

## Clonorchis Sinensis

Clonorchis sinensis is parasitic helminth which leads to biliary tract inflammation, pigmented gallstones, and sometimes cholangiocarcinoma in patients. It is a trematode, or liver fluke, which can be treated with praziquantel.



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### Pathophysiology

#### Trematode (Fluke)

##### Tree-toad

Clonorchis sinensis is a trematode, or fluke, which is a parasite that affects human livers and gallbladders.

#### Undercooked Fish

##### Raw Fish

People contract clonorchis infection by eating undercooked fish. This happens because fish are an intermediate host for this parasite, and they burrow into fish muscle, and wait as cysts. At this point, they escape these cysts and infect humans when they consume the fish.

#### Biliary Tract Inflammation

##### Bill-duck In-flames

Once digested by the human host, these parasites burrow from the small intestine into the liver. From the liver, they feed on bile and travel to the bile duct. Clonorchis induces an inflammatory reaction from the body within the bile ducts and liver.

#### Pigmented Gallstones

##### Pigmented Gold-stones

Pigmented gallstones can occur from clonorchis infection. These stones are typically brown pigment, and consist of cholesterol and calcium soaps of fatty acids. These stones are seen in patients with mechanical obstruction of flow to the bile, like when clonorchis induces inflammation in the bile duct.

#### Associated with Cholangiocarcinoma

##### Cola-angel-car-gnome

Clonorchis sinensis is an oncogenic microbe, as it is associated with the development of cholangiocarcinoma.

### Treatment

#### Praziquantel

##### Pretzel-queen

The preferred treatment for clonorchis sinensis is praziquantel, as it is an effective vermicide. Praziquantel causes the schistosomes to have an increased cell permeability to calcium. This calcium influx causes spasms, contractions and eventually muscle paralysis of the worms preventing attachment.