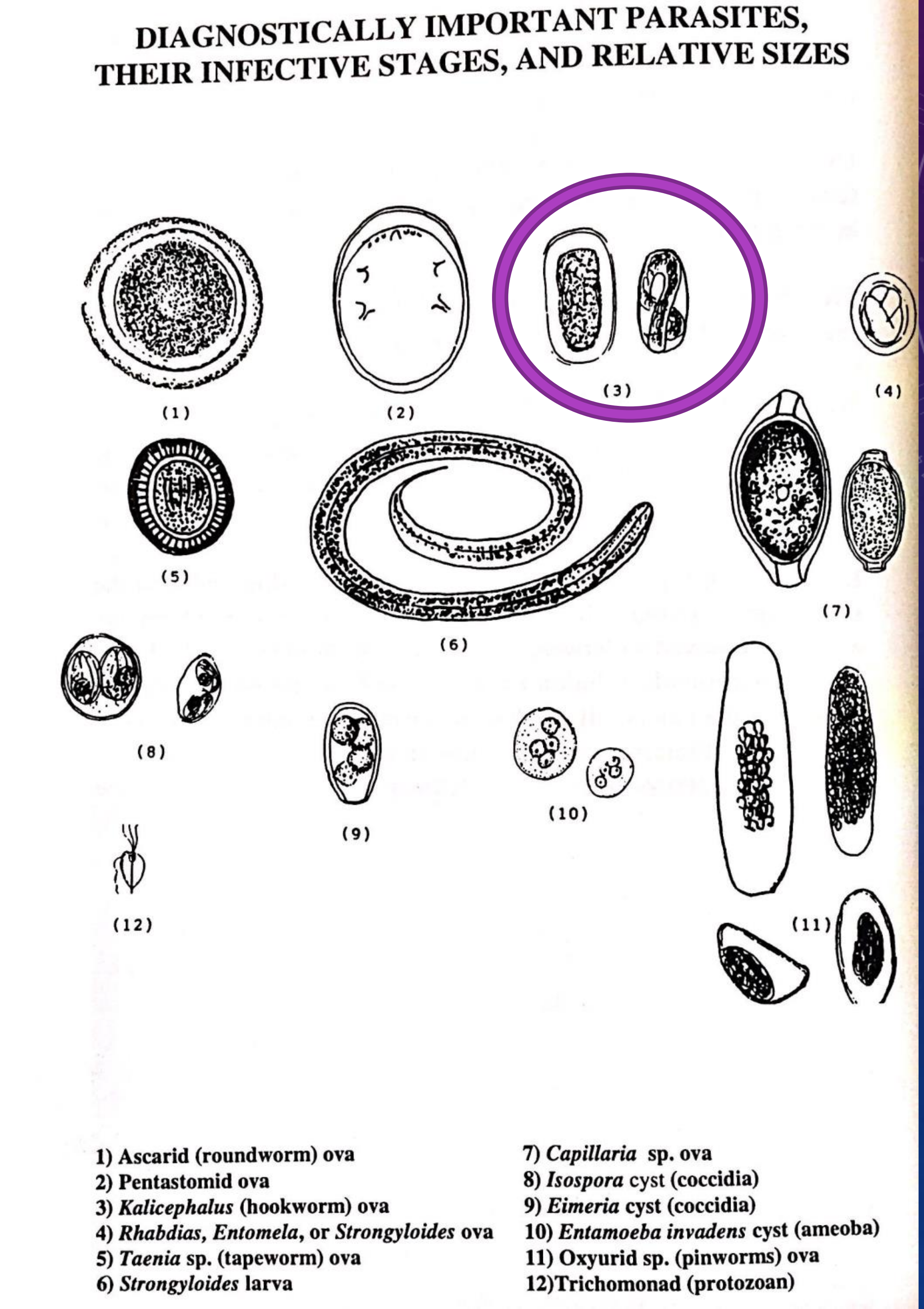
REPTILE PARASITE QUICK KEY

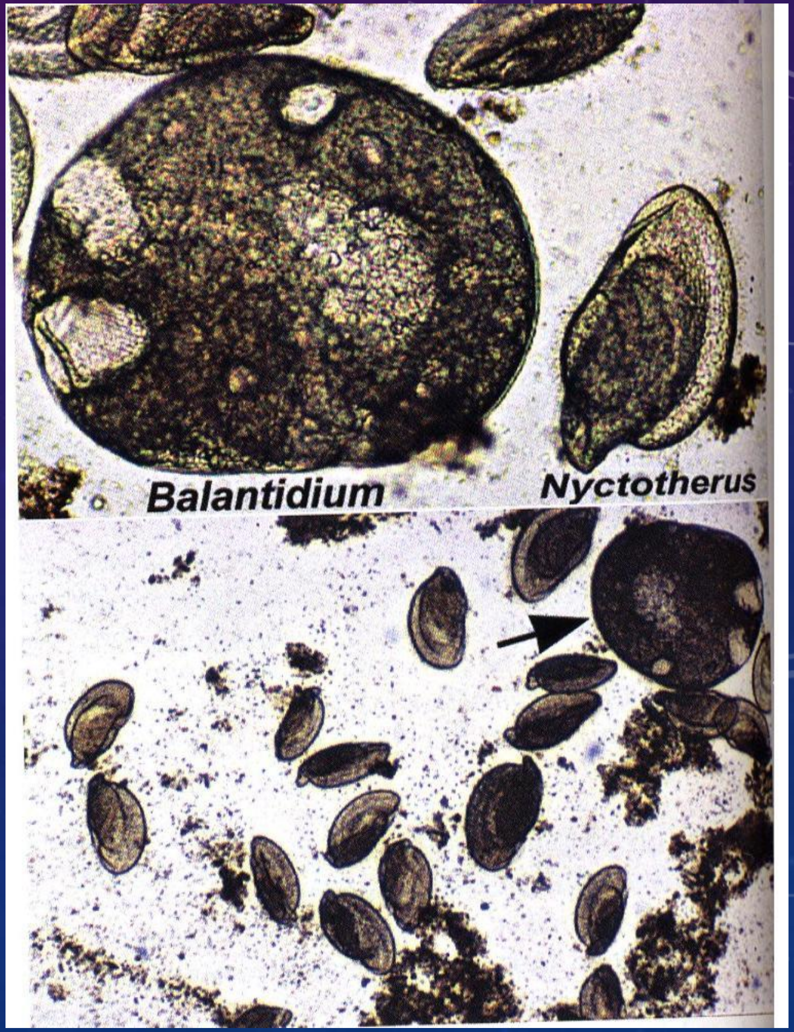
Zoonotic



NORMAL TORTOISE FLORA

- Some Oxyurid worms assist in mechanical breakdown of plant material

- Balantidium & Nyctotherus are common NORMAL ciliates seen on fecal exams



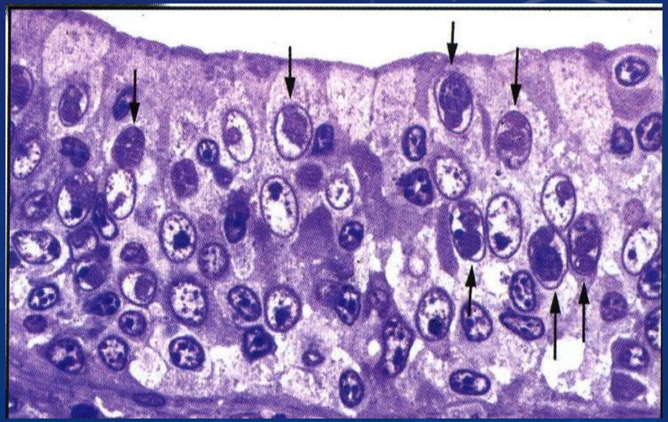
Mader 2006

COCCIDIANS

- **<u>Eimeria</u>**
  - Sporulated cysts have 4 sporocysts with 2 sporozoites
  - Tortoises: encysts anywhere
  - Not a HUGE problem in herps

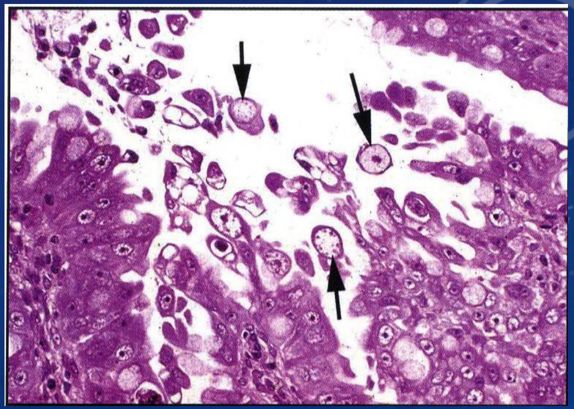
- Caryospora
  - Epidemic in green sea turtles
    - Enteritis
  - Several species identified in

  sauria and serpentes



COCCIDIANS

- Isospora
