



## Short Note on Human Parasitic Worms and their Symptoms

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### ABOUT THE STUDY

Intestinal worms, also known as parasitic worms, are one of the main types of intestinal parasites. Common types of intestinal parasites include flatworms, including tapeworms and flukes, ascariasis-causing roundworms, helminths, and antomiasis infections. People with intestinal parasites can also experience dysentery. Dysentery is when an intestinal infection causes diarrhea with blood and mucus in the stool. Intestinal parasites can also cause rashes and itching around the rectum and vulva. In some cases, the worm is passed through the stool during defecation. Some people may have intestinal parasites for years without showing any symptoms. The common symptoms of intestinal parasites are abdominal pain, Diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, Bloating / flatulence, Malaise, Unexplained weight loss, Abdominal or tender pain. Roundworms are usually transmitted by contact with contaminated soil or feces. When you consume the contaminated substance, the parasites move to the intestines. Then they proliferate and grow in the intestines. Symptoms can appear as they multiply and increase in quantity and size. One way to get infected with intestinal parasites is to eat undercooked meat from infected animals, such as animals such as Cow, pig, or fish. Other possible causes of worm infection in the intestines are Consumption of contaminated water, consumption of contaminated soil, contact with contaminated feces, poor hygiene, or poor sanitization.

Children are particularly vulnerable to intestinal parasites. That's because you may be playing in an environment with contaminated soil, such as a sandbox or school playground. Older people are also at increased risk because of their weakened immunity. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 10 percent of people in developing countries are infected with intestinal parasites. People in developing countries are most at risk from drinking water from contaminated water sources and poor sanitation. Intestinal parasites can cause many symptoms in the body, some of which are similar to those of other intestinal parasites. Prompt and thorough diagnosis is essential in all cases to avoid complications. Your doctor may

advise various tests to help you diagnose your intestinal parasite. These tests include stool test to check for signs of infection, blood test to detect certain parasites, colonoscopy examines intestinal parasites with a thin camera, imaging tests to check other organs for signs of damage from parasites, tape test. The tape test puts tape on the anus while a person is sleeping to look for signs of an egg.

Intestinal parasites sound a little scary, but they are often easy to treat. In some cases, the person may not need treatment at all. A healthy immune system may be sufficient to fight off some types of tapeworms without medication. In other cases, doctors use one or more anthelmintics to control the intestinal parasite. Doctors may choose to first monitor the person before taking the drug to see if their body is coping with the worm. During this time, report any symptoms to your doctor. Some signs and symptoms may indicate that further treatment is needed. These include vomiting, high fever that lasts for more than a few days, extreme fatigue, dehydration, change in stool color, bloody stool. Intestinal parasites increase the risk of anemia and intestinal obstruction. Complications are common in the elderly and those with weakened immunity like people infected with HIV or AIDS. If you are pregnant, intestinal parasite infections can pose a higher risk. If you are pregnant and diagnosed with an intestinal parasite infection, your doctor will determine which antiparasitic therapy is safe to receive during pregnancy and will closely monitor you throughout pregnancy. To prevent intestinal parasites, wash your hands regularly with soap and hot water before and after using the toilet and before preparing or eating, also note food safety, avoid raw fish and meat. Completely cook the meat at a temperature of at least 62.8 ° C (145 ° F) for cutting whole meat and 71 ° C (160 ° F) for minced beef and chicken. Allow the cooked meat to rest for 3 minutes before carving or eating, Freeze fish or meat at -20 ° C (-4 ° F) for at least 24 hours, Wash, peel or cook all raw fruits and vegetables, Wash or reheat food that has fallen to the floor. Parasitic infections are a major problem in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world.

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