

OUTLINE FOR EXAM 1

How does parasitism differ from other kinds of symbiotic interactions?
What kinds of harm does it cause?
Parasitic infection can lead to diseases with underlying pathologies and overt symptoms. What are the differences among these categories?
What are the ways we can classify parasites?
What are the different kinds of hosts?
What is epidemiology, what are zoonoses, what are vectors?
What are some of the main defensive mechanisms (of vertebrates) against parasitic attack? How does the structure of the vertebrate integument help prevent parasitism? How does an invertebrate's integument differ?
How can a swallowed parasite get into your blood stream?
What are the different forms of immune response and the cells involved?
What do the various cells do? How do antigen presenting cells work?

What are some unique adaptations of flatworms to parasitism?
What characteristics define the different larval stages of trematodes?
What is the life cycle of *Fasciola hepatica*?
How do animals get infected with the parasite?
What is unique about the metacercaria of *F. hepatica*?
Where does the metacercaria excyst and why?
What are the three pathological phases of the disease, and what are the symptoms?
How is the disease diagnosed?
How is the disease treated?
What are the ecological requirements for the disease to be maintained in the natural environment?

What is the life cycle of *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*?
How do the different hosts animals get infected with the parasite?
What is unique about the metacercaria of *F. hepatica*?
Where does the metacercaria excyst and why?
What are the three pathological phases of the disease, and what are the symptoms?
How is the disease treated?
How is the disease diagnosed?
What are the ecological requirements for the disease to be maintained in the natural environment?

