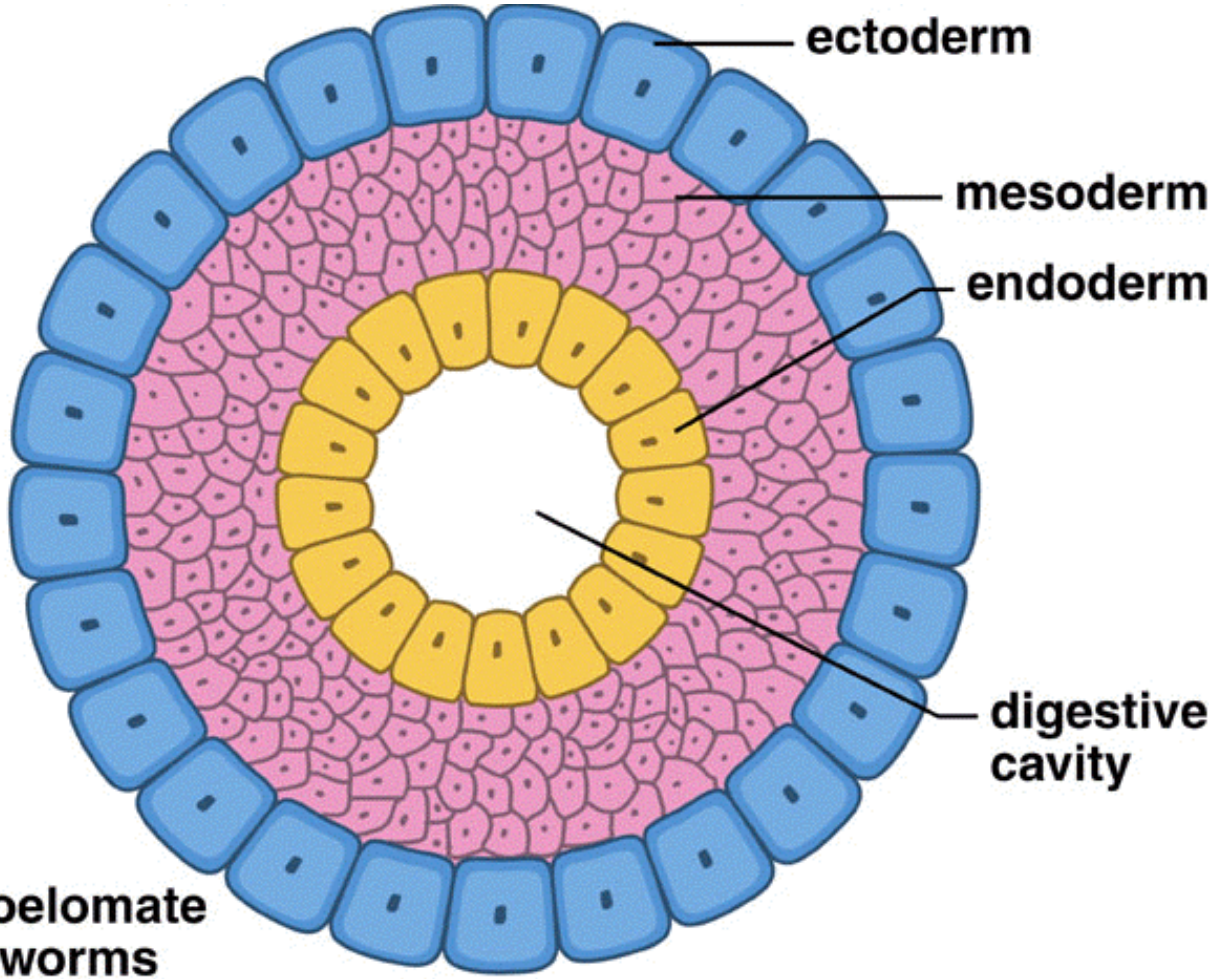
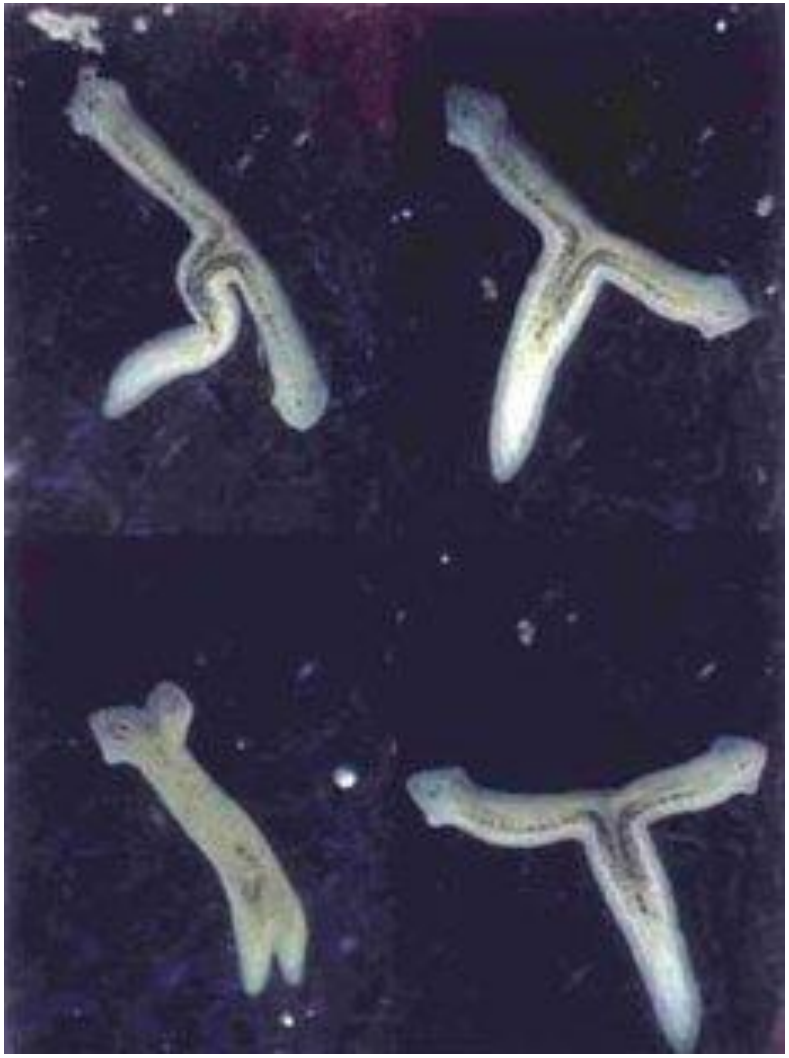
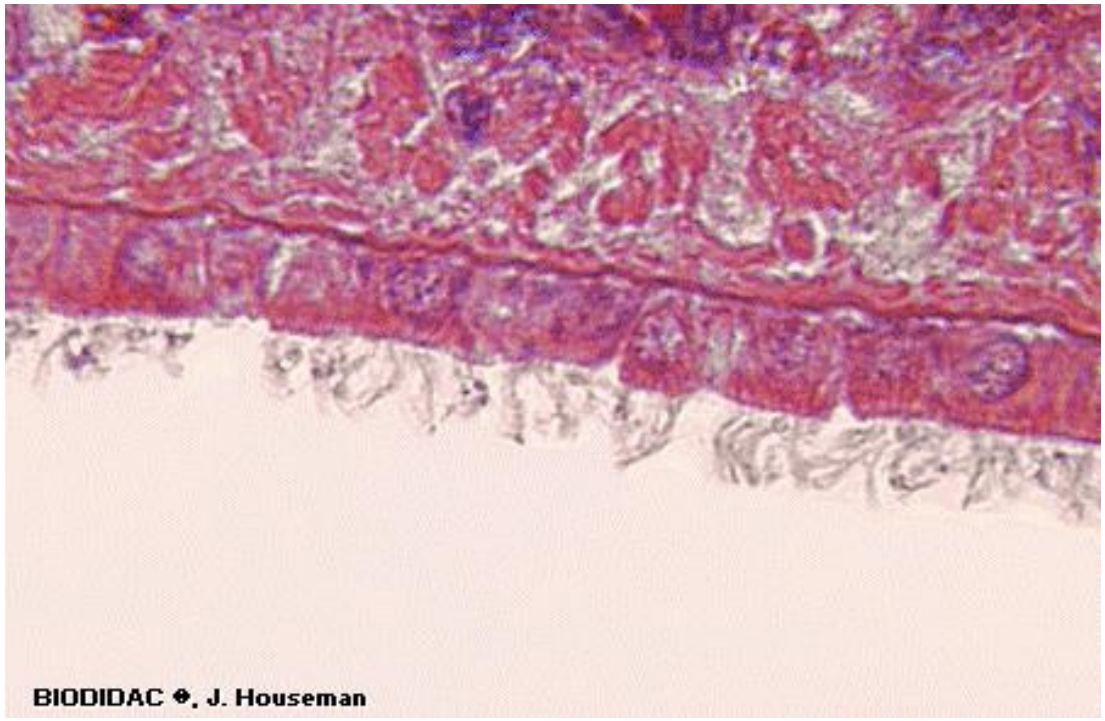


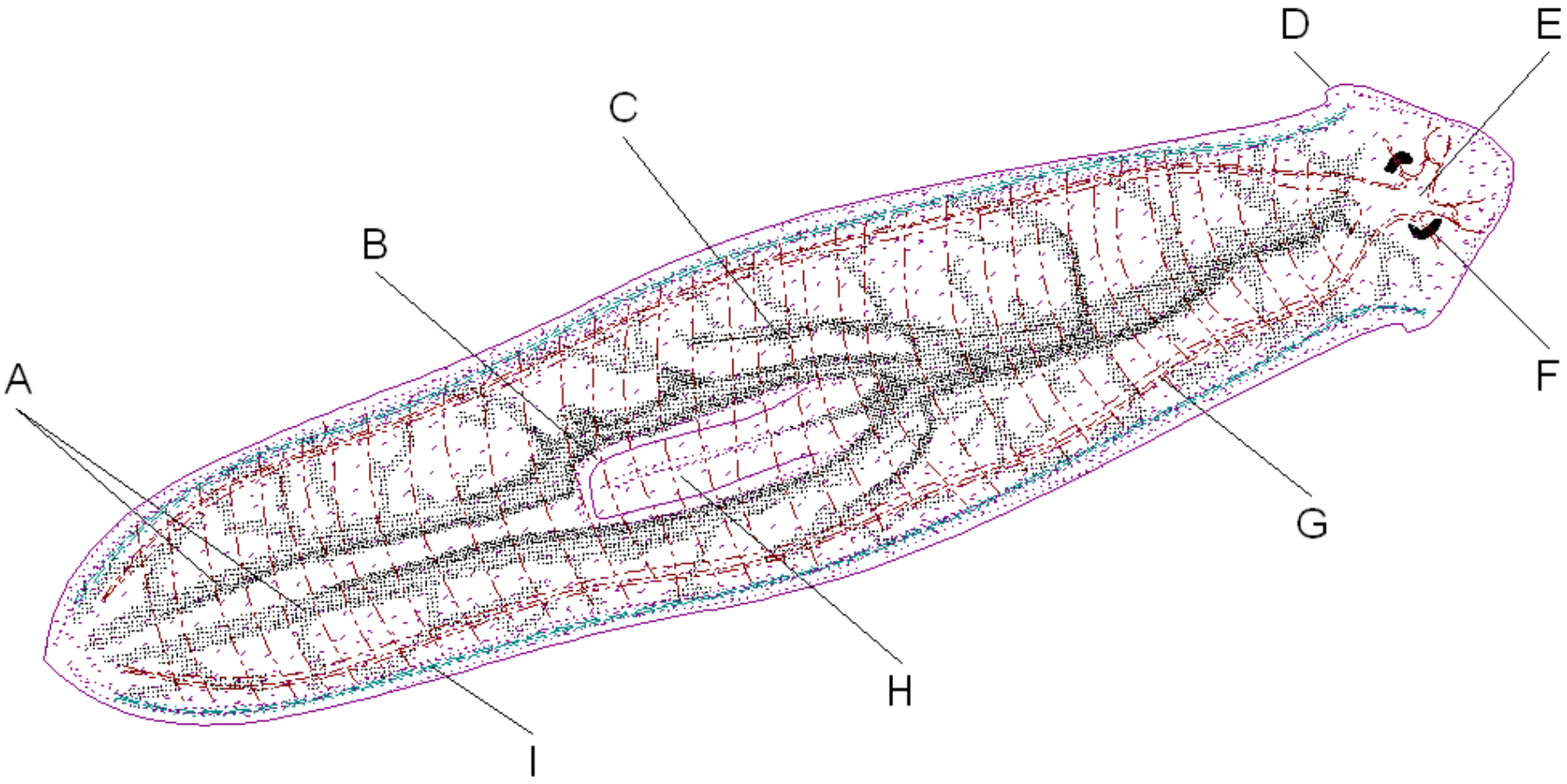
a. Acoelomate flatworms

Filum : Platyhelminthes



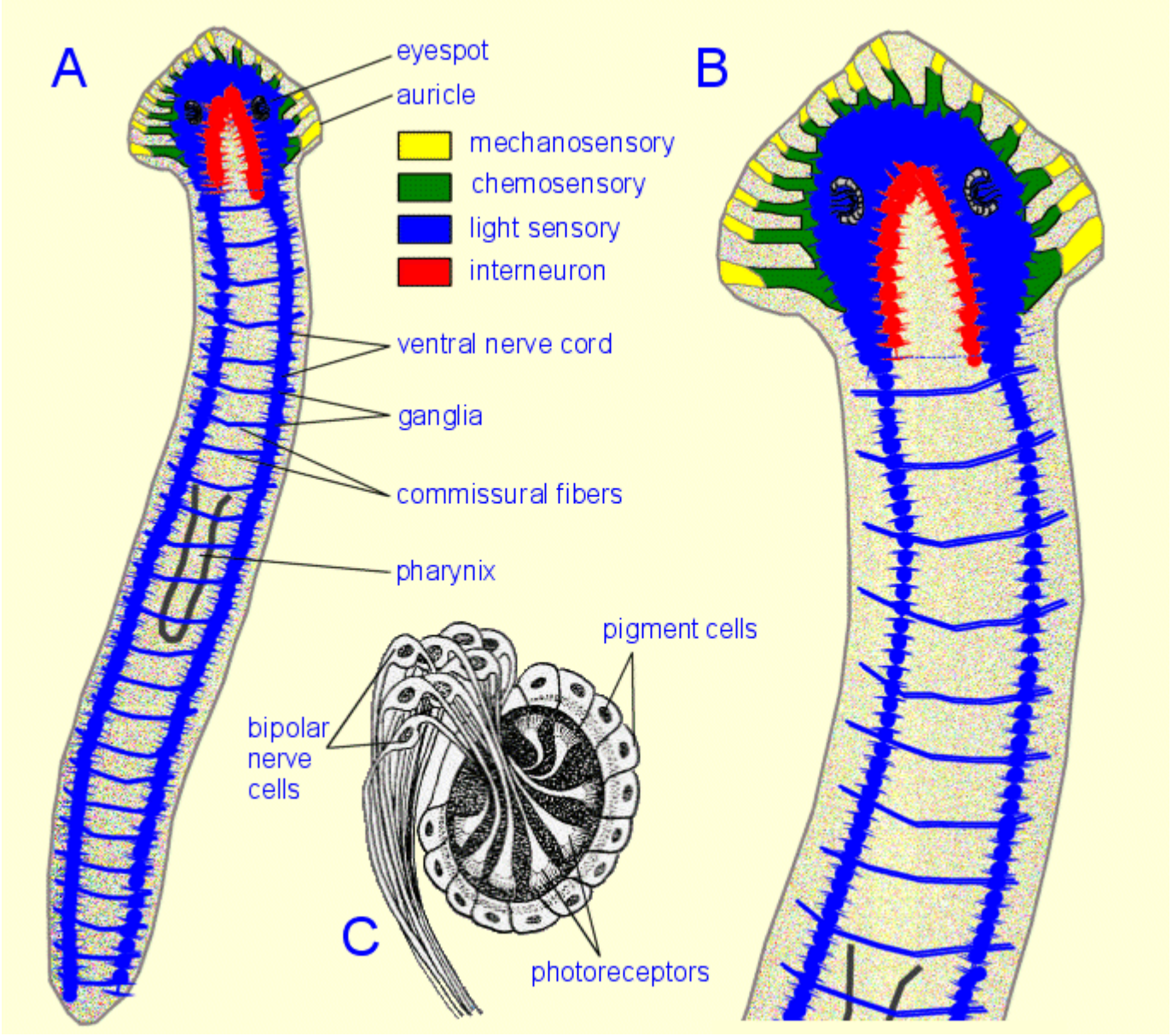


Detail of the ventral surface of Dugesia showing the epithelium and cilia on its surface

