[Books] The Biology Of Schistosomes From Genes To Latrines

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The Biology of Schistosomes-D. Rollinson 1987 Due to their devastating impact on both human and animal health in numerous tropical countries of the world, schistosomes have become one of the most widely studied of parasitic organisms. The tremendous ongoing research and control effort, primarily directed at ridding man of the disease schistosomiasis, involves people from many different disciplines and backgrounds. The intention of this book is to draw together the many interesting advances in knowledge in diverse areas of study which relate to the biology of schistosomes, and to provide a standard and comprehensible text which will be of immediate benefit to advanced students, research workers, clinicians and field workers.

Schistosomes-Paul Frederick Basch 1991 This work provides a unique, comprehensive, and up-to-date review of the biology of the parasitic flatworm, Schistosoma, which is responsible for one of the world’s most pervasive infectious diseases, Schistosomiasis. The unusual characteristics of the organism, and the immediacy of its effect on human health, have combined to bring the schistosomes under considerable scrutiny in the field of parasitology. As parasites living within the circulatory systems of their vertebrate hosts, adult schistosomes face problems of reproduction and egg dispersal far beyond those of most animals. Yet despite their many apparent frailties, these organisms have developed mechanisms not only to survive, but to prevail and evolve into dangerous pathogens.

This book concentrates on development and reproduction, since they are key to the parasite’s existence and are particularly important because the disease in humans is induced by the worms’ eggs rather than the organisms themselves. The book will aid those investigators who wish to apply advanced techniques to schistosomes, but who lack familiarity with their fundamental biology. It draws together findings on the main features of schistosome biology, pointing out areas of controversy and special significance, and topics in need of further work. The author is a recognized authority on schistosomiasis. His book will be an invaluable aid to all those involved in studying and treating the disease, including parasitologists, immunologists, molecular biologists, and public health specialists.

The Biology of Schistosoma Haematobium, Schistosoma Mansoni, and Schistosoma Japonicum, the Blood Flukes Parasitizing Man-Edwin Lane Netherland 1966


Schistosoma-Barrie G. M. Jamieson 2017-01-12
Apart from malaria, schistosomiasis is the most prevalent parasitic infection in the world. It affects more than 200 million people in 76 tropical and subtropical countries, causing great suffering and resulting in thousands of deaths. Written by world authorities, this book examines many aspects of the biology, pathology, and control of the schistosoma parasite. Ranging in topic from infection in Pharaonic Egypt, through DNA relationships and biological systems, to advances in development of vaccines against the parasite, this book is a comprehensive text written for researchers and medical professionals alike.

Schistosomiasis

W. Evan Secor 2006-02-10

Human schistosomiasis is a disease with a rich and well-documented past, and every expectation of an unfortunately long future. These infections were known to the ancient Egyptians and their transmission shows little evidence of slowing down, globally. The good news is that field applicable, and increasingly affordable, chemotherapy has been available for almost 25 years. Using chemotherapy and other means of control, some countries have decreased transmission and made excellent headway against morbidity. The bad news is that the public health problems caused by schistosomiasis are still with us, with the estimated number of cases of schistosomiasis, while shifting geographically, remaining approximately 200 million for the last 30 years. In fact, with the development of field usable ultrasound technology and meta-analyses performed on existing data, there is a new appreciation for the extent of non-lethal morbidity associated with these infections. While the percentage of individuals with severe hepatosplenic disease remains below 10%, recent reassessments of morbidity associated with schistosomiasis indicate that the prevalence of symptoms and the cost in disability-adjusted life years is much greater than was previously, commonly appreciated (Van der Werf, M. J., et al. 2003, Acta Tropica 86:125-139; Charles H. King, personnel communication). Strong impetus for addressing these issues is provided by the World Health Assembly’s recently passed Resolution 54.19, which calls for efforts to reduce morbidity caused by schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminths in school-aged children, largely through chemotherapy campaigns.

