

Pinworm (parasite)

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The **pinworm** (species *Enterobius vermicularis*), also known as **threadworm** (in the United Kingdom and Australasia) or **seatworm**, is a parasitic worm. It is a nematode (roundworm) and a common intestinal parasite or helminth, especially in humans.^[5] The medical condition associated with pinworm infestation is known as pinworm infection (enterobiasis)^[6] (a type of helminthiasis) or less precisely as oxyuriasis in reference to the family Oxyuridae.^[7]


Other than human, *Enterobius vermicularis* were reported from bonnet macaque.^[8] Other species seen in primates include *Enterobius buckleyi* in Orangutan^[9] and *Enterobius anthropithecii* in chimpanzee. *Enterobius vermicularis* is common in human children and transmitted via the faecal-oral route. Humans are the only natural host of *Enterobius vermicularis*.^[10] *Enterobius gregorii*, another human species is morphologically indistinguishable from *Enterobius vermicularis* except the spicule size.^[11] Throughout this article, the word "pinworm" refers to *Enterobius*. In British usage, however, pinworm refers to *Strongyloides*, while *Enterobius* is called threadworm.^[12]

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Classification

Pinworm



Pinworms(U.S.)/Threadworms(U.K.)
(*Enterobius vermicularis*).

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Nematoda
Class:	Secernentea
Subclass:	Spiruria
Order:	Oxyurida
Family:	Oxyuridae
Genus:	<i>Enterobius</i>

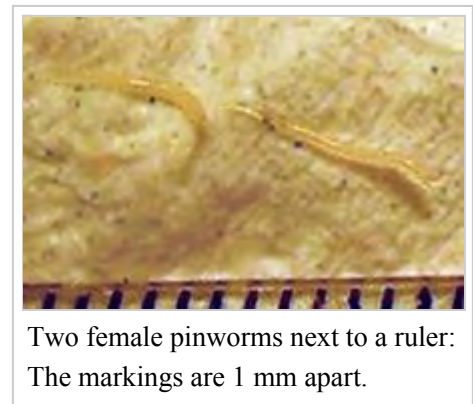
Species

- *Enterobius vermicularis*
(Linnaeus, 1758)^[1]
- *Enterobius anthropithecii*
(Gedoelst, 1916)^[1]
- *Enterobius gregorii* (Hugot, 1983)
(disputed)^{[2][3][4]}

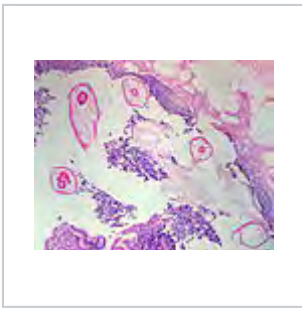
The pinworm (genus *Enterobius*) is a type of roundworm (nematode), and three species of pinworm have been identified with certainty.^[13] Humans are hosts only to *Enterobius vermicularis* (formerly *Oxyurias vermicularis*).^[14] Chimpanzees are host to *Enterobius anthropopithecii*, which is morphologically distinguishable from the human pinworm.^[3] Hugot (1983) claims another species affects humans, *Enterobius gregorii*, which is supposedly a sister species of *E. vermicularis*, and has a slightly smaller spicule (i.e., sexual organ).^[15] Its existence is controversial, however; Totkova et al. (2003) consider the evidence to be insufficient,^[4] and Hasegawa et al. (2006) contend that *E. gregorii* is a younger stage of *E. vermicularis*.^{[2][3]} Regardless of its status as a distinct species, *E. gregorii* is considered clinically identical to *E. vermicularis*.^[14]

Morphology

The adult female has a sharply pointed posterior end, is 8 to 13 mm long, and 0.5 mm thick.^[16] The adult male is considerably smaller, measuring 2 to 5 mm long and 0.2 mm thick, and has a curved posterior end.^[16] The eggs are translucent^[16] and have a surface that adheres to objects.^[17] The eggs measure 50 to 60 μm by 20 to 30 μm , and have a thick shell flattened on one side.^[16] The small size and colourlessness of the eggs make them invisible to the naked eye, except in barely visible clumps of thousands of eggs. Eggs may contain a developing embryo or a fully developed pinworm larva.^[16] The larvae grow to 140–150 μm in length.^[17]



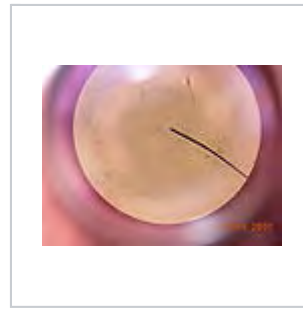
Two female pinworms next to a ruler:
The markings are 1 mm apart.