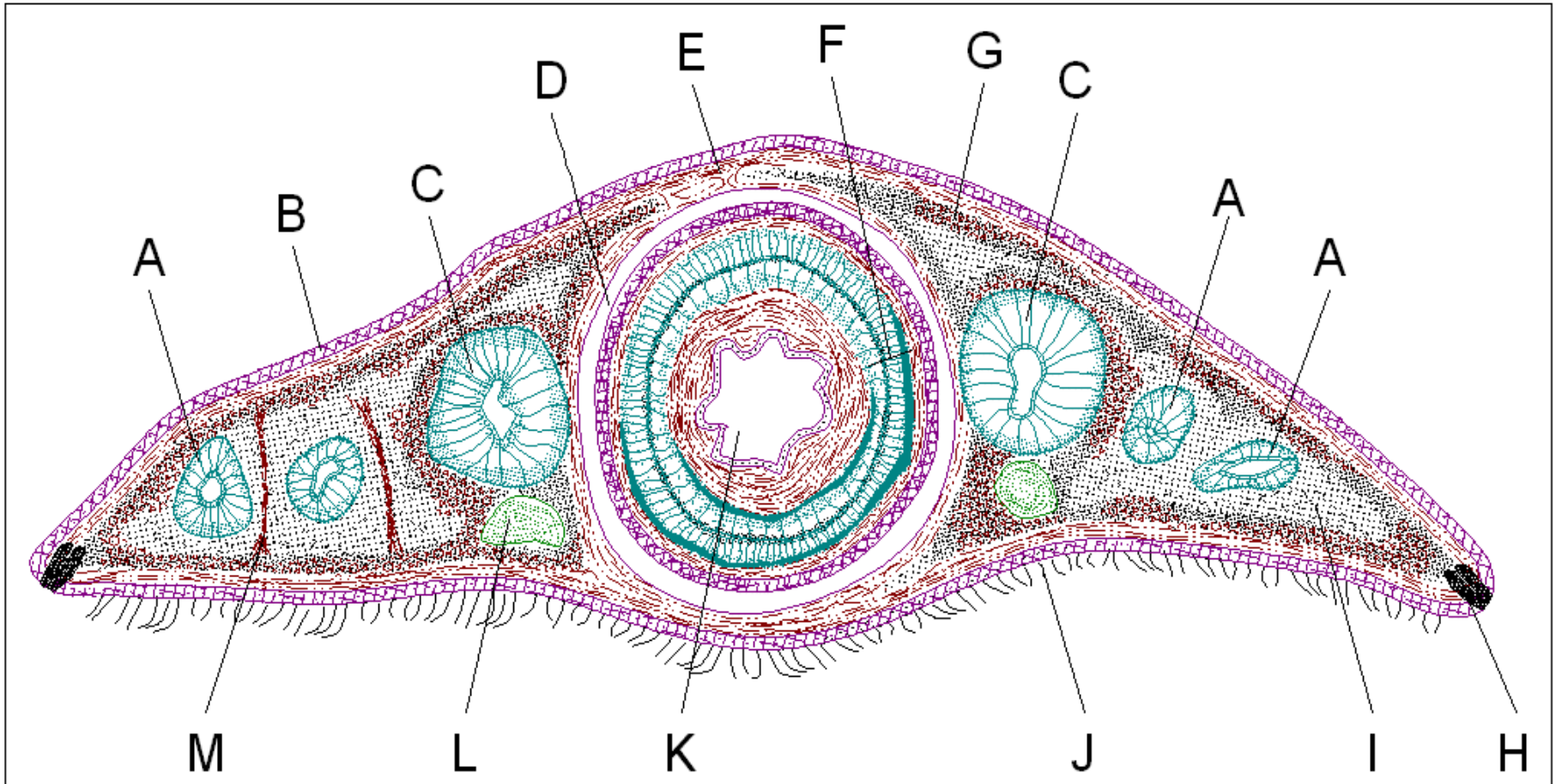


A) GASTROVASCULAR CAVITY	D) AURICLE	G) NERVE CORD
B) BUCCAL CAVITY	E) BRAIN	H) PHARYNIX
C) DIVERTICULUM	F) EYESPOT	I) EXCRETORY SYSTEM

STRUCTURE OF A TURBELLARIAN (*Dugesia* sp.)



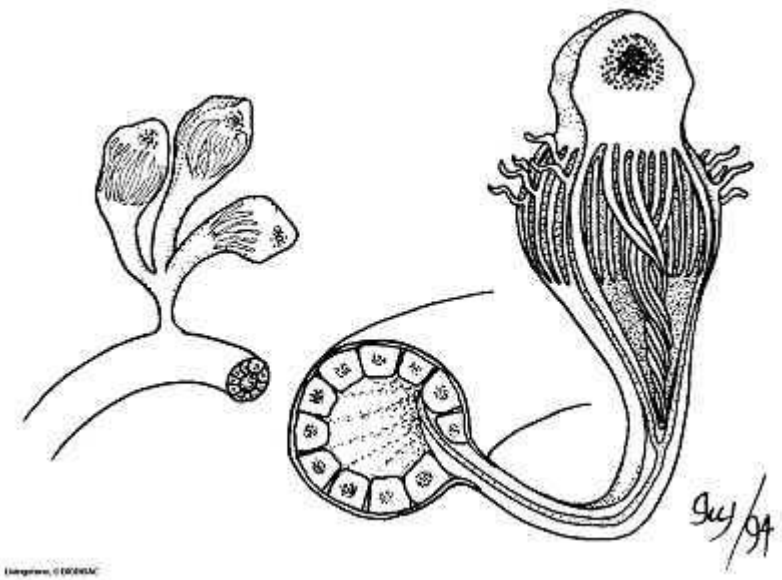
Planarian Nervous System (A) Major components of complete nervous system. (B) closer view of anterior portion. (C) planarian eyespot (left side)

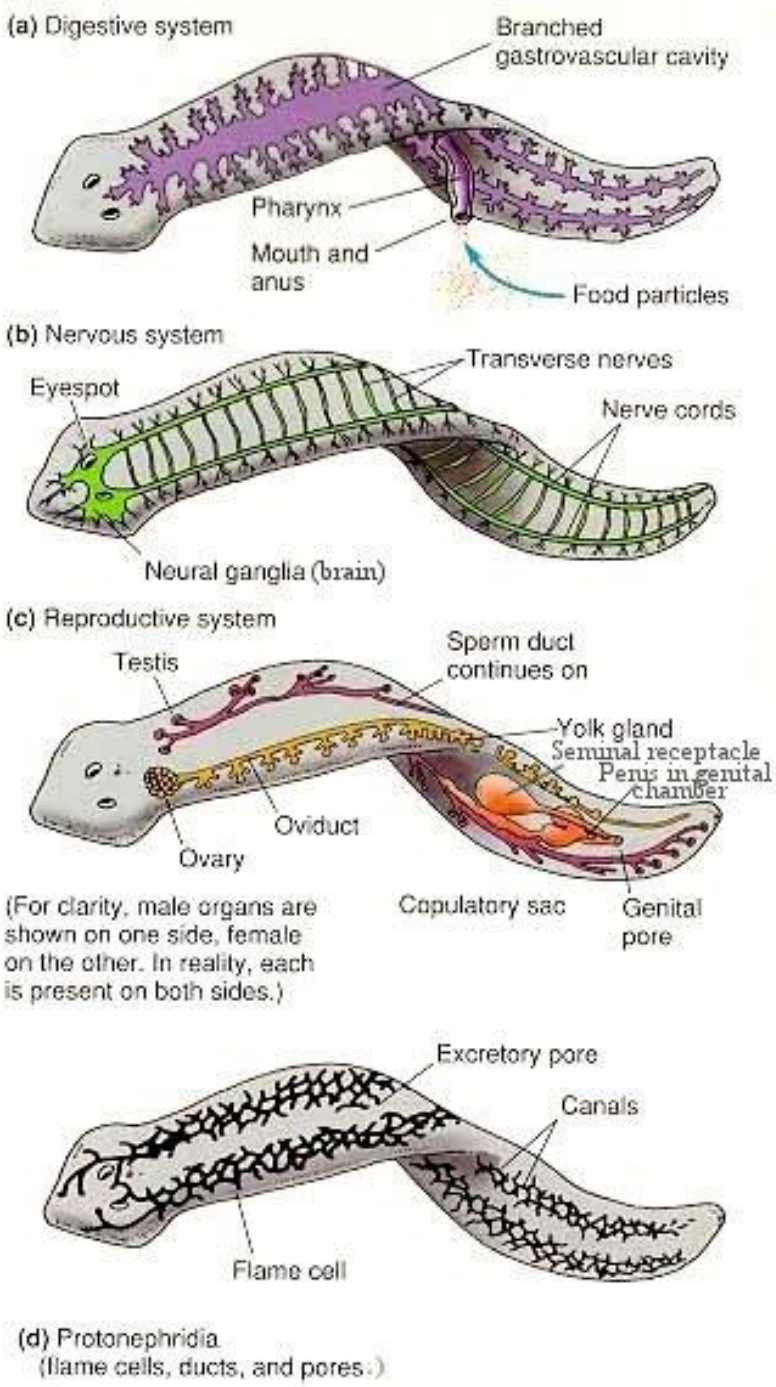


A) DIVERTICULUM
B) EPIDERMIS
C) GASTROVASCULAR CAVITY
D) BUCCAL CAVITY
E) CIRCULAR MUSCLE
F) GLANDULAR TISSUE
G) LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE
H) ADHESIVE GLAND
I) PARENCHYMA
J) CILIA
K) LUMEN OF PHARYNX
L) NERVE CORD
M) VERTICAL MUSCLE