Role of Nuclear Receptors in the Biology of Schistosoma Mansoni

2005 In an effort to identify schistosome nuclear receptors, especially, the heterodimeric binding partners for SmRXR1 and SmRXR2, two schistosome nuclear receptors, SmCAR and SmTR2/4 were identified and studied in this research. SmCAR is a 702 amino acid protein exhibiting the highest homology with mouse constitutive androstane receptor (mCAR). SmCAR contains a novel P box (ESCKA), which is unique to invertebrates. The same P box has been found in DmDHR96 and CeDAF-12. This is relevant as the P Box is critical in recognizing and discriminating the core half site sequence in the hormone response element (HRE) for nuclear receptors. SmCAR mRNA is expressed at every parasitic developmental stage studied, and SmCAR protein is widely distributed in the adult schistosome worm, especially in the subtegumental cells. In vitro DNA binding assays demonstrated that SmCAR binds to a p14-S template, a HRE identified in the schistosome p14 gene upstream region, as a monomer. These data and previous studies of the DNA binding of DmDHR96 and CeDAF-12 together suggest that AGTGCA probably serves as a high affinity DNA binding half site for the ESCKA family members. Yeast-two hybrid and in vitro pull down and co-immunoprecipitation experiments demonstrated that SmCAR interacts with SmRXR1 but not with SmRXR2. Study of schistosome-mouse CAR chimeras demonstrated that SmCAR DBD shares certain functional DNA binding specificity with its vertebrate homologues but also has some DNA binding properties specific to SmCAR DBD. In addition, SmCAR DBD exhibited the heterodimeric DNA binding properties. Therefore, we propose that SmCAR binds to its cognate sequence via at least two mechanisms, binding to DNA as a monomer or as a heterodimer with SmRXR1. SmTR2/4 is a 1943 amino acid protein, the largest nuclear receptor reported to date. Homology search and phylogenetic analysis demonstrated that SmTR2/4 belongs to the TR2/TR4 group in nuclear receptor subfamily II. As reported for its homologues, SmTR2/4 binds to the DR-3, DR-4 hormone response elements in an in vitro DNA binding assay, suggesting a functional conservation among the TR2/TR4 family members in terms of DNA binding specificity. Study in this thesis will help define the role of nuclear receptors in the biology of S. mansoni.

Basic Biology and Tropistic Behavior of
**Schistosoma Mansoni Cercarta Relating to Cercaricidal Agents and Cercarial Repellents** - J. PELLEGRINO 1966

In the search for plant oils as protective agents against the infection of mice by Schistosoma mansoni cercariae, two additional oils (Fennel and Vetiver oils) were found highly effective (Pterodon oil had already been reported as active). The cheek pouch of the hamster is being used for in vivo studies of the mechanisms involved in the protection afforded by these active oils. No protection has been conferred by cedrene and caryophylene - the chief known constituents of Pterodon oil - to mice against the infection by S. mansoni cercariae. Fractionating studies of Pterodon oil are in progress. Remarkable cercaricidal activity is displayed by Pterodon oil. Cedrene slightly affects S. mansoni cercariae and caryophylene was found to be inactive. Pterodon oil does not possess any systemic activity on mature schistosome infections in mice. Three proteolytic components were obtained by column chromatography from S. mansoni cercarial extracts. The major proteolytic fraction shows a chymotryptic like specificity on synthetic substrates. Inhibitors of alpha chymotrypsin also inhibit the cercarial enzyme. The cutaneous response to the purified cercarial enzyme complex is being investigated. Laboratory and field experiments demonstrated that the guppy (Lebistes reticulatus) is an active predator of S. mansoni cercariae and that under special conditions it represents an important limiting factor to the infection of vertebrate hosts. It was shown that most of molluscicides in current use are remarkably toxic for the guppy. Some problems related to the biological control of schistosomiasis snail vectors are discussed. (Author).

**Gene function in schistosomes: recent advances towards a cure** - Arnon Dias Jurberg 2015-06-17

Schistosomes are human parasites distributed worldwide in tropical and sub-tropical latitudes, especially in developing countries and impoverished regions. These neglected tropical disease (NTD) pathogens cause debilitating illnesses, which include hepatosplenomegaly, hepatic fibrosis, haemorrhagic necrotic ulcerations in the intestinal mucosa, urogenital tract diseases, in addition to cardiopulmonary, renal and neurologic lesions due to egg accumulation in the liver, intestines, uro-genital tissues and other sites. Urogenital schistosomiasis is a risk factor for bladder cancer and increases the risk of transmission of HIV infection. Despite extensive effort to control this NTD over the years, deployment on a considerable scale of commercially available drugs in endemic populations has induced the emergence of resistant isolates and raised the need to identify new targets for alternative therapies. Because of the availability of genomes of the three major species of human schistosomiasis, and through advances in functional genomics and live imaging, studies on schistosomes have now come into focus as models to investigate adaptations to parasitism and developmental biology of trematodes and cestodes, and indeed flatworms and Lophotrochozoans, at large. This Research Topic aims at gathering state-of-art essays on schistosome genetics, genetics, pathobiology and immunobiology. It also aims to highlight advances in understanding of the host-parasite relationship, in paradigms that address this NTD, and to discuss new perspectives and advances in chemotherapy and immunoprophylaxis.


