
5. If eggs are deposited in the submucosal veins, they cause scarring of the bowel wall; if laid in a large portal vein, they may drift to the liver to produce portal cirrhosis; and if laid in the large hemorrhoidal veins they may drift to the lungs to produce pulmonary fibrosis.

AVAILABILITY

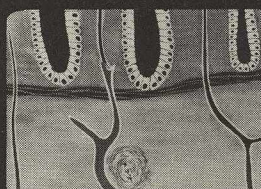
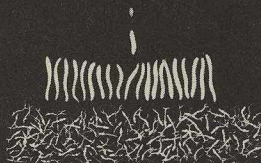
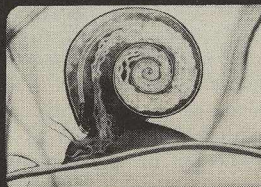
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MEDICAL DIRECTOR IN CHARGE
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
605 Volunteer Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

PRODUCTION NO.
CDC 4-034.0
RELEASED 1948

MOTION PICTURE
16 mm. Sound
Black & White
Length: 592 Feet
Time: 17 Minutes

GRAPHIC FORM

- Photography
- Animation
- Photomicrography



COMMENTS

Related films are nos.
4-060, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7,
-8. Related Filmstrips
are nos. 5-006, -6.1 &
5-041.

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