Planarian Cross Section

Alev hücreleri-Protonefridyum



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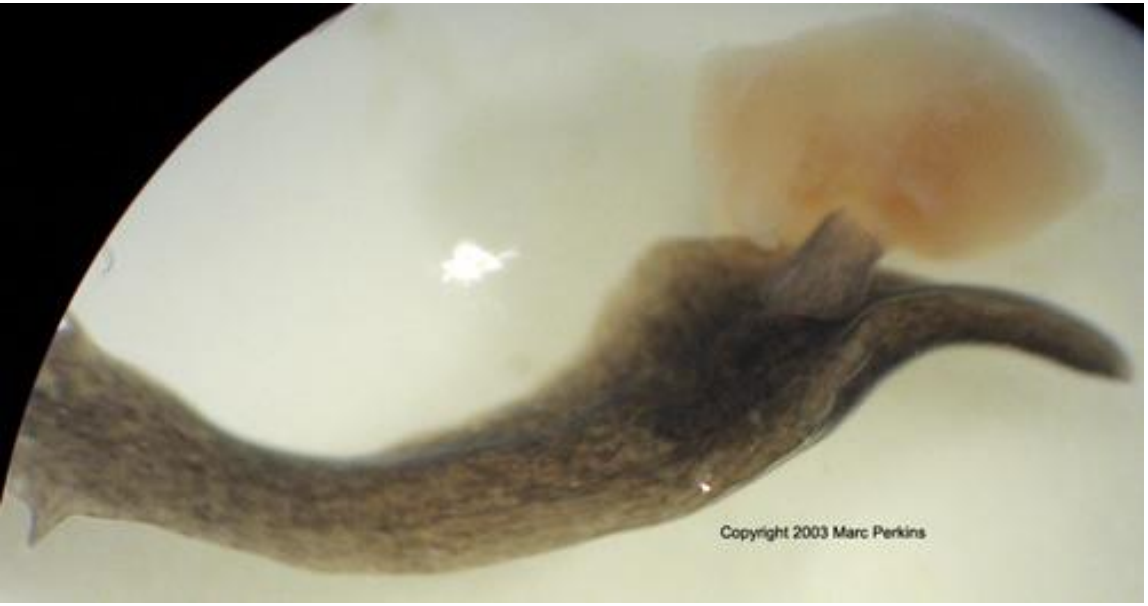
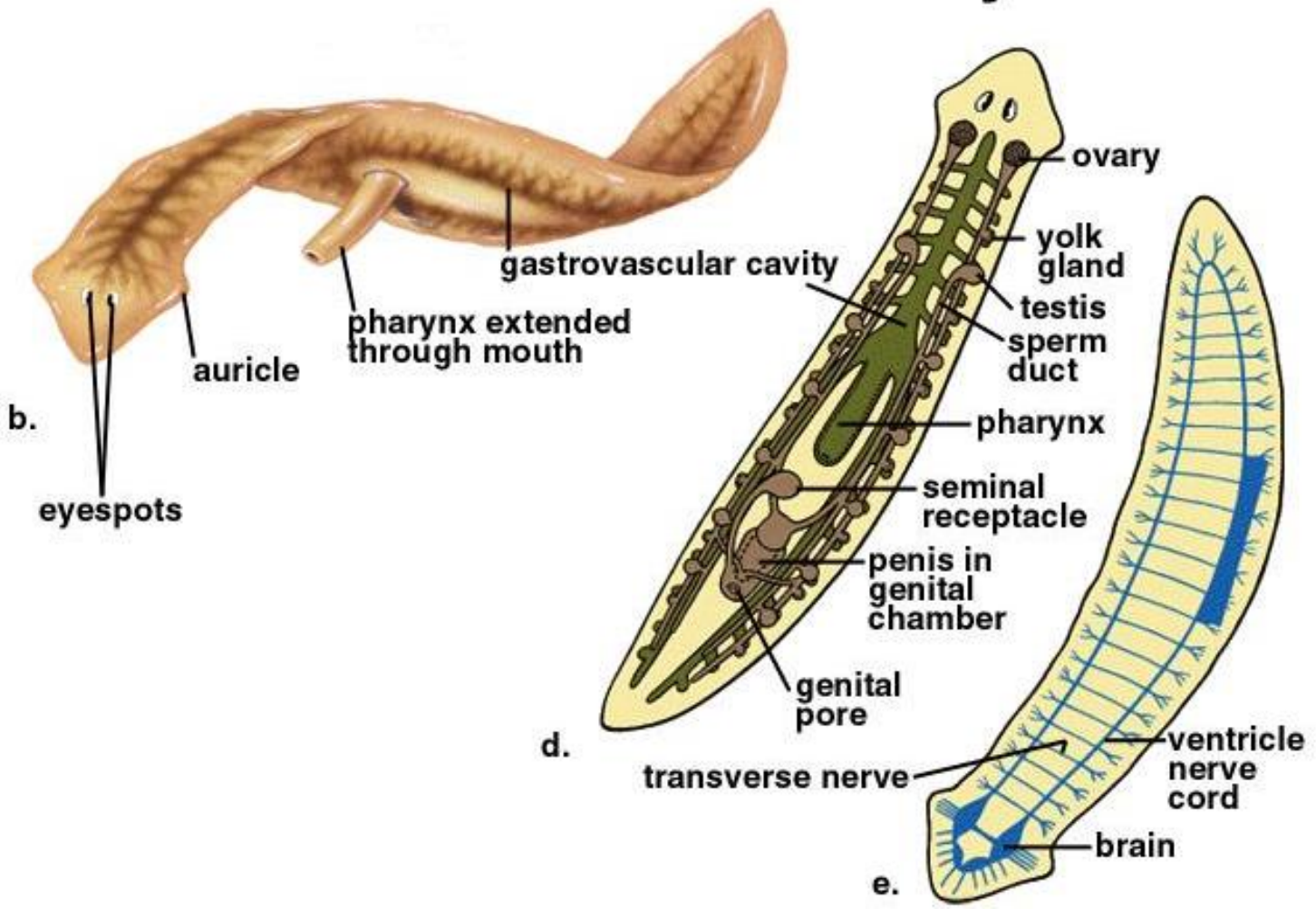
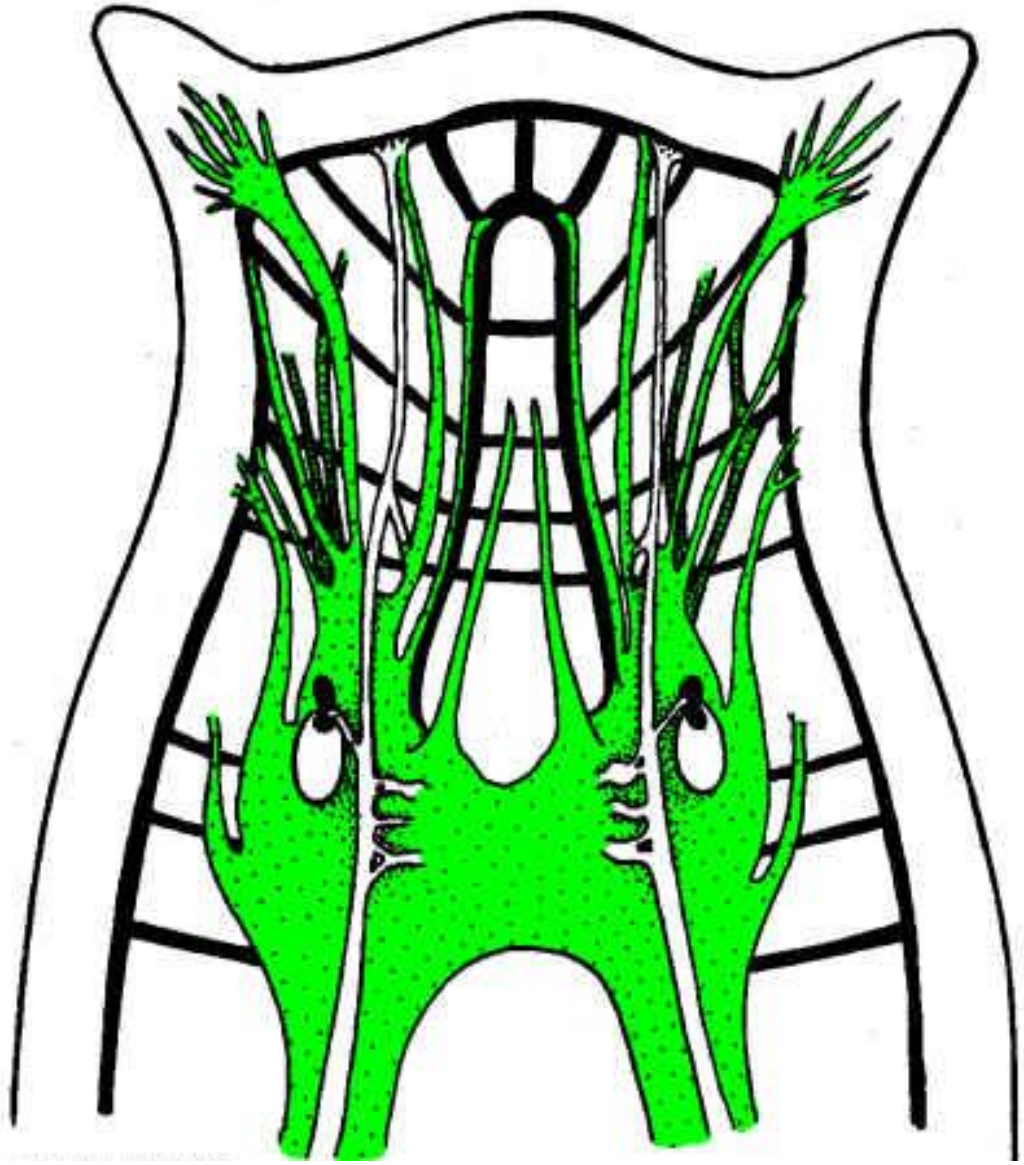
Copyright 2003 Marc Perkins


Copyright 2003 Marc Perkins

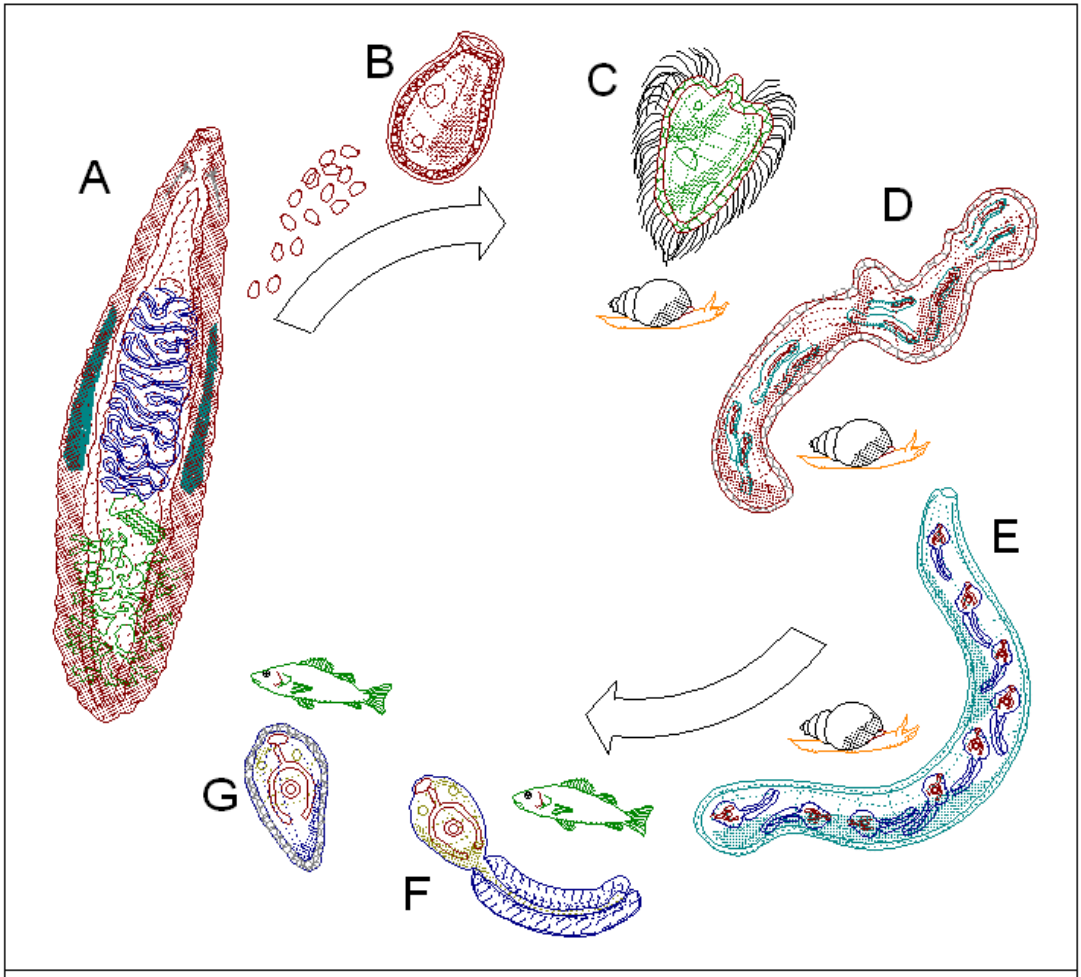
Planarian anatomy





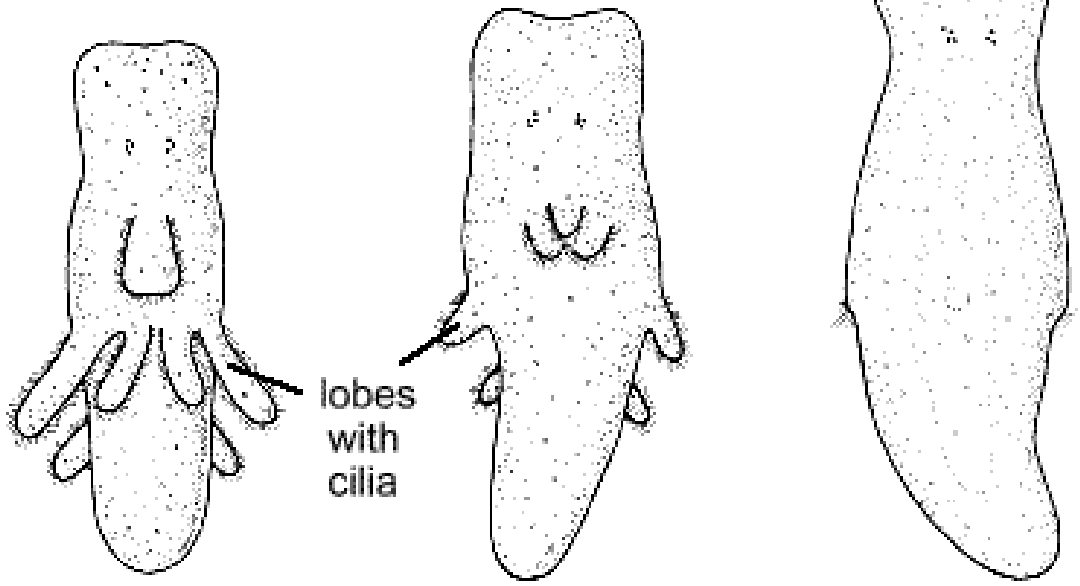
Nervous system of a turbellarian, colour has been added

PARASITIC LIFE CYCLE OF THE CHINESE LIVER FLUKE. The adults live in the bile ducts of the primary host (human). Two intermediate hosts are infected by larvae: snails (the first intermediate host) and fish (second intermediate host).



