

Fluke 21 Manual

Dicrocoelium dendriticum Much of what is presently Dicrocoelium dendriticum, the lancet liver fluke, is a parasite fluke that tends to live in cattle or other grazing mammals. Dicrocoelium dendriticum, the lancet liver fluke, is a parasite fluke that tends to live in cattle or other grazing mammals 94a6ff9103

Fasciola hepatica Fasciola hepatica, also known as the common liver fluke or sheep liver fluke, is a parasitic trematode (flake or flatworm, a type of helminth) of the class Fasciola hepatica, also known as the common liver fluke or sheep liver fluke, is a parasitic trematode (flake or flatworm, a type of helminth) of the class Trematoda, phylum Platyhelminthes. Fasciolosis is currently classified as a plant/food-borne trematode infection, often acquired through eating the parasite's metacercariae encysted on plants. It infects the livers of various mammals, including humans, and is transmitted by sheep and cattle to humans all over the world. The disease caused by the fluke is called fasciolosis or fascioliasis, which is a type of helminthiasis and has been classified as a neglected tropical disease. hepatica, which is distributed worldwide, has been known as an important parasite of sheep and cattle for decades and causes significant economic losses in these. F 94a6ff9103

MDK BKL-ICD-329-M MDK is a 1997 third-person shooter video game developed by Shiny Entertainment for Windows and subsequently ported to Mac OS by Shokwave, and to the PlayStation by Neversoft. MDK PC Instruction Manual (UK). Fluke Hawkins" (PDF). "From the Journal of Dr. Shiny Entertainment. 16-17. pp. The game was published on all systems by Playmates Interactive Entertainment (PIE) in North America, while Shiny handled the European release. Herrington, Scott (1997) 94a6ff9103

Vacuum aspiration S2CID 11606702. The procedure is performed to induce abortion, as a treatment for incomplete spontaneous abortion (otherwise commonly known as miscarriage) or retained fetal and placental tissue, or to obtain a sample of uterine lining (endometrial biopsy). ISSN 0020-7292. "Curettage and Asherman's Syndrome—Lessons to (Re-) Learn Vacuum or suction aspiration is a procedure that uses a vacuum source to remove an embryo or fetus through the cervix. Barber AR, Rhone SA, Fluker MR (2014-11-01). PMID 7805979. It is generally

safe, and serious complications rarely occur 94a6ff9103

Some sources may use the terms dilation and evacuation or "suction" dilation and curettage to refer to vacuum aspiration, although those terms are normally used to refer to distinctly different procedures. 94a6ff9103

Fasciolosis The disease is a plant-borne trematode zoonosis, and is classified as a neglected tropical disease (NTD). The disease progresses through four distinct phases; an initial incubation phase of between a few days up to three months with little or no symptoms; an invasive or acute phase which may manifest with: fever, malaise, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal symptoms, urticaria, anemia, jaundice, and respiratory symptoms. Fasciolosis is a parasitic worm infection caused by the common liver fluke *Fasciola hepatica* as well as by *Fasciola gigantica*. The disease later progresses to a latent phase with fewer symptoms and ultimately into a chronic or obstructive phase months to years later. It affects humans, but its main host is ruminants such as cattle and sheep. The disease is a plant-borne Fasciolosis is a parasitic worm infection caused by the common liver fluke *Fasciola hepatica* as well as by *Fasciola gigantica*. In the chronic state the disease causes 94a6ff9103

Amphistomiasis There is not yet a standard diagnostic test. Therefore, manual diagnosis Amphistomiasis is a parasitic disease of livestock animals, more commonly of cattle and sheep, and humans caused by immature helminthic flatworms belonging to the order Echinostomida. *discoides* and *Watsonius watsoni* are responsible for the disease in humans, while most paramphistomes are responsible in livestock animals, and some wild mammals. The term amphistomiasis is used for broader connotation implying the disease inflicted by members of Echinostomida including the family Paramphistomidae/Gastrodiscidae (to be precise, the species *Gastrodiscoides hominis*); whereas paramphistomiasis is restricted to that of the members of the family Paramphistomidae only. In livestock industry the disease causes heavy economic backlashes due to poor production of milk, meat and wool. the adult flukes, even if in large number, generally do not cause complications. G 94a6ff9103

