

## Hookworm Infection



PLAY PICMONIC

### Characteristics

#### Necator Americanus

##### [Ned-castor American-flag](#)

*Necator americanus* is a human hookworm. It has hook-like mouthparts with which it attaches to the intestinal wall of the host and ingest blood, causing microcytic anemia. It is commonly found in North and South America, central Africa, Indonesia, islands of the South Pacific and India. Due to its dermal penetration, it can cause cutaneous symptoms such as maculopapular rash at the site of larval entry. A common risk factor is walking barefoot in contaminated soil.

#### *Ancylostoma* spp

##### [Anchor-worm-man](#)

*Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* are human hookworms. Hookworms are a group of parasitic nematodes (roundworms) that uses hook-like mouthparts to attach to the intestinal wall and ingest blood. *Ancylostoma duodenale* is commonly found in Mediterranean countries, Iran, Pakistan and the Far East.

#### Nematode (Roundworm)

##### [Knee-toad with Roundworms](#)

Nematodes are a class of worms that includes hookworms. They can cause intestinal, skin, and systemic infections.

### Mode of transmission

#### Larvae in Soil Penetrate Skin

##### [Larvae in Soil Penetrating Skin](#)

Hookworms mode of transmission is primarily via percutaneous penetration of larvae, mainly via the feet. Hookworm infection usually occurs in warm, moist climates such as in the tropics and a risk factor is walking barefoot on contaminated ground, like soil or beaches. The cutaneous entry may cause symptoms such as pruritus, erythema, maculopapular rash and occasionally serpiginous marks in the skin which represent larval tracks.

### Pathophysiology

## Larvae Migrate To Lungs

### [Larvae in lungs](#)

Once larvae have penetrated, they migrate to the lungs via blood and lymphatic vessels. In the lungs, they migrate to the larynx. Larvae are then expectorated and swallowed back into the intestine. It is in the intestines where the larvae mature into adult worms.

## Larvae Mature In The Intestine

### [Big larva in intestine](#)

After the larvae have reached the lungs, they are expectorated and swallowed back into the intestines. This is important in the disease process since it is in the intestines where the larvae mature into adult worms and cause the main symptoms. Here they colonize the intestinal tract and female hookworms lay eggs in the intestines that are eliminated with the feces.

## Risk Factors

### **Walking Barefoot On Contaminated Ground**

#### [Bear-footprints on the Ground](#)

Since its mode of transmission is through penetration of the skin, a risk factor is to walk barefoot on contaminated beaches.

## Signs & Symptoms

### **Cutaneous Symptoms**

#### [Skin with larva](#)

The cutaneous entry of the larva can be characterized by signs and symptoms such as pruritus, erythema, maculopapular rash and in some occasions serpiginous marks in the skin representing larval tracks.

### **Microcytic Anemia**

#### [Anemone](#)

Hookworms can cause microcytic anemia by sucking blood from the intestinal wall of the host. Other intestinal symptoms include abdominal pain, weight loss, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

## Treatment

### **Albendazole**

#### [Abe-Bond](#)

Benzazoles such as albendazole, work by inhibiting glycogen metabolism in worms, starving them to death. They are indicated in the treatment of human hookworms infections such as *Necator americanus*.

### **Pyrantel Pamoate**

#### [Pirate Pomeranian](#)

Pyrantel pamoate is an anthelmintic agent that is used to treat certain worm infections, among which is hookworms infections. It acts as a depolarizing neuromuscular blocker, resulting in paralysis of the parasites, which are subsequently passed in the stool.