A) ADULT
B) EGGS
C) MIRACIDIUM
D) SPOROCYST
E) REDIA
F) CERCARIA
G) METACERCARIA

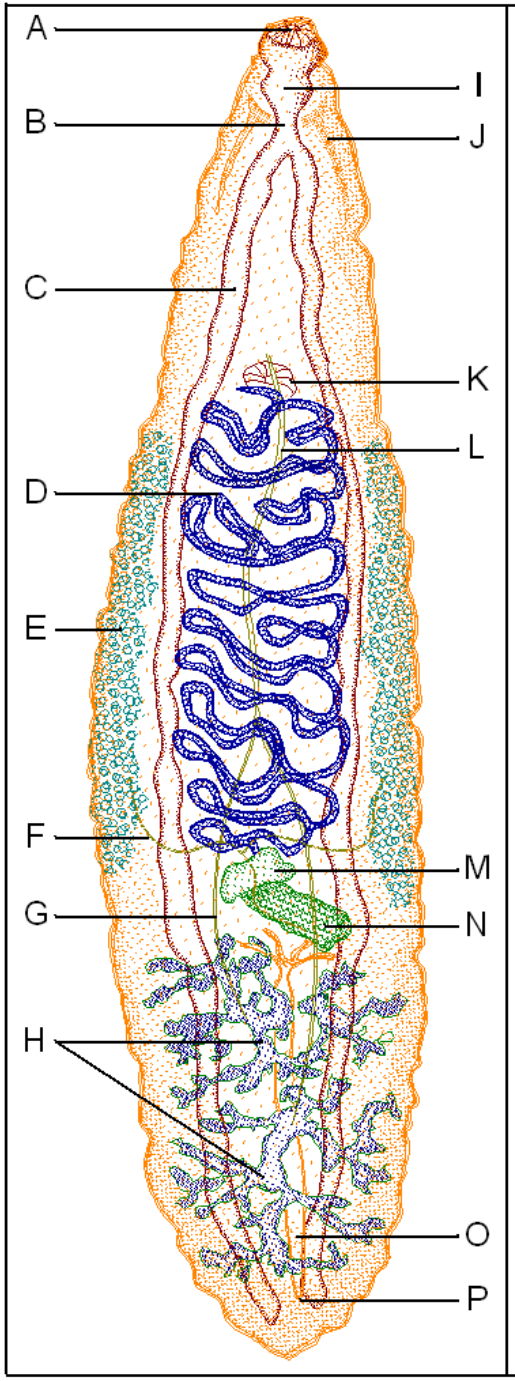

Zubi 01



Müller larvası

Klasis : Trematoda

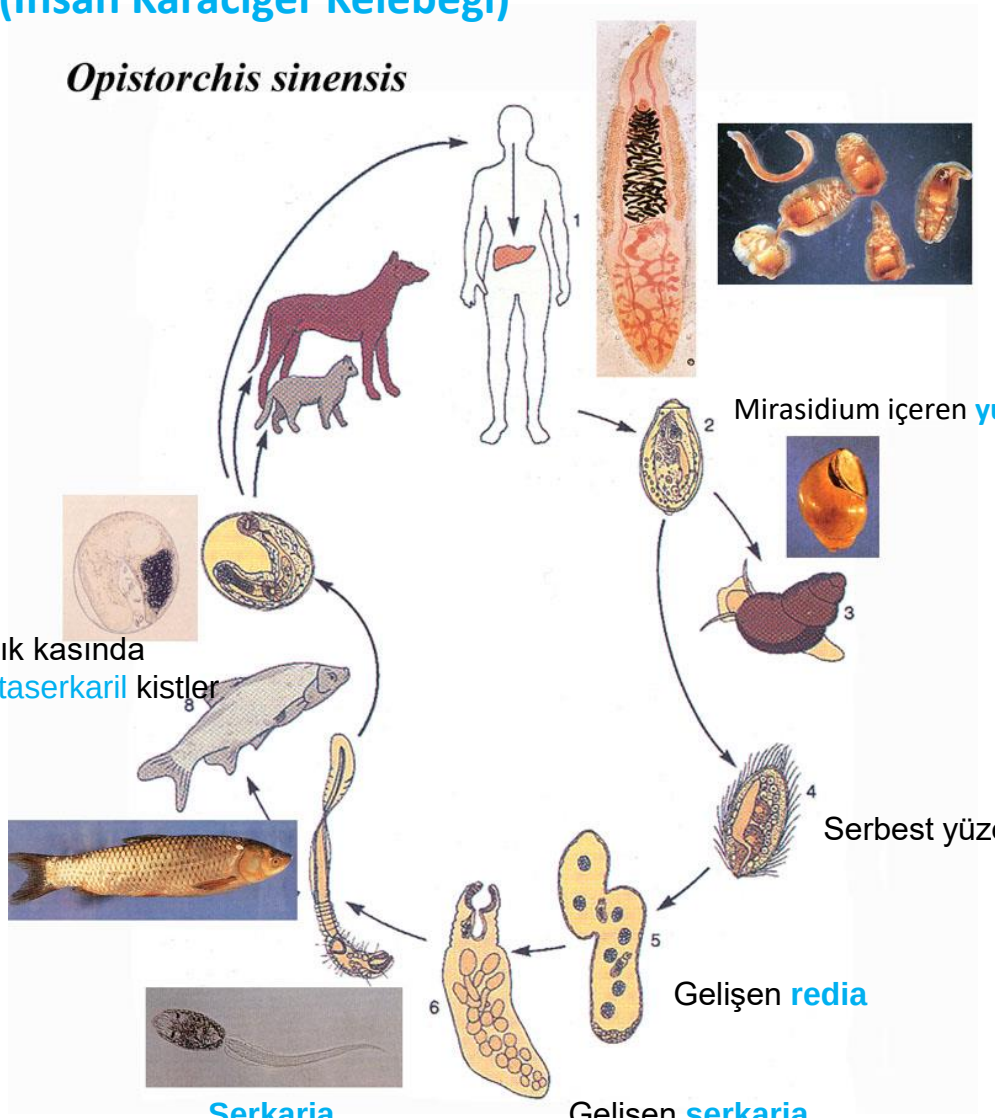
Opisthorchis sinensis



A) ORAL SUCKER
B) ESOPHAGUS
C) INTESTINE
D) UTERUS
E) YOLK GLAND
F) YOLK GLAND DUCT
G) VASA EFFERENTIA
H) TESTES
I) PHARYNX
J) BRAIN
K) VENTRAL SUCKER
L) SEMINAL VESICLE
M) OVARY
N) SEMINAL RECEPTACLE
O) EXCRETORY BLADDER
P) EXCRETORY PORE

Klasis : Trematoda

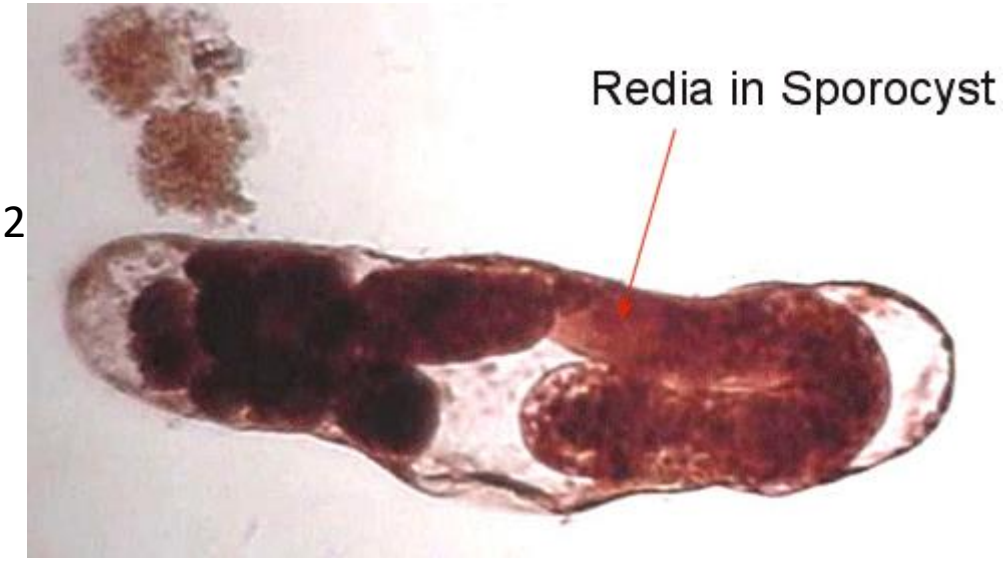
(İnsan Karaciğer Kelebeği)

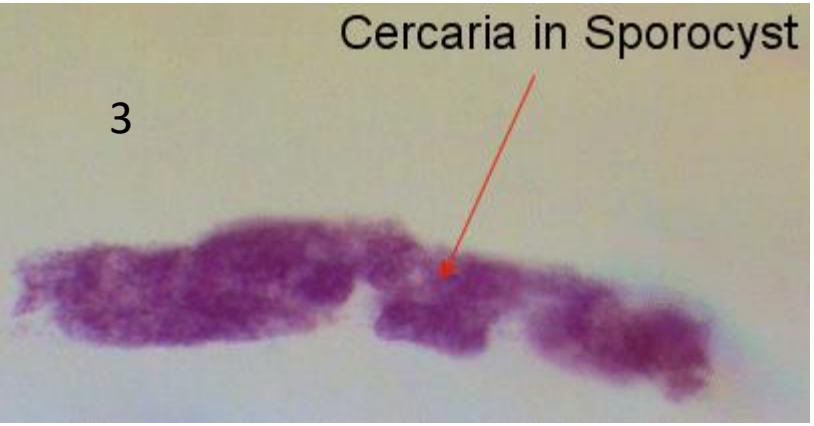


1

Egg of a trematode
life cycle
(*Chlonorchis sinesis*

2

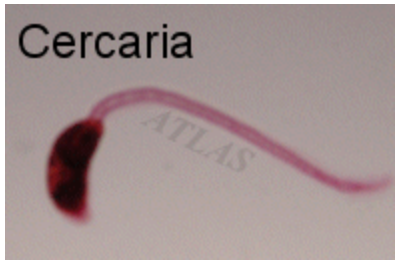




3

Chlonorchis sinesis - Sporocyst containing redia

4



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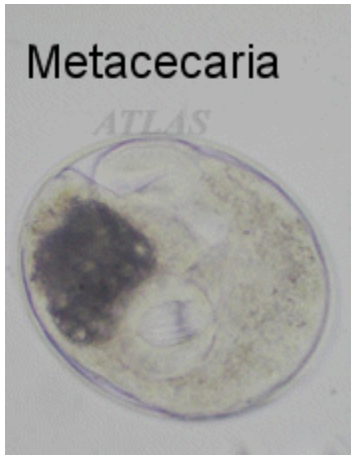
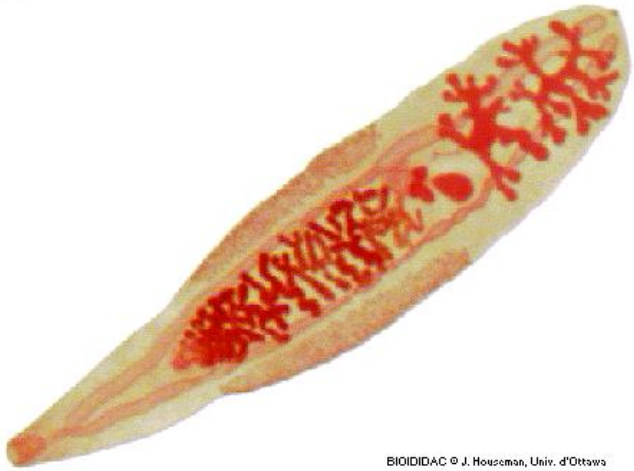
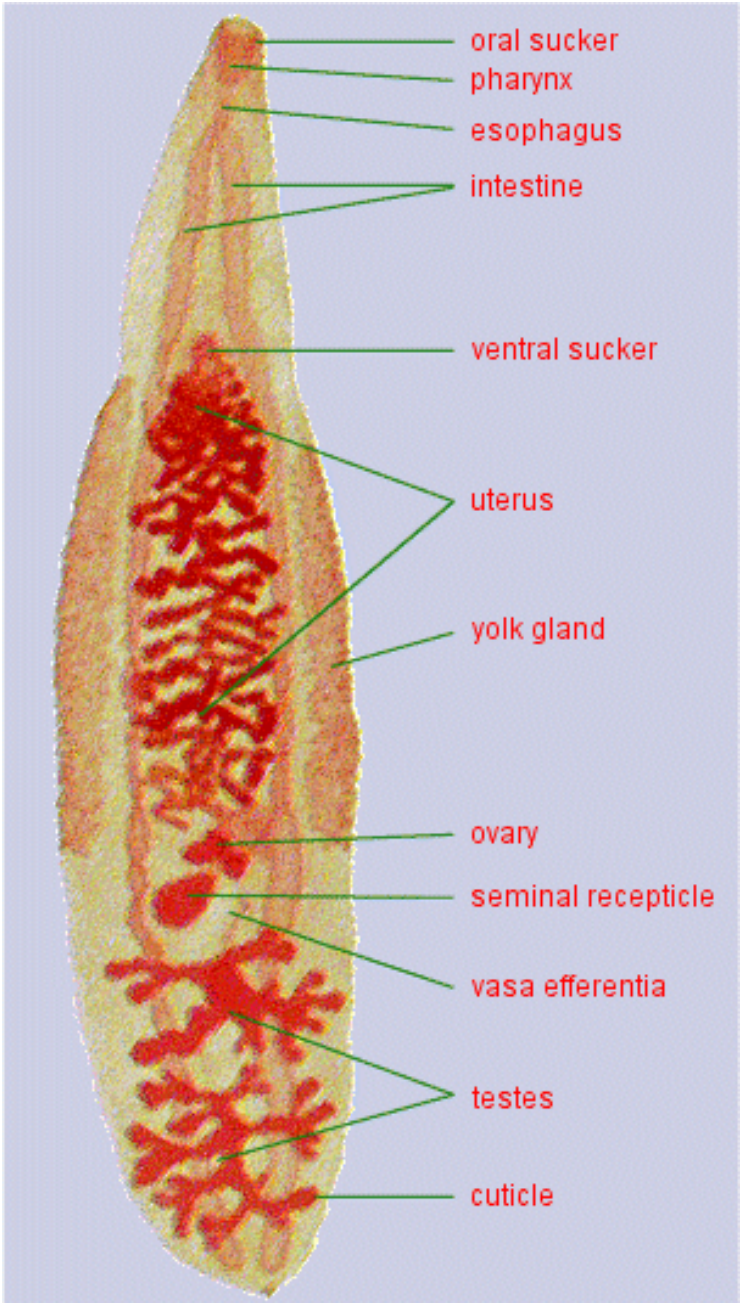
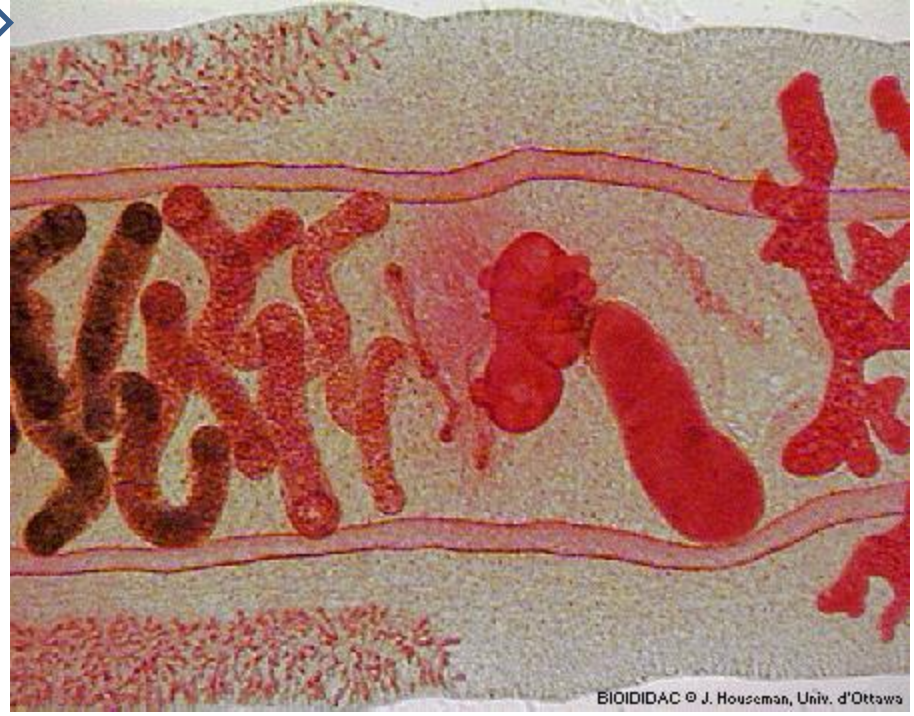




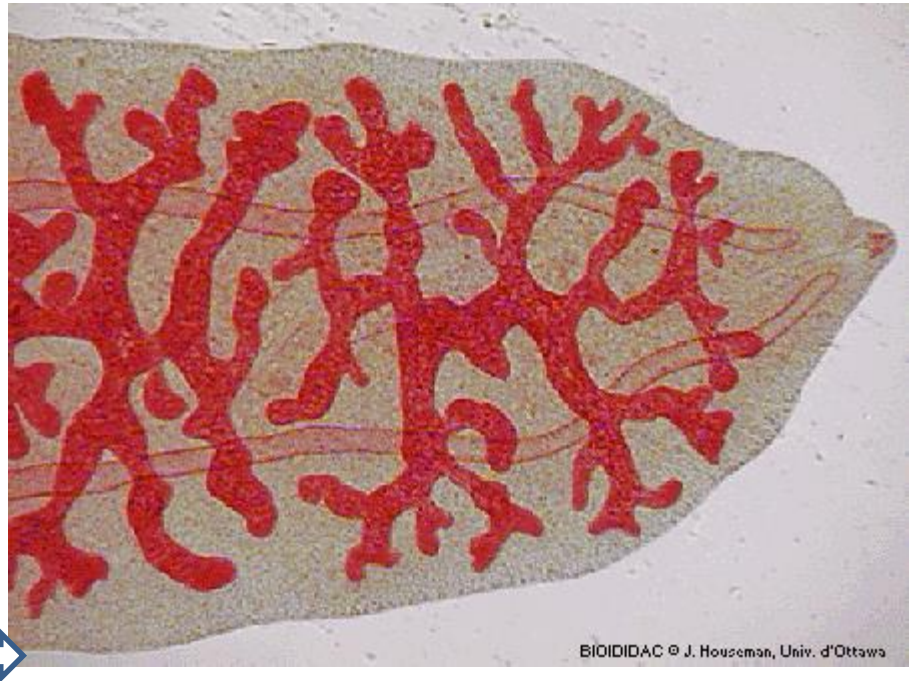


Clonorchis sinensis

Trematoda - *Clonorchis sinensis* - Middle section of the chinese liver fluke showing the ovary shell gland and seminal receptacle.