Schistosomiasis, a disease of humans caused by helminth parasites of the genus Schistosoma, kills 200 to 500 thousand people annually, endangering over 600 million people world-wide with 200 million people infected in 2003 [1, 2]. Three species of schistosome are primarily responsible for human infections, namely, Schistosoma haematobium, endemic to Africa, India, and the Middle East, S. mansoni, endemic to Africa / South America, and S. japonicum endemic to China and the Philippines [3]. The major pathological effects of schistosomiasis result from the deposition of parasite ova in human tissues and the subsequent intense granulomatous response induced by these eggs. There is a high priority to provide an effective sub-unit vaccine against these schistosome flukes, using proteins encoded by cDNAs expressed by the parasites at critical phases of their development. One technique that may expedite this gene identification is the use of microarrays for expression analysis. A 22,575 feature custom oligonucleotide DNA microarray designed from public domain databases of schistosome ESTs (Expressed Sequence Tags) was used to explore differential gene expression between the Philippine (SJP) and Chinese (SJC) strains of S. japonicum, and between males and females. It was found that 593, 664 and 426
probes were differentially expressed between the two geographical strains when mixed-sexed adults, male worms and female worms were compared respectively. Additionally, the study revealed that 1,163 male- and 1,016 female-associated probes were differentially expressed in SJP whereas 1,047 male- and 897 female-associated probes were differentially expressed in SJC [4]. Further to this, a detailed real time PCR expression study was used to explore the differential expression of eight genes of interest throughout the SJC life cycle, which showed that several of the genes were down-regulated in different life cycle stages. The study has greatly expanded previously published data of strain and gender-associated differential expression in S. japonicum. Further, the new data will provide a stepping stone for understanding the complexities of the biology, sexual differentiation, maturation, and development of human schistosomes, signaling new approaches for identifying novel intervention and diagnostic targets against schistosomiasis [4].

**Surface Membrane Biology of Schistosoma Mansoni**
Shona Spensley McDiarmid 1983

**Towards an In-depth View of the Reproductive Biology of Schistosoma Mansoni**
Zhigang Lu 2016

**The Biology of Larval Stages of Trematodes**
Niels Ørnbjerg Christensen 1982

**The Biology of Parasites**
Richard Lucius 2017-04-10 This heavily illustrated text teaches parasitology from a biological perspective. It combines classical descriptive biology of parasites with modern cell and molecular biology approaches, and also addresses parasite evolution and ecology. Parasites found in mammals, non-mammalian vertebrates, and invertebrates are systematically treated, incorporating the latest knowledge about their cell and molecular biology. In doing so, it greatly extends classical parasitology textbooks and prepares the reader for a career in basic and applied parasitology.

**Studies on the Biology of Schistosoma Margrebowiei**
Esmaeil Ebrahimzadeh Ahari 1992

**Basic Biology and Tropicidal Behavior of Schistosoma Mansoni Cercaria Relating to Cercaricidal Agents and Cercarial Repellents**
Jose Pellegrino 1967 The predatory activity of larvae of the Japanese firefly (Luciola cruciata) as well as the leech Helobdella triserialis and the operculate snail Ampullaria sp on newly hatched snails and egg masses of Biomphalaria glabrata was investigated. The results obtained with the intradermal test using as antigen a purified proteolytic fraction isolated from S. mansoni cercariae support the assumption of Lewert et al. that the cercarial enzyme inhibitor present in sera from schistosome patients probably represents a specific anitbody. A new chemoprophylactic agent (14, 15-epoxygeranylgeraniol) was isolated and chemically identified from the crude oil of Pterodon pubescens seeds. Farnesoic acid was shown to protect mice against infection by S. mansoni cercariae, in contrast to farnesol which was found inactive. The active constituents of Vetiver and Fennel oils in protecting mice against the infection by S. mansoni cercariae are being isolated and chemically identified. (Author).