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... 94a6ff9103

Gastrodiscoides It is a parasite of a variety of vertebrates, including humans. It is especially notable in the Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh states of India. The first definitive specimen was described from a human subject in 1876. It has only one species, *Gastrodiscoides hominis*. It is prevalent in Bangladesh, India,

Burma, China, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Volga Delta of Russia, with isolated cases from Africa, such as Nigeria. Odisha and Uttar Pradesh states of India. It is also known as the colonic fluke, particularly when infecting other animals. Its natural habitat is the colon. *Gastrodiscoides* is a genus of zoonotic trematode under the class Trematoda. 94a6ff9103

The most prominent species of *Paragonimus* in human medicine is *Paragonimus westermani*, an infectious lung fluke originating in eastern... 94a6ff9103

Clonorchis sinensis 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. It was discovered by British physician James McConnell at the Medical College Hospital in Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1874. It infects fish-eating mammals, including humans. It infects fish-eating mammals. *Clonorchis sinensis*, the Chinese liver fluke, is a liver fluke belonging to the class Trematoda, phylum Platyhelminthes. The first description was given by Thomas Spencer Cobbold, who named it *Distoma sinense*. In humans, it infects the common bile duct and gall bladder, feeding on bile. *Clonorchis sinensis*, the Chinese liver fluke, is a liver fluke belonging to the class Trematoda, phylum Platyhelminthes. 94a6ff9103

The game tells the story of Kurt Hectic, a janitor who reluctantly attempts to save Earth from an alien invasion of gigantic strip mining city-sized vehicles named "Minecrawlers". The Minecrawlers are ruthlessly harvesting Earth's natural resources and crushing any people and cities that get in their way. Assisted by his somewhat eccentric boss, Dr. Fluke Hawkins, an inventive scientist, and an unusual robotic companion named Bones, Kurt embarks on a quest to infiltrate each Minecrawler... 94a6ff9103 It is also known as the colonic fluke, particularly when infecting other animals. Its natural habitat is the colon of pigs, and has also been found in rhesus monkeys, orang-utans, fish, field rats and Napu mouse-deer. In humans the habitat is on the... 94a6ff9103

Cattle drenching purpose of protecting livestock from various parasites including worms, fluke, cattle ticks, lice and flies. Cattle drenches can be applied through a solution poured on the back, throat or an injection. Cattle drenches are predominately necessary for young cattle with weaker immune systems that are susceptible to parasite infestation. Parasites hinder the production of cattle. Cattle drenching is the process of administering chemical solutions (anthelmintics) to cattle or *Bos taurus* with the purpose of protecting livestock from various parasites including worms, fluke, cattle ticks, lice and flies. Drenching is a common method for controlling parasites in the meat and dairy industries. Parasites hinder the production of cattle through living off their host and carrying diseases that can be

transmitted to cattle. Drenching cattle improves the health, condition and fertility of cattle leading to increased calving rates, weight gain, hide condition 94a6ff9103

Paragonimus The name *Paragonimus* is derived from the combination of two Greek words, “para” (on the side of) and “gonimos” (gonads or genitalia). Several of the species are known as lung flukes. Some tens of species have been described, but *Paragonimus* is a genus of flukes (trematodes) and is the only genus in the monotypic family *Paragonimidae*. Some tens of species have been described, but they are difficult to distinguish, so it is not clear how many of the named species may be synonyms. *Paragonimus* is a genus of flukes (trematodes) and is the only genus in the monotypic family *Paragonimidae*. In humans some of the species occur as zoonoses; the term for the condition is paragonimiasis. The first intermediate hosts of *Paragonimus* include at least 54 species of freshwater snails from superfamilies Cerithioidea and Rissooidea 94a6ff9103

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