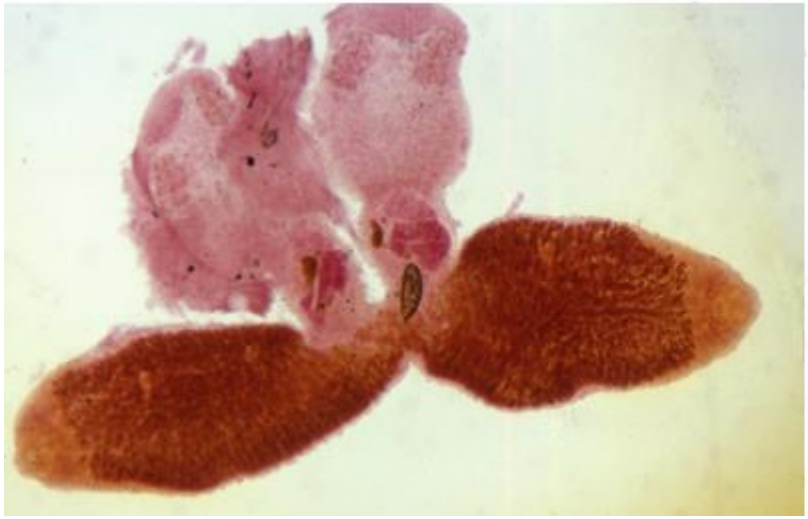


Trematoda - *Clonorchis sinensis* - Uterus of the chinese liver fluke containing mature eggs

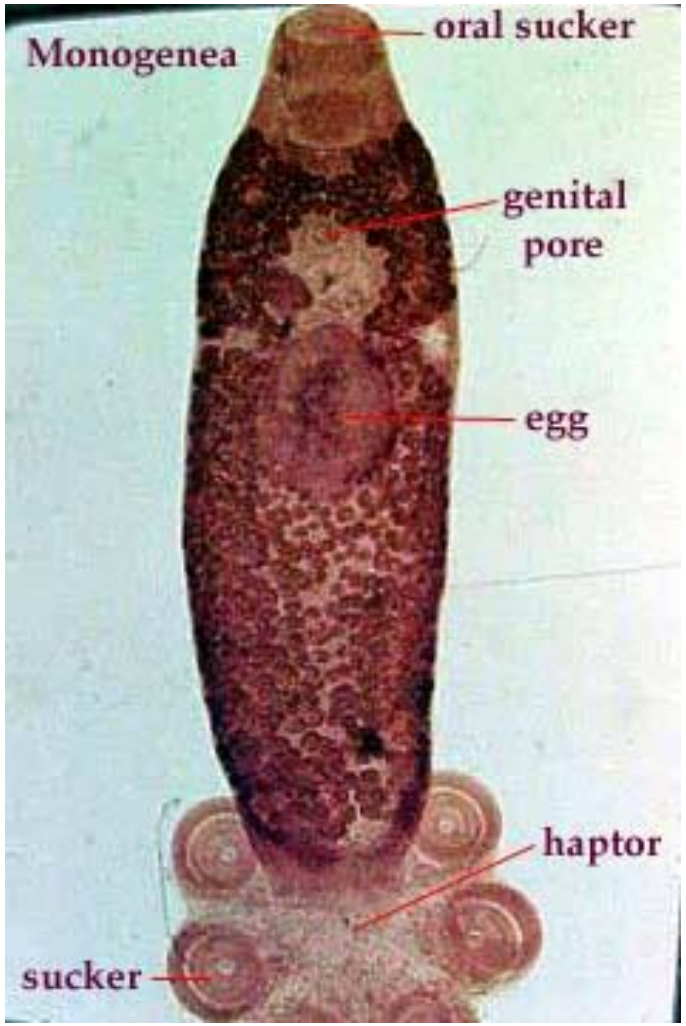


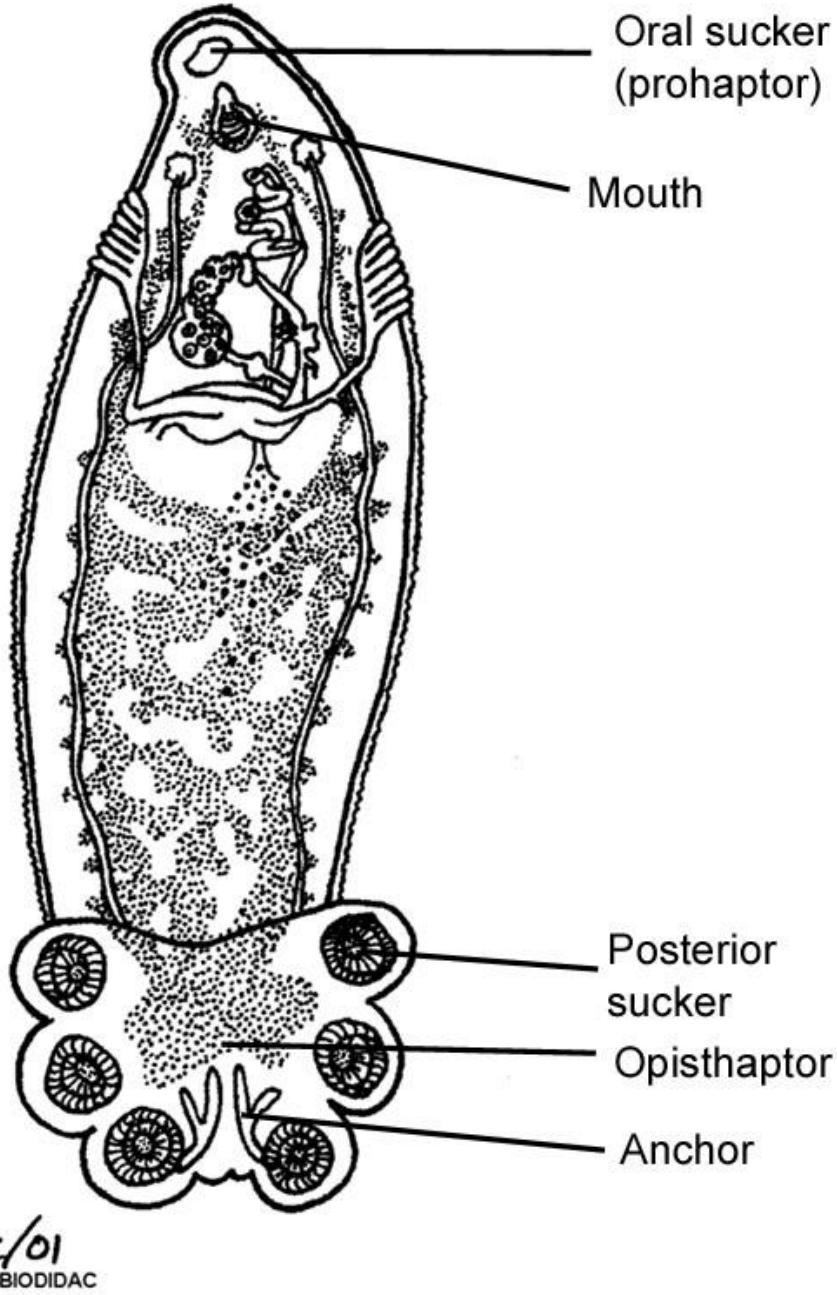
Trematoda - *Clonorchis sinensis* - Posterior end of the chinese liver fluke - testes