  - Sporulated cysts have 2 sporocysts with 4 sporozoites



NEMATODES

- Oxyurids
- Capillaria
- Filaroids
- Rhabdius (amphibians)
  - Lung Worms
  - Embryonated eggs
- Strongyloides
  - Intestinal
  - Embryonated eggs

Figure 12.11 Desert tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*. Testudinidae. Photomicrograph of *Nyctotherus* in the colon lumen. There is no inflammatory response. H&E stain. Bar = 100 µm.

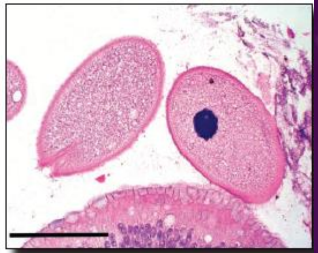
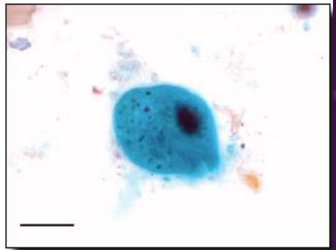


Figure 12.9 Island night lizard, *Xantusia riversiana*. Xantusiidae. Photomicrograph of *Balantidium* in a fecal specimen. Trichrome stain. Courtesy of Sam R. Telford Jr. Bar = 20 µm.