**Hastalikhita hiṃḍi-graṃtha-sūcī**
1989

**Identifying a Role for Heat Shock Proteins in Schistosoma Mansoni**
Kenji Ishida 2017 Parasitic schistosome worms infect more than 240 million people worldwide, causing the debilitating disease, schistosomiasis. The primary drug for treatment, praziquantel, has been used for decades, with rising concern for drug resistance. Therefore, a better understanding of the biology of schistosomes is necessary to identify targets for the development of novel chemotherapeutics. In this thesis, we describe experiments involving heat shock genes and proteins performed in Schistosoma mansoni, one of the main species responsible for human schistosomiasis. From the understanding that schistosomes undergo many environmental transitions during their six-stage, two-host lifecycle, we can reason that heat shock response may play a vital role in helping the parasite survive these transitions. The studies here focus on the role of the heat shock transcription factor and heat shock proteins in cercariae, the
characterized the heat shock transcription factor (SmHSF1) using several methods. A modified yeast 1-hybrid assay verified the ability of SmHsf1 to activate transcription. In a bandshift DNA-binding assay, recombinant purified SmHsf1 demonstrated specific binding to DNA oligonucleotides containing sequences corresponding to those from the region upstream of schistosome heat shock protein 70 (gene, HSP70) and of the heat shock consensus sequence. Transcript analysis by quantitative PCR of cDNA from several parasite stages showed constitutive expression of SmHSF1. Using a custom-raised antibody, Western blotting showed bands specific for SmHsf1, and immunohistochemical staining of cercaria stage parasites showed a novel localization of SmHsf1 to the acetabular glands. In the subsequent study, we focused on the role of heat shock protein 70 (protein, Hsp70), which is a downstream effector protein of the Hsf1 transcription factor, in cercaria stage parasites. Treatment of cercariae with an Hsp70 inhibitor led to a shift in swimming behavior, similar to the treatment of cercariae with human skin lipid, indicating that Hsp70 may be a key mediator of the host sensing and invasion process. Taken together, the studies presented here implicate for the first time, to our knowledge, an important role for heat shock response-associated proteins during the development of the infective cercaria stage and mammalian host invasion in schistosomes.

Schistosomiasis Control in China—Zhongdao Wu 2020-11-27 This book covers all details for a successful control and elimination strategy against propagation of deadly liver and intestinal flukes of the genus Schistosoma in China. Cancer due to schistosomiasis is still common in subtropical countries and affords hundred thousands of human and animal deaths per year. Expert authors play close attention to the biology and morphologic aspects of Schistosoma species as well as the history and status quo of schistosomiasis epidemiology. In a unique way, the present work illustrates the need to involve strategic measurements, and to control both adult worms and larval parasite stages. With a special focus on Jiangxi Province, the authors present an effective management plan, ranging from intermediate host snail control to diagnostic tools, medical aid, as well as public health education. This approach from China can be used as blueprint in other countries hit by the same worm infections. The contents of this book will thus be meaningful for academics and practitioners in the fields of parasitology, public health, as well as human and veterinary medicine.

Role of a Novel Nuclear Receptor Fushi Tarazu Factor 1 (SmFTZ-F1alpha) in the Biology of Schistosoma Mansoni—Changxue Lu 2006


Biomphalaria Snails and Larval Trematodes—Rafael Toledo 2010-10-07 The purpose of this book is to provide an overview of the biology of the planorbid snail Biomphalaria glabrata mainly as related to the snail’s role as a host of larval trematodes. This snail is of great importance in medical and economic zoology as a vector of important trematode (fluke) diseases in human and veterinary medicine and in wildlife biology. Moreover, this snail is a useful model for numerous basic studies in biology and chemistry. A book that provides modern coverage of diverse topics from the molecule to the community of this snail as related to larval trematode parasitism is not available. This book should appeal to a wide audience of biologists, ecologists, biochemists, malacologists, parasitologists, public health workers, epidemiologists, and graduate and advanced undergraduate students in biomedical and allied health sciences.

Schistosoma mansoni—David J. Timson 2020-05-26 This volume details protocols for studying Schistosoma mansoni. Chapters guide readers through reviews on current drugs and drug discovery, methods to interrogate the cell biology of the worm, protocols to look at proteome level changes, prepare and work with specific proteins from S. mansoni, describes a drug screening, and how to test potential vaccine targets. Written in the highly successful Methods in Molecular Biology series format, chapters include introductions to their respective topics, lists of the necessary materials and reagents, step-by-step, readily reproducible laboratory protocols, and tips on troubleshooting and
avoiding known pitfalls. Authoritative and cutting-edge, Schistosoma mansoni: Methods and Protocols aims to ensure successful results in the further study of this vital field.