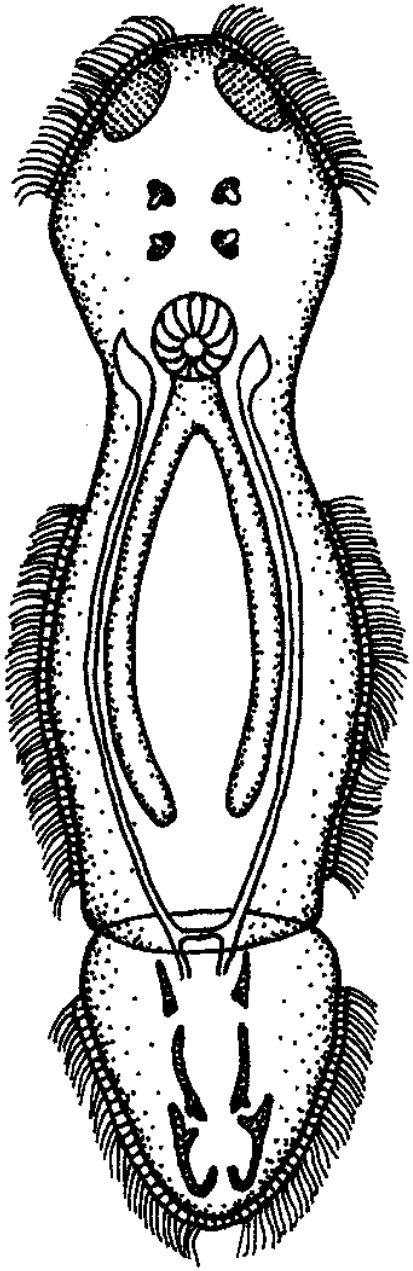
Ordo : Monogenea



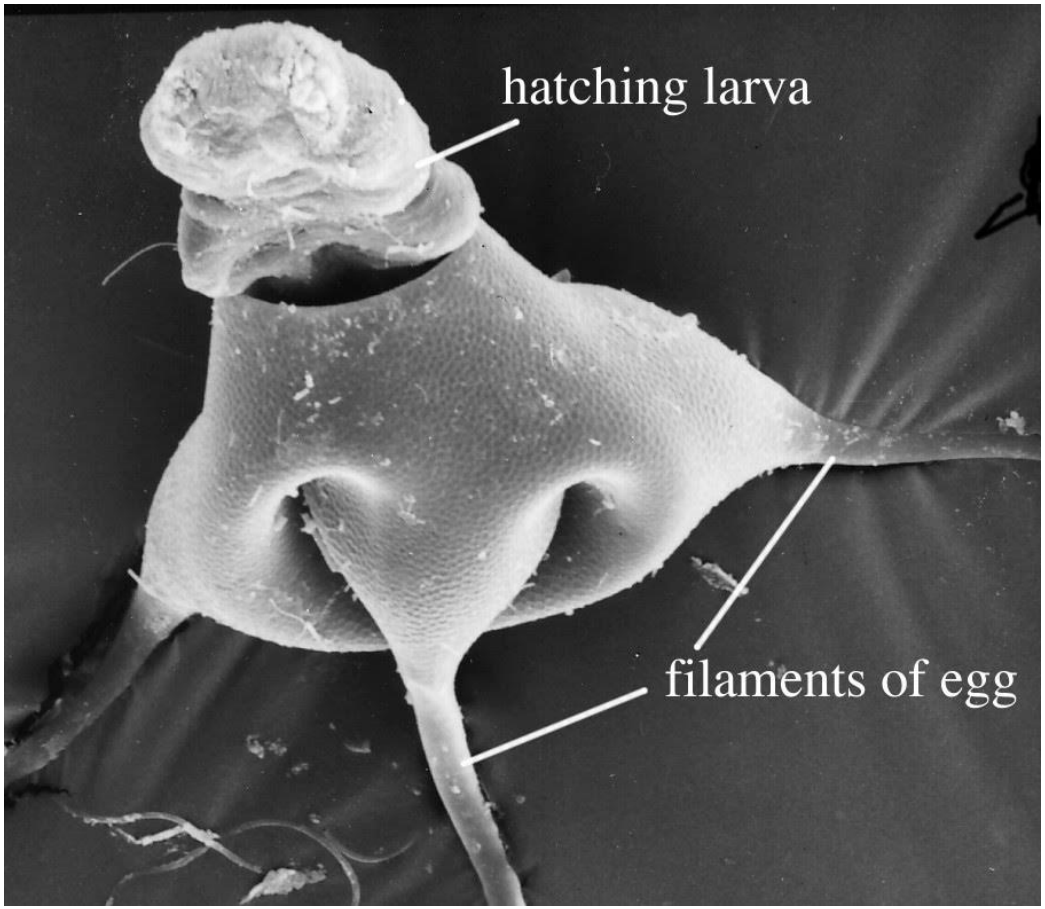
Ordo : Monogenea



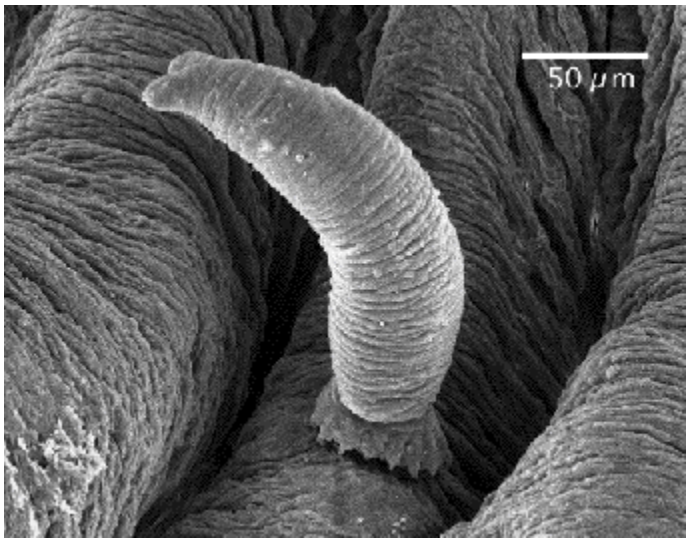


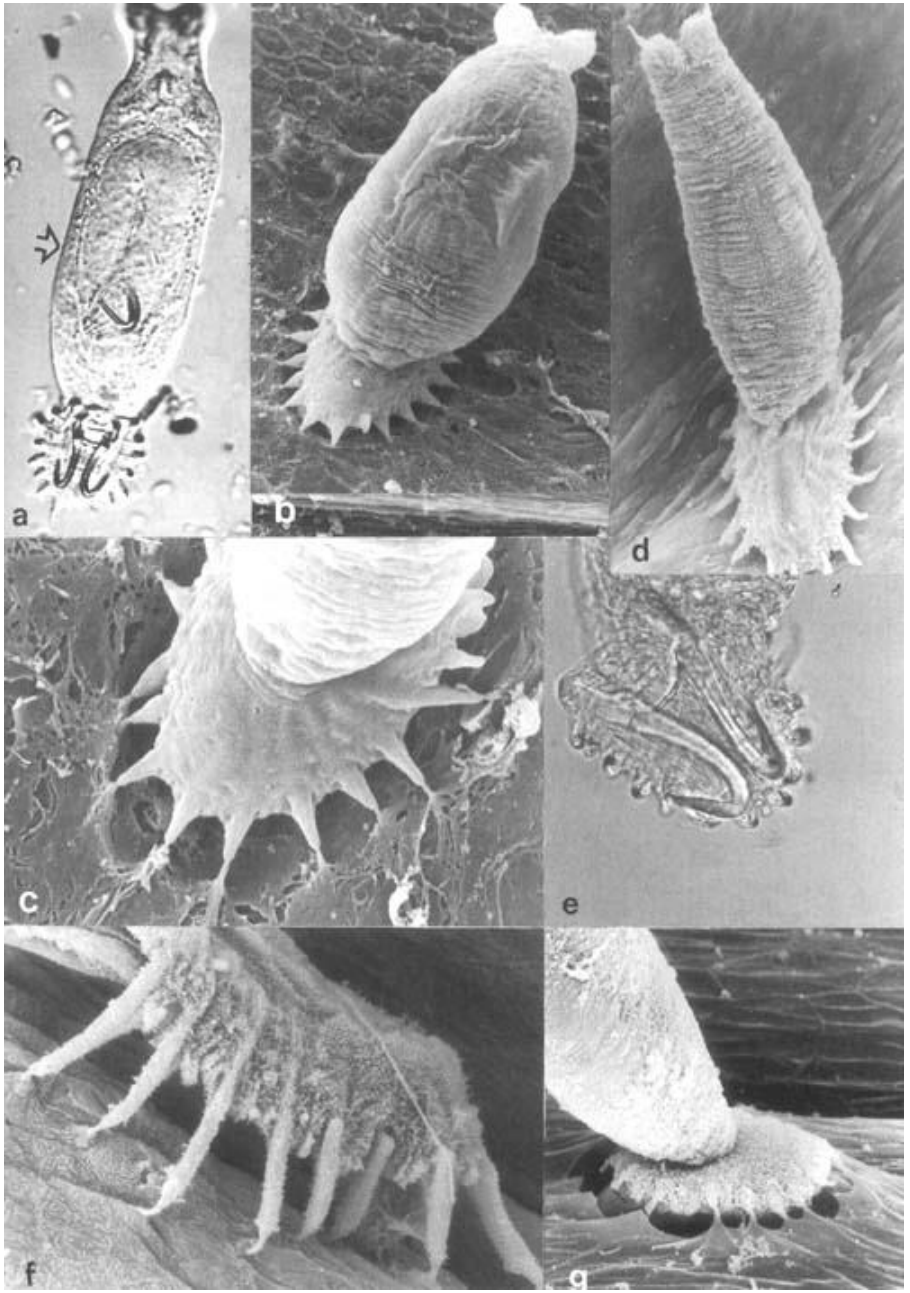


Monogenetik trematod *Sphyamura* temel yapısal özellikleri



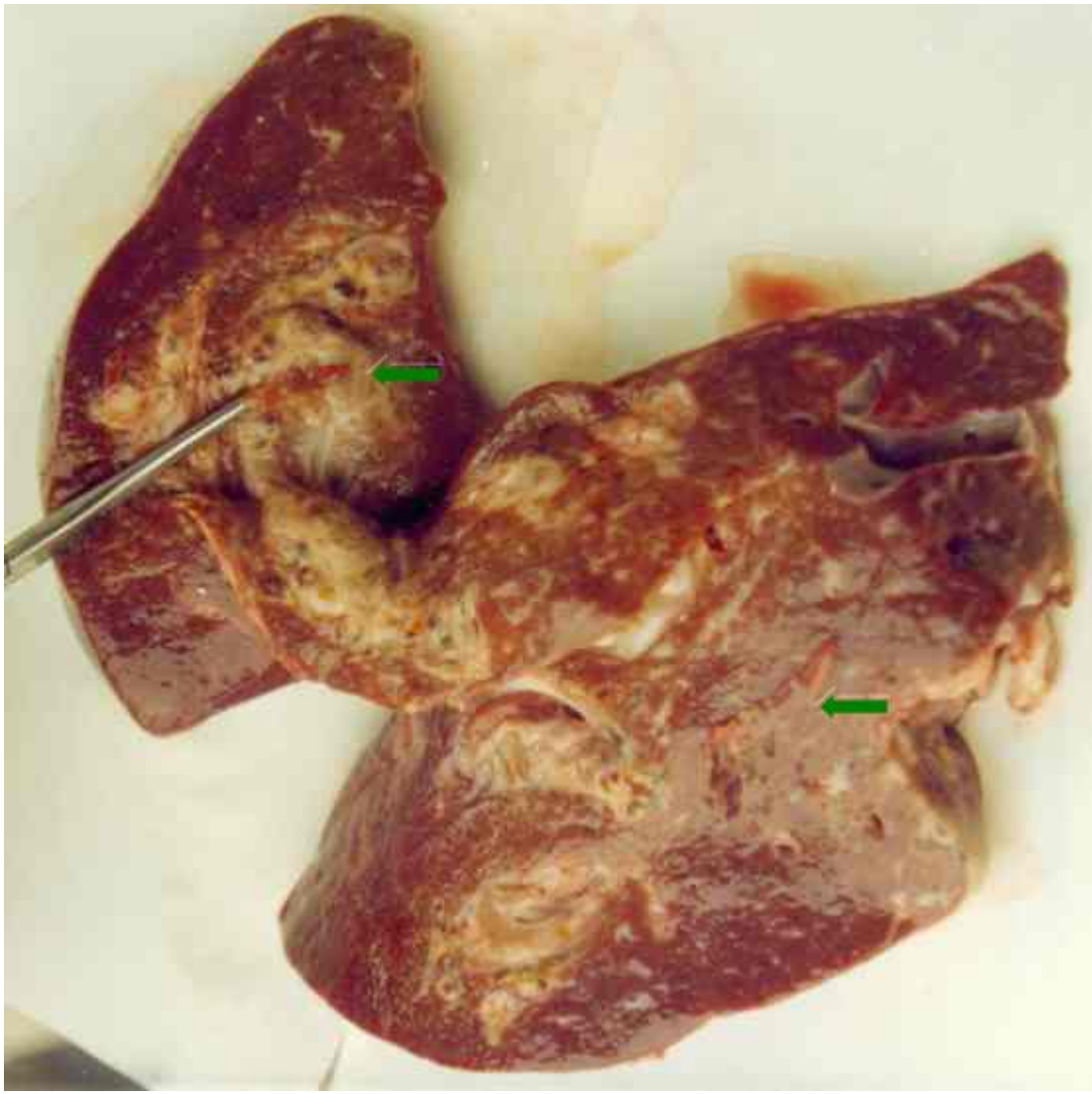
Onkomirasidium larvası


50 µm

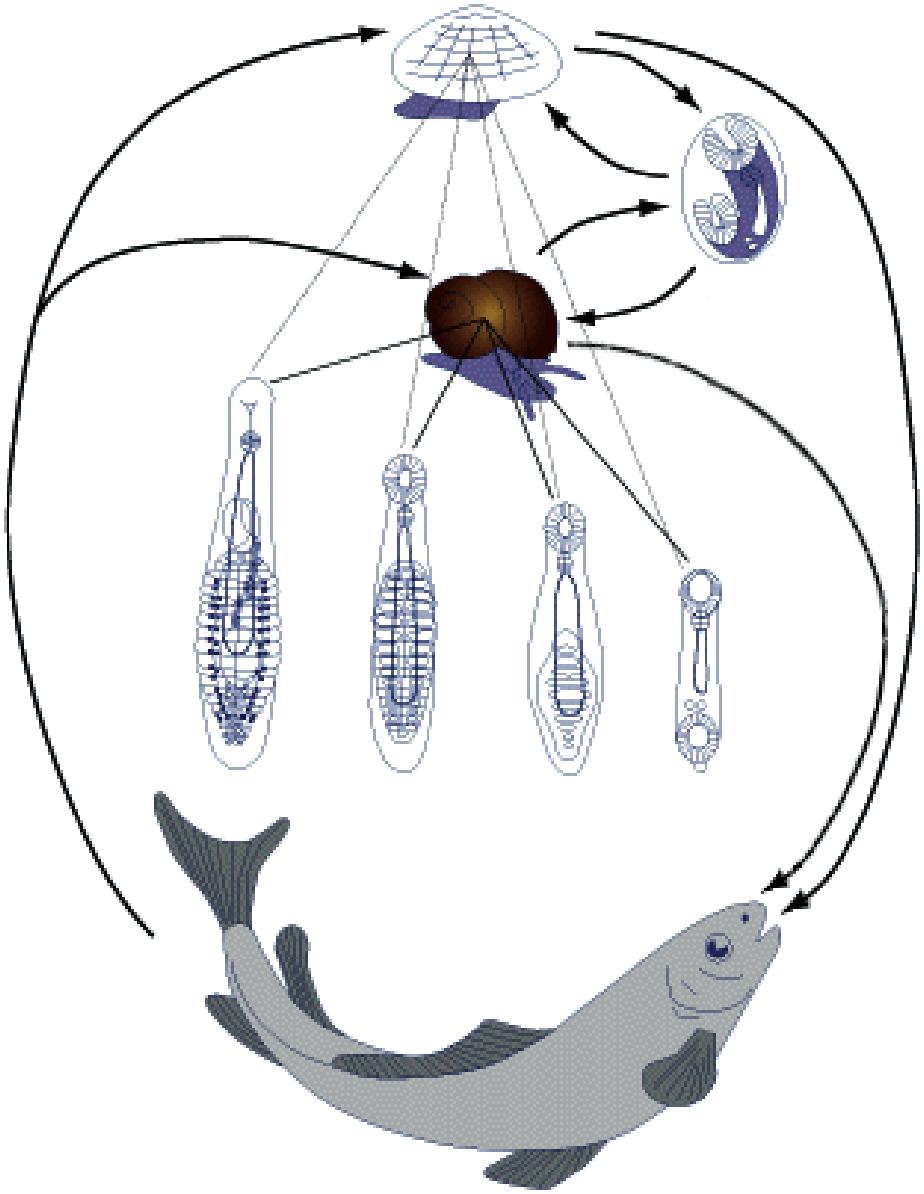

a
b
c
d
e
f
g

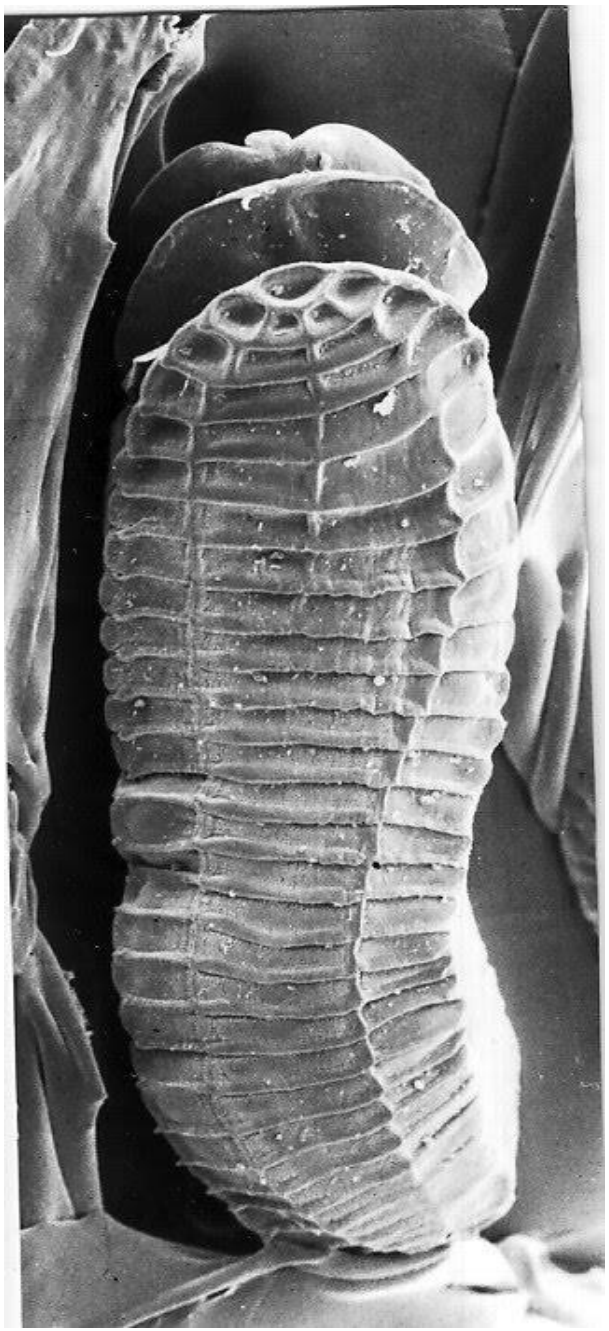
Ordo : Digenea