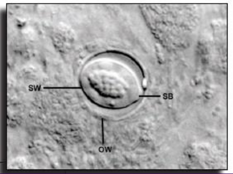


Figure 12.58 Green anole, *Anolis carolinensis*. Iguanidae. Nomarski interference-contrast photomicrograph. Sporulated oocyst of *Caryospora ernsti* recovered from the feces. OW = oocyst wall; SW = sporocyst wall; SB = Steida body. Courtesy of Steve Upton.

Figure 12.56 Tree monitor, *Varanus prasinus becarri*. Varanidae. Nomarski interference-contrast photomicrograph. Sporulated oocyst of *Eimeria becarri* recovered from the feces. (From Upton SJ and Freed PS. 1990. *Syst Parasitol* 16:181–184. With permission.)

Figure 12.54 Common house gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus*. Gekkonidae. Nomarski interference-contrast photomicrograph. Sporulated oocyst of *Isospora frenatus* recovered from the feces. SB=Steida body. Courtesy of Steve Upton.

Figure 12.131 Blood python, *Python curtus*. Pythonidae. Photomicrograph of an ascarid egg. Bar = 50 µm.

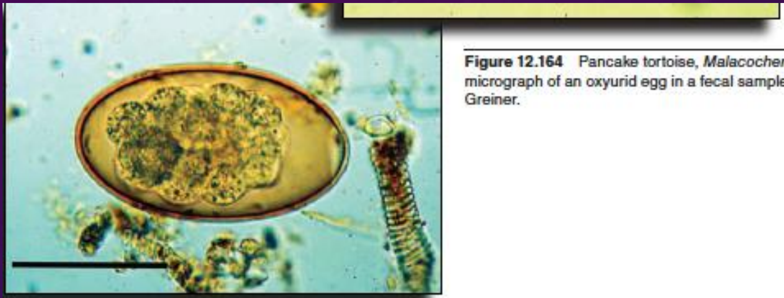


Figure 12.164 Pancake tortoise, *Malacocherus tornieri*. Testudinidae. Photomicrograph of an oxyurid egg in a fecal sample. Bar = 55 µm. Courtesy of Ellis Greiner.

Figure 12.168 King cobra, *Ophiophagus hannah*. Elapidae. Photomicrograph of an egg of the acanthocephalan *Sphaerechinorhynchus serpenticola*. Bar = 40 µm. Courtesy of Brent Nickol.

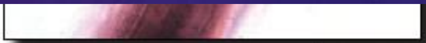


Figure 12.143 Boa constrictor, *Boa constrictor*. Boidae. Photomicrograph of a *Kalicephalus* egg from a fecal sample. Bar = 40 µm .

Figure 12.144 Gila monster, *Heloderma suspectum*. Helo-

Figure 12.165 Boa constrictor, *Boa constrictor*. Boidae. Photomicrograph of a *Capillaria* egg in a fecal sample. Bar = 30 µm. Courtesy of Ellis Greiner.

Figure 12.95 False water cobra, *Hydronastes gigas*. Colubridae. Photomicrograph of a tapeworm egg. Bar = 45 µm.

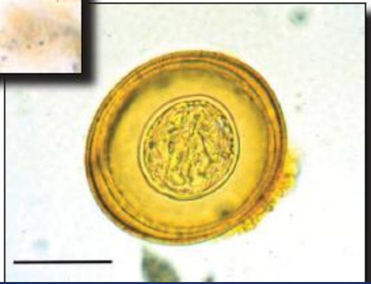


Figure 12.179 Gaboon viper, *Bitis gabonica*. Viperidae. Pentastomidiasis. Photomicrograph of an egg of *Armillifer armillatus* obtained from a lung washing. Bar = 60 µm. (From Jacobson ER. 1986. *Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine*, 2nd edition, Fowler ME (Ed.), Saunders, Philadelphia, PA, 162–181. With permission.)

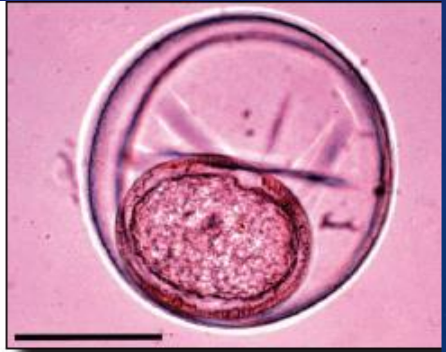


Figure 12.161 Corn snake, *Elaphe guttata*. Colubridae. Photomicrograph of an embryonated egg of *Rhabdias* in a fecal sample. Bar = 35 µm.