**Parasitic and Related Diseases**-Thomas C. Cheng 2013-03-09 The study of parasites and their interactions with hosts continues to represent a challenging area of modern biology. The availability of new techniques and instrumentation, coupled with the development of daring new hypotheses and concepts, has paved the way for the dramatic evolution of parasitology from a static descriptive endeavor to a dynamic one based on biochemistry, immunology, molecular biology, and modern cell biology. Studies of this nature obviously fall within the domain of pathobiology. Consequently, when the contributions included in this volume of Comparative Pathobiology were offered to this series, after critical review, we welcomed the opportunity to make them available to the scientific community. The contributions included herein represent presentations delivered before enthusiastic audiences at three different symposia, all held in 1983. The first, entitled "Some Aspects of Modern Parasitology", was organized by Dr. Gary E. Rodrick of the University of South Florida and myself on behalf of the American Society of Zoologists. The chapters by C. E. Carter and B. M. Wickwire. B. J. Bogitsh, and W. M. Kemp were originally presented at that symposium. The second symposium, organized by Dr. G. Balouet of the Faculte de Medecine, Brest, France, and myself on behalf of the Society for Invertebrate Pathology, was entitled "Cellular Reactions in Invertebrates." The chapters by G. Balouet and M. Poder and M. Brehelin were originally presented at this symposium.

**The biology of the snail hosts of human schistosomes**-John Donald Thomas

**Studies on the Biology and Biological Control of Schistosome-carrying Snails in Egypt**-Erian G. Kamel 1973

**Proline Synthesis and Release in Schistosoma Mansoni**-Antoinette M. Owczarek 1982

**Immunity in Parasitic Diseases**-André Capron 1978

**Advances in Schistosoma Research and Application: 2012 Edition**- 2012-12-26 Advances in Schistosoma Research and Application / 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Schistosoma in a concise format. The editors have built Advances in Schistosoma Research and Application / 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Schistosoma in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Advances in Schistosoma Research and Application / 2012 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

**Schistosoma**-Taylor & Francis Group 2021-03-31

**Parasitic Flatworms**-Aaron G. Maule 2006 Parasitic flatworms include Cestodes (tapeworms) and trematodes (flukes, schistosomes, etc) and are the cause of a number of major diseases of medical and veterinary significance. Much recent research has focused on molecular biology and genomics. This book aims to review advances in our understanding of these and related topics such as flatworm biochemistry, immunology and physiology. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between different parasitic flatworms and between parasitic and free-living species. Contributors to the book include leading authorities from Europe, North and South America, and Australia.

**The Schistosomiasis Vaccine - It Is Time to** Downloaded from server.philpropertyexpert.com on October 15, 2021 by guest
**Stand Up**-Rashika El Ridi 2016-01-13

Schistosomiasis is a severe parasitic disease, endemic in 74 developing countries with up to 600 million people, including many children, infected and 800 million at risk of contracting the disease following infection with Schistosoma mansoni, S. haematobium or S. japonicum. Disease burden is estimated to exceed 70 million disability-adjusted life-years, and leads to remarkably high YLD (years lived with disability) rates. Even more importantly, people with schistosomiasis are highly susceptible to malaria, tuberculosis and hepatic and acquired immunodeficiency viruses. There is only one drug, praziquantel, currently available for treatment and it has high efficacy, low cost, and limited side effects. However, only 13% of the target population has received the drug, and those treated are at continuous risk of reinfection necessitating repeated drug administration and the emergence of drug resistant parasites is a constant threat. There currently is no vaccine. While the target of >40% protection has been achieved with some molecules such as excretory-secretory proteins including calpain, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and cysteine peptidases, very recent articles reiterate the findings published during the last 2 decades of the last century, contradicting the established data of the pioneers of schistosome biology. A consensus should be reached without delay, in order to propose collaborative independent experiments and proceed ahead to pre- and clinical trials with efficacious candidate vaccine molecules. The proposed plan aims to finally reach an objective and fruitful agreement, via inviting established and young researchers from the United States, Brazil, China, Australia, and Europe who are working with different vaccine antigens, adjuvants, and approaches for immunization against S. mansoni, S. haematobium, and S. japonicum. It is hoped that the forum will end with a very few candidate antigens and a consensus approach regarding target immune responses, thus leading to encouraging the World Health Organization and other international foundations to sponsor the development and implementation of the urgently required, yet still elusive, vaccine for preventing and eliminating the transmission of schistosomiasis.