Fasiola hepatica: Liver fluke

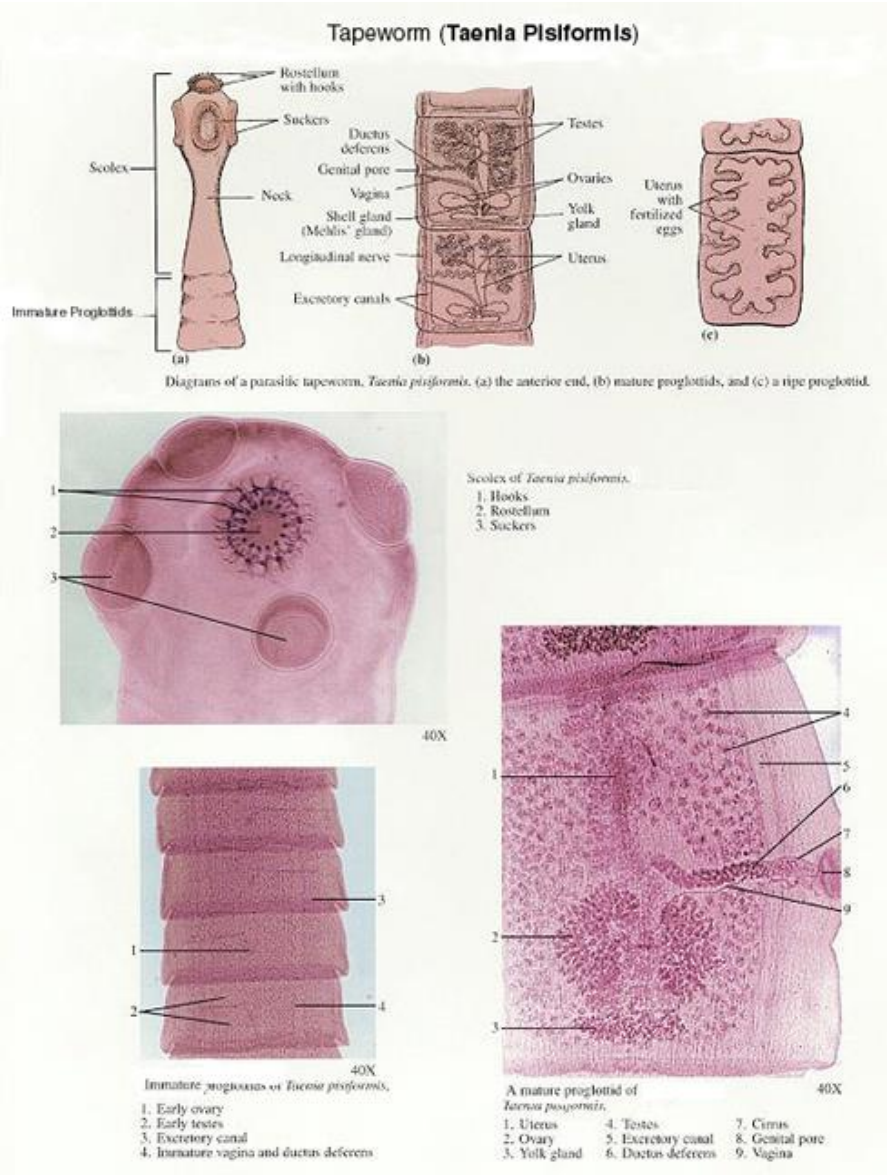


Ordo : Aspidobothrea

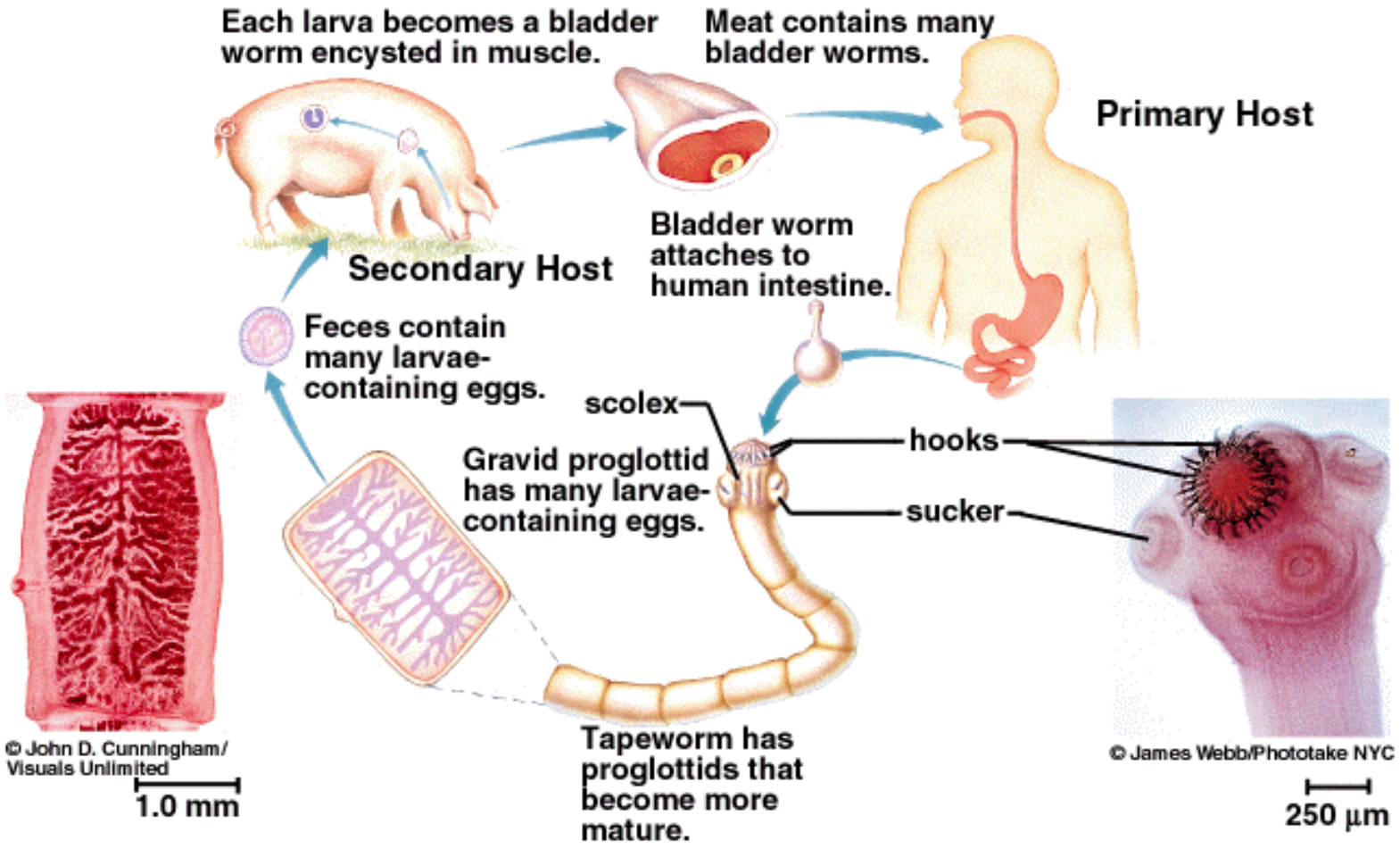




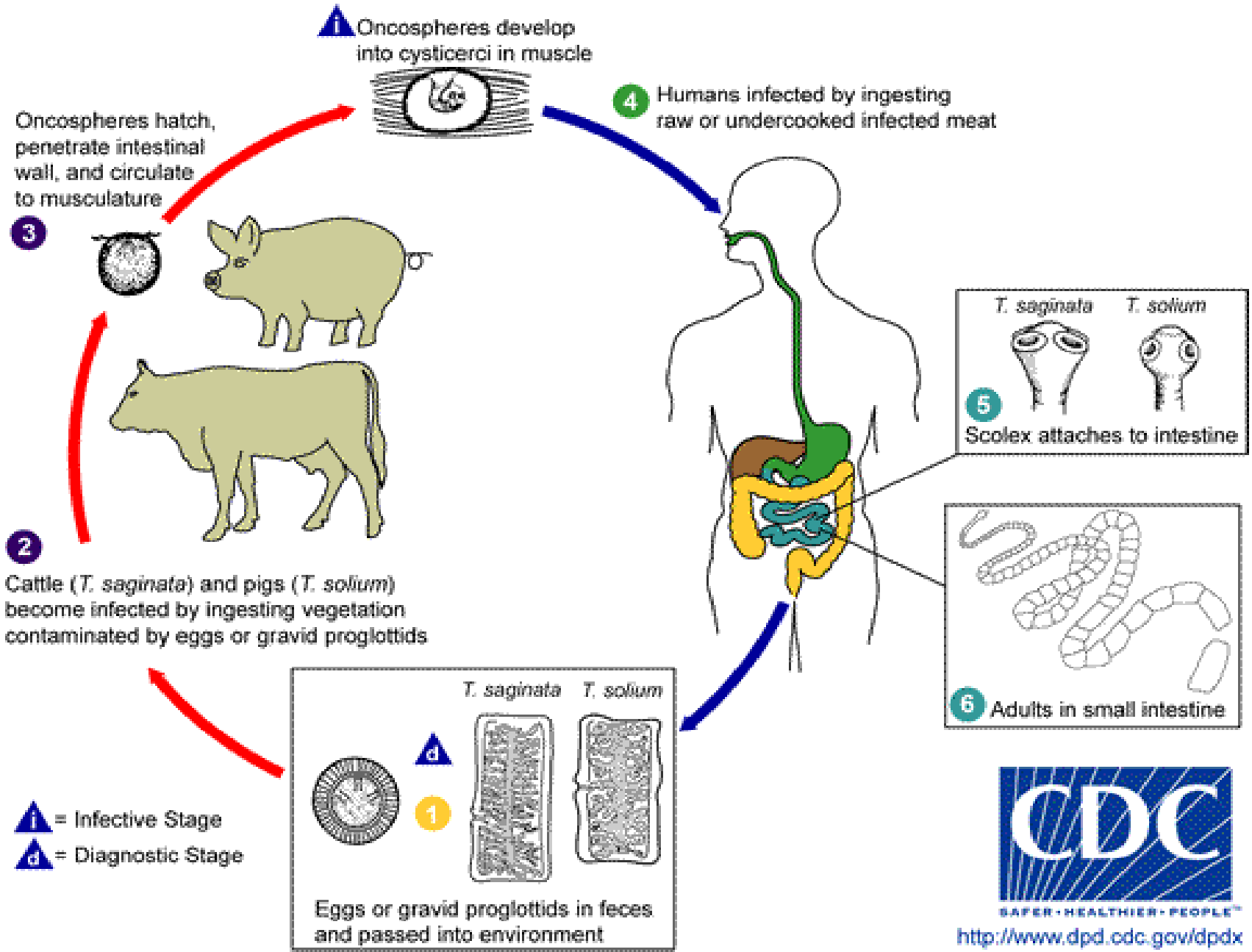
Klasis : Cestoda

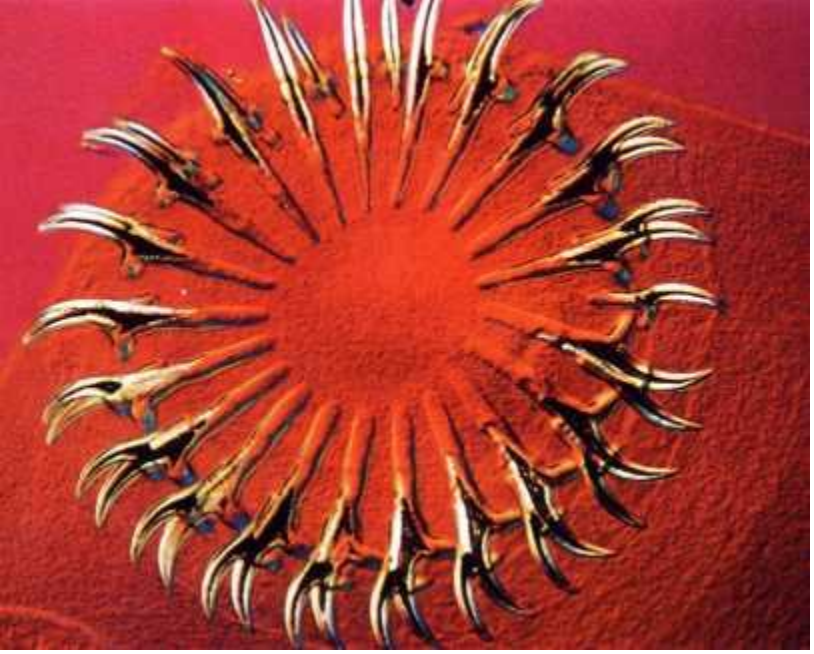


Life cycle of a tapeworm, *Taenia*

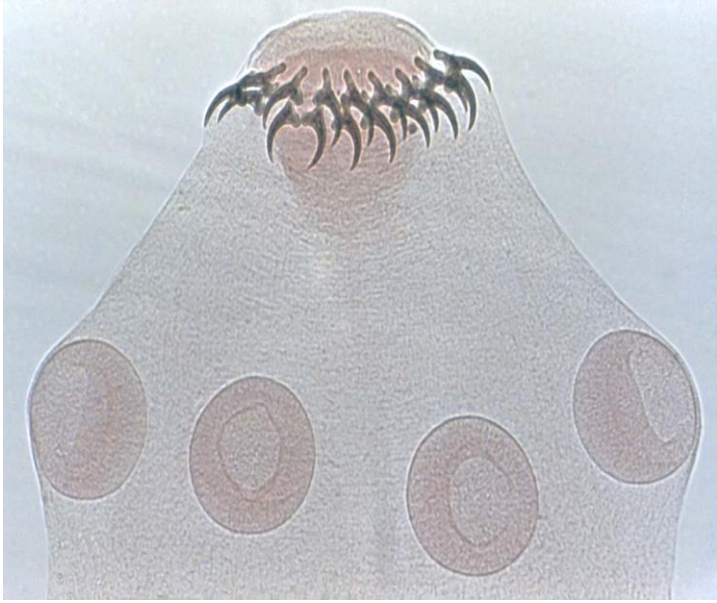


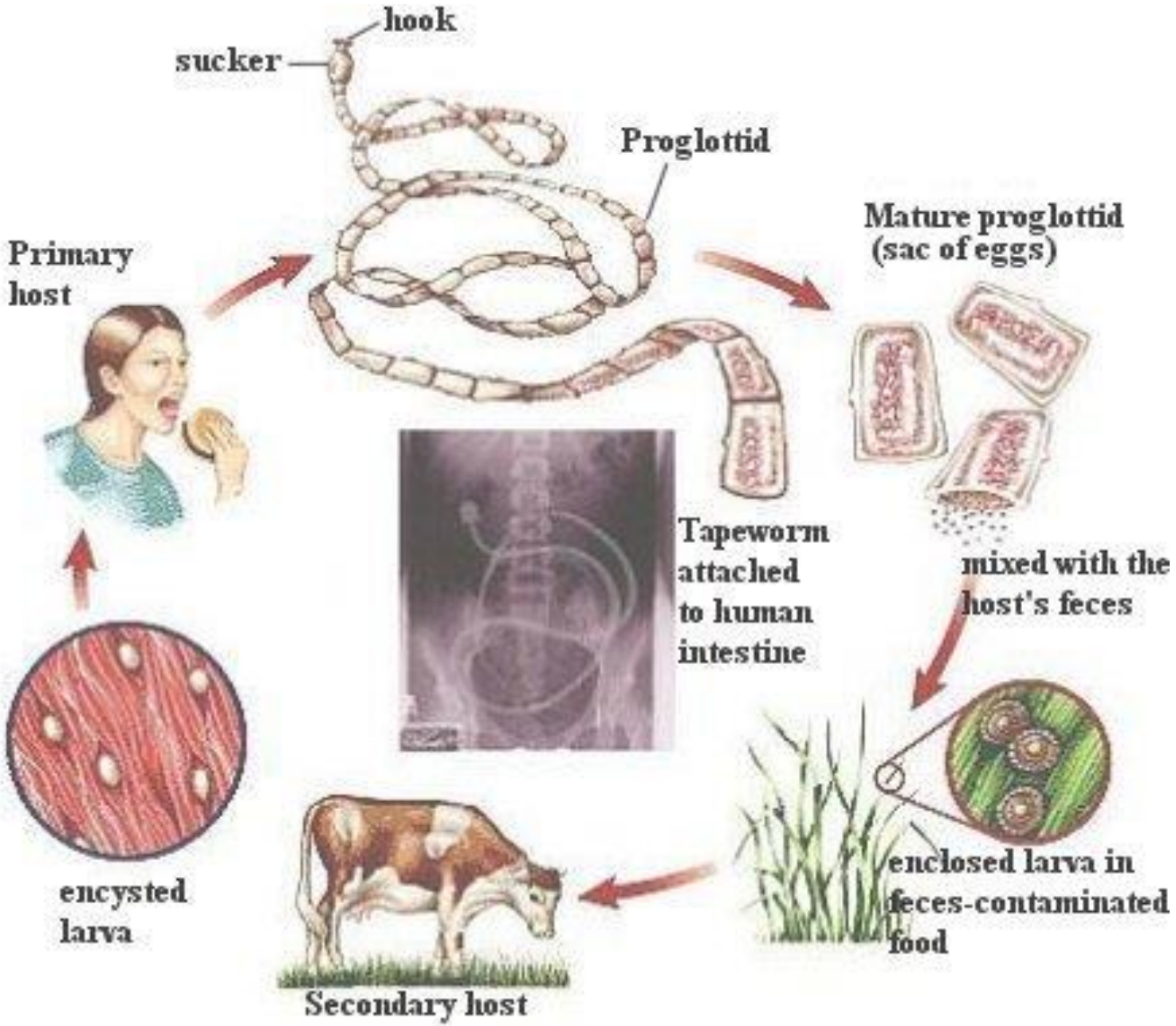
The life cycle of *T. solium* is represented graphically below. It consists of six main steps