**The Biology of Trematodes**-David A. Erasmus 1972

**Schistosomiasis Control in China**-Zhongdao Wu 2020-01-10

This book covers all details for a successful control and elimination strategy against propagation of deadly liver and intestinal flukes of the genus Schistosoma in China. Cancer due to schistosomiasis is still common in subtropical countries and affords hundred thousands of human and animal deaths per year. Expert authors play close attention to the biology and morphologic aspects of Schistosoma species as well as the history and status quo of schistosomiasis epidemiology. In a unique way, the present work illustrates the need to involve strategic measurements, and to control both adult worms and larval parasite stages. With a special focus on Jiangxi Province, the authors present an effective management plan, ranging from intermediate host snail control to diagnostic tools, medical aid, as well as public health education. This approach from China can be used as blueprint in other countries hit by the same worm infections. The contents of this book will thus be meaningful for academics and practitioners in the fields of parasitology, public health, as well as human and veterinary medicine.

**Basic Biology and Tropistic Behavior of Schistosoma Mansoni Cercariae Relating to Cercaricidal Agents**-Jose Pellegrino 1965

Several compounds were studied for repellent activity. Most promising is the oil from seeds of Pterdon pubescens which gave lasting protection against infection, even when diluted to 5% soln. in DMSO or ether. Repellents DEET and Entoral were not effective. Intradermal test for diagnosis was improved and purified materials developed. Techniques were developed to permit large scale culture of snail hosts and cercariae in the laboratory. A number of proposed compounds were tested after development of routine procedures. No correlation between in vitro and in vivo activities. Methods were developed for infection f hamster thru cheek pouch for screening. Studies continue on these problems and on tropistic behavior of cercariae. (Author).

**Advances in Trematode Biology**-Bernard Fried 1997-06-10

Trematodology - the study of a class of medically important parasitic, flat-bodied worms - has made significant advances over the past ten years. The tremendous amount of information accumulated from research
discoveries and technical developments related to trematode biology makes this book a timely and necessary part of the literature. Advances in Trematode Biology presents a thorough treatment of modern trematodology, including principles and practices. With coverage of background material as well as modern methods, Advances in Trematode Biology updates researchers, practitioners, and students with new information in immunology, biochemistry, physiology, and molecular biology. Advances in Trematode Biology includes practical information on parasitological techniques, emphasizing species of medical and veterinary importance - a key reference for parasitologists, biologists, medical, and veterinary personnel. The excellent presentation of material, including well-organized tables and chapters, make Advances in Trematode Biology easy to use both as a textbook and as a reference.

The Biological Control of Schistosomiasis: A Program to Develop Use of Trematode Interactions in the Snail Host in Conjunction with the Molluscidule Endod as a New Approach to the Control of Human Schistosomiasis in Egypt and Ethiopia - Donald Heynemann 1973 A series of 25 field stations were established from which 4000 snails were collected. These snail hosts serve as hosts of both of the endemic schistosome species (Schistosoma haematobium from Bulinus truncatus, Bu. abyssinicus, Bu. sericinus, and Bu. forskali; and S. mansoni from Biomphalaria pfeifferi) and a number of possible trematode antagonists among the echinostome species found parasitizing these snails. About 75 collections of cercariae were made and analyzed. A species of 43-spined Echinoparyphium proved to be a widespread parasite in the various forms of Bulinus collected both in Ethiopia and Egypt. Efforts to develop this species as a biological control of S. haematobium are underway. Factors required for successful biological control are described and discussed.

Schistosomiasis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional: 2012 Edition - 2012-12-10 Schistosomiasis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional / 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyPaper™ that delivers timely, authoritative, and intensively focused information about Schistosomiasis in a compact format. The editors have built Schistosomiasis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional / 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews™. You can expect the information about Schistosomiasis in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Schistosomiasis: New Insights for the Healthcare Professional / 2012 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

The Isolation and Purification of a Chemical Inhibiting Growth and Reproduction of Bulinus Truncatus Rohlfsi, a Snail Host of Schistosoma Haematobium - Marcia E. Smith 1993

The Biology of Helminth Parasites - Kathleen M. Lyons 1979