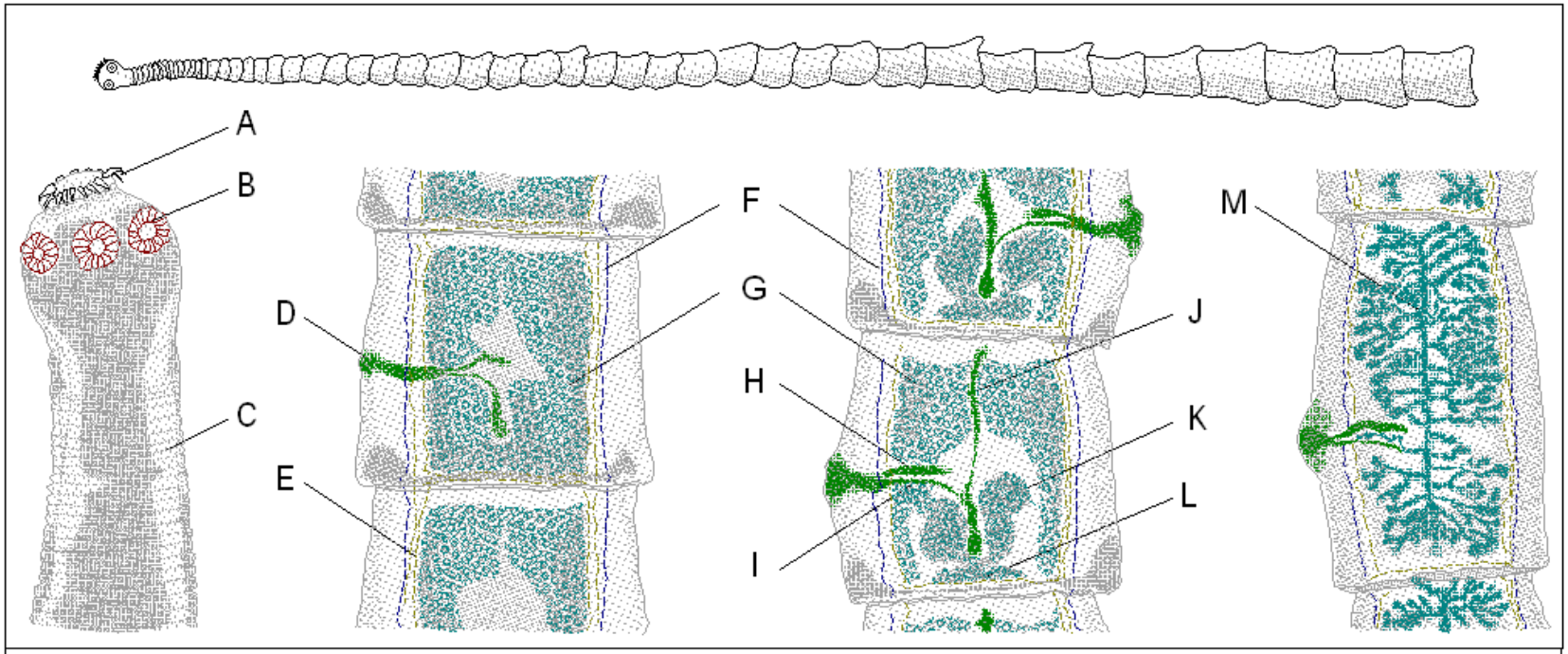




T.solium-Scolex

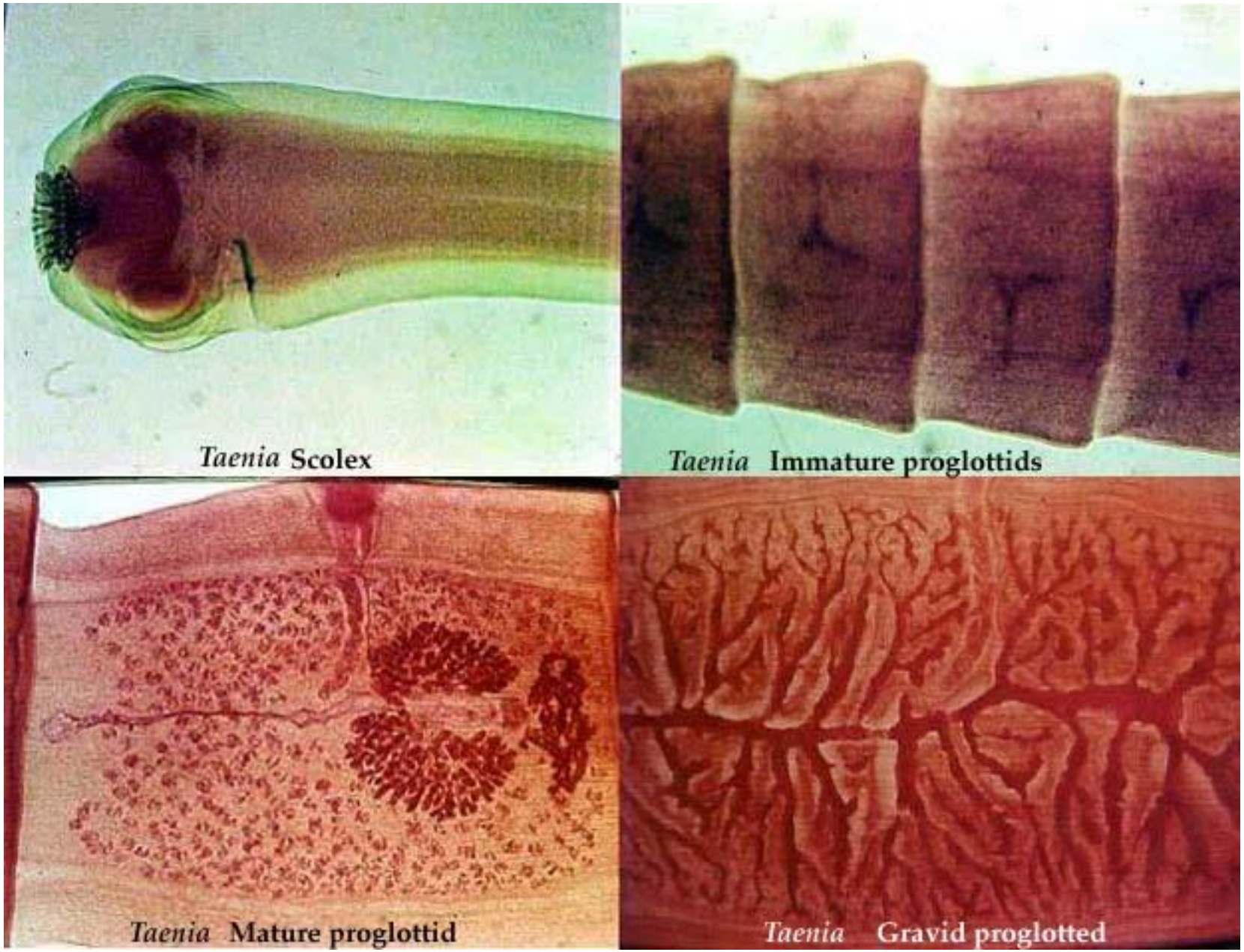


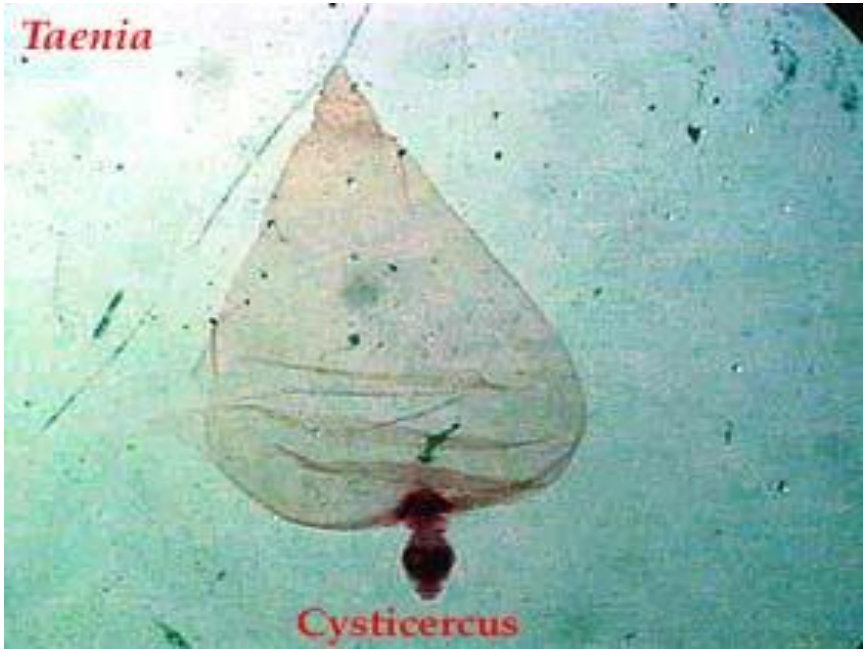

hook
sucker
Proglottid
Mature proglottid
(sac of eggs)
Primary
host
Tapeworm
attached
to human
intestine
mixed with the
host's feces
encysted
larva
enclosed larva in
feces-contaminated
food
Secondary host

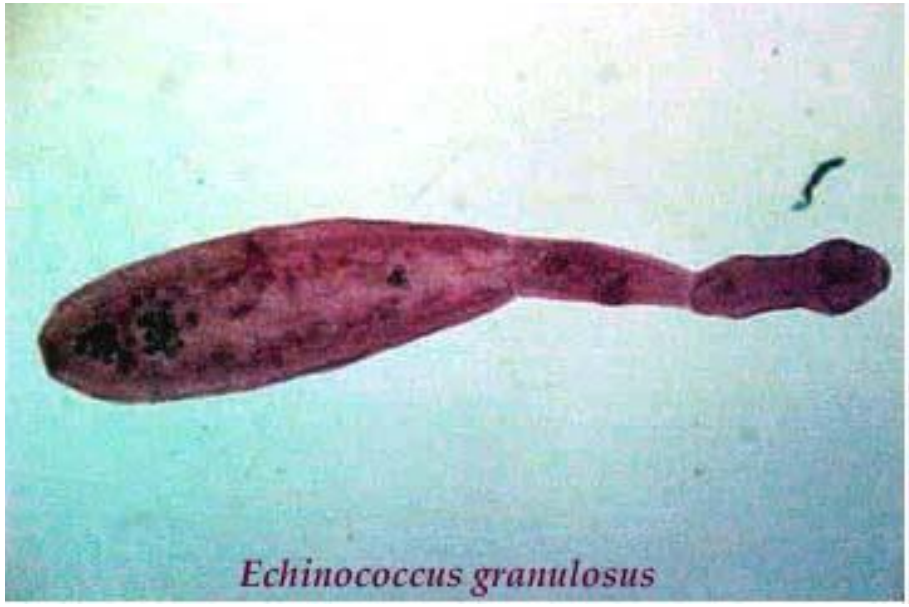


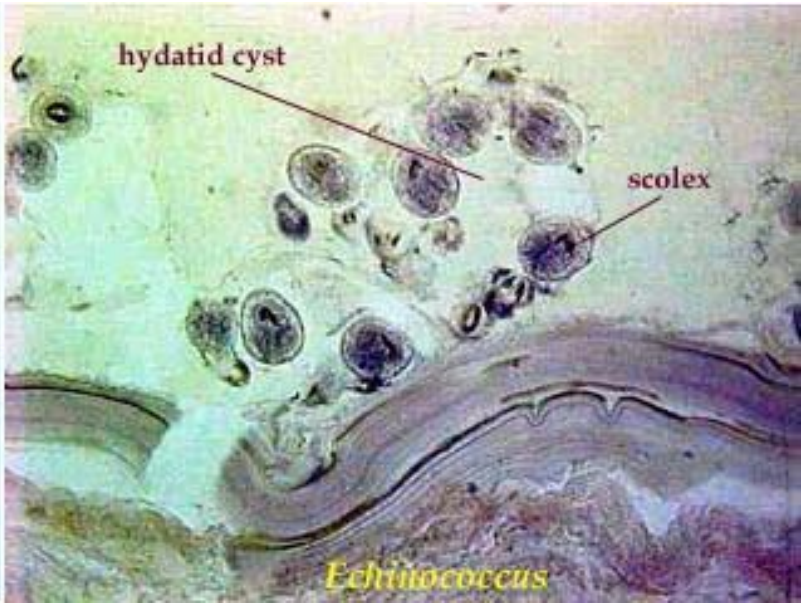
A) HOOKS ON SCOLEX
B) SUCKERS
C) YOUNG PROGLOTTIDS
D) GENITAL PORE
E) EXCRETORY CANAL
F) NERVE CORD
G) TESTES
H) SPERM DUCT
I) VAGINA
J) UTERUS
K) OVARY
L) YOLK GLAND
M) UTERUS WITH EGGS

MAJOR ORGANS AND EXTERNAL STRUCTURES ALONG THE LENGTH OF A TAPEWORM (CLASS CESTODA).

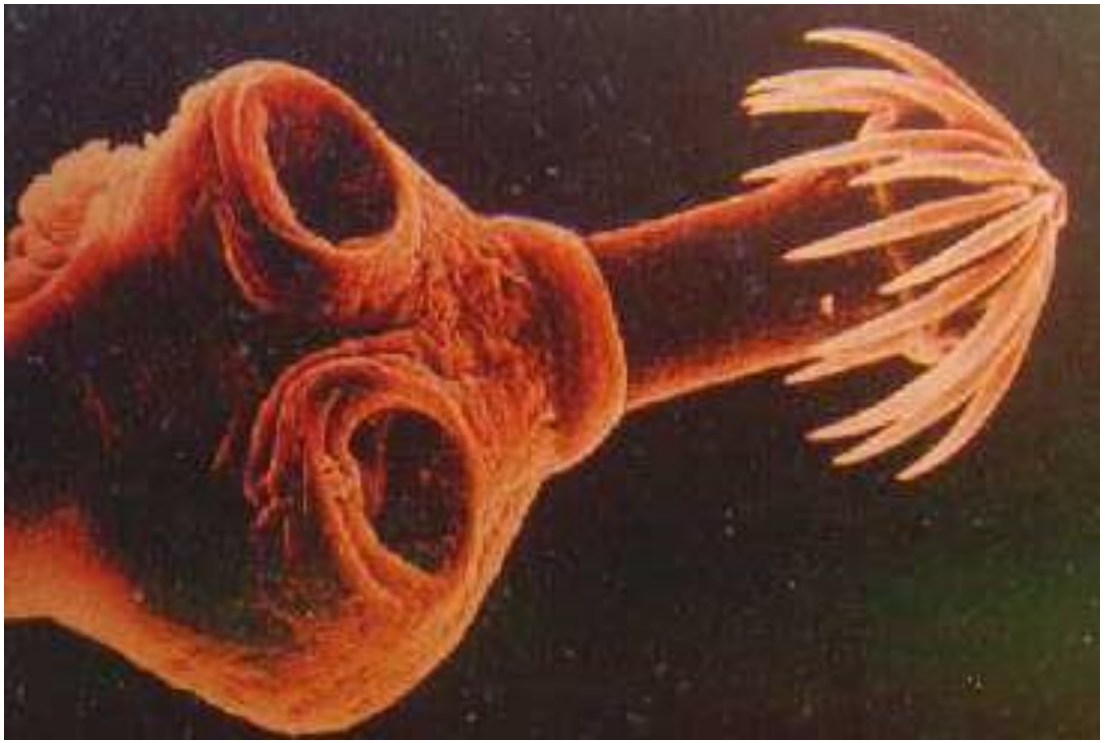

Taenia Scolex
Taenia Immature proglottids
Taenia Mature proglottid
Taenia Gravid proglotted


Taenia
Cysticercus


Echinococcus granulosus


hydatid cyst
scolex
Echinococcus

Klasis : Cestoda



Ovum of *Hymenolepis diminuta*, the rat tapeworm. Insects ingest the ova, and the cysticercoid larvae develop in the hemocoel. Rats acquire the infection by ingesting the insects. Occasionally, humans are reported infected with the rat tapeworm.