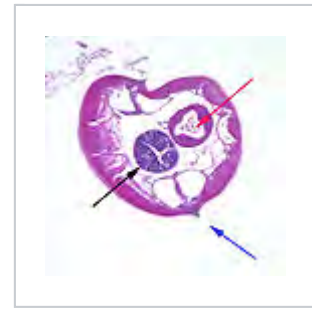
Pinworms are sometimes diagnosed incidentally by pathology. Micrograph of pinworms in the appendix, H&E stain



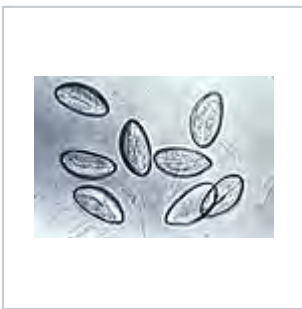
High magnification micrograph of a pinworm in cross section in the appendix, H&E stain



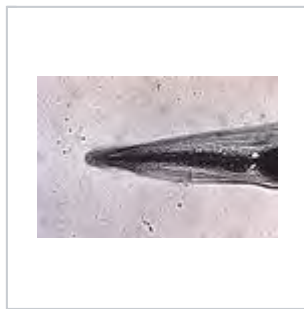
Egg under a light microscope



Pinworms are sometimes diagnosed incidentally by pathology: Micrograph of male pinworm in cross section, alae (blue arrow), intestine (red arrow) and testis (black arrow), H&E stain



Pinworm eggs are easily seen under a microscope.



This micrograph reveals the cephalic alae in the head region of *E. vermicularis*.

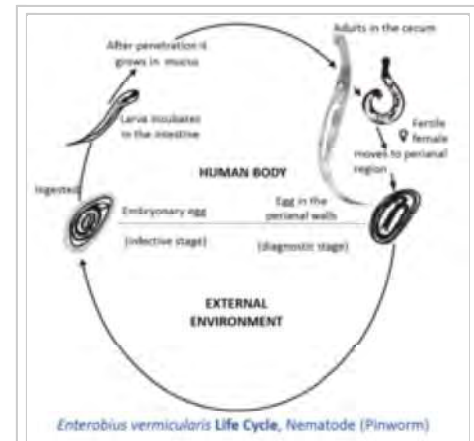
Life cycle

The entire life cycle, from egg to adult, takes place in the human gastrointestinal tract of a single host, ^{[16][17]} from about 2–4 weeks^[18] or about 4–8 weeks.^[19]

The life cycle begins with eggs being ingested.^[17] The eggs hatch in the duodenum (i.e., first part of the small intestine).^[20] The emerging pinworm larvae grow rapidly to a size of 140 to 150 μm ,^[18] and migrate through the small intestine towards the colon.^[17] During this migration, they moult twice and become adults.^{[17][19]} Females survive for 5 to 13 weeks, and males about 7 weeks.^[17] The male and female pinworms mate in the ileum (i.e., last part of the small intestine),^[17] whereafter the male

pinworms usually die,^[20] and are passed out with stool.^[21] The gravid female pinworms settle in the ileum, caecum (i.e., beginning of the large intestine), appendix and ascending colon,^[17] where they attach themselves to the mucosa^[19] and ingest colonic contents.^[22]

Almost the entire body of a gravid female becomes filled with eggs.^[20] The estimations of the number of eggs in a gravid female pinworm range from about 11,000^[17] to 16,000.^[19] The egg-laying process begins about five weeks after initial ingestion of pinworm eggs by the human host.^[17] The gravid female pinworms migrate through the colon towards the rectum at a rate of 12 to 14 cm per hour.^[17] They emerge from the anus, and while moving on the skin near the anus, the female pinworms deposit eggs either through (1) contracting and expelling the eggs, (2) dying and then disintegrating, or (3) bodily rupture due to the host scratching the worm.^[20] After depositing the eggs, the female becomes opaque and dies.^[21] The reason the female emerges from the anus is to obtain the oxygen necessary for the maturation of the eggs.^[21]



Life cycle of *E. vermicularis* showing the stages inside and outside of the human body

Infection

E. vermicularis causes the medical condition enterobiasis, whose primary symptom is itching in the anal area.^[23]

Distribution

The pinworm has a worldwide distribution,^[22] and is the most common helminth (i.e., parasitic worm) infection in the United States, western Europe, and Oceania.^{[19][24]} In the United States, a study by the Center of Disease Control reported an overall incidence rate of 11.4% among children.^[19] Pinworms are particularly common in children, with prevalence rates in this age group having been reported as high as 61% in India, 50% in England, 39% in Thailand, 37% in Sweden, and 29% in Denmark.^[19] Finger sucking has been shown to increase both incidence and relapse rates,^[19] and nail biting has been similarly associated.^[25] Because it spreads from host to host through contamination, pinworms are common among people living in close contact, and tends to occur in all people within a household.^[22] The prevalence of pinworms is not associated with gender,^[22] nor with any particular social class, race, or culture.^[19] Pinworms are an exception to the tenet that intestinal parasites are uncommon in affluent communities.^[19]

A fossilized nematode egg was detected in 240 million-year-old fossil dung,^[26] showing that parasitic

pinworms already infested pre-mammalian cynodonts. The earliest known instance of the pinworms associated with humans is evidenced by pinworm eggs found in human coprolites carbon dated to 7837 BC found in western Utah.^[17]

See also

- Roundworm, hookworm, ringworm (similarly named parasites and fungi)

Notes

1. Hasegawa et al. 2005.
2. Hasegawa et al. 1998
3. Hasegawa et al. 2006
4. Totkova et al. 2003
5. Encyclopædia Britannica.
6. Merriam-Webster: Enterobiasis
7. Merriam-Webster: Oxyuriasis
8. C.P., Arjun (October 2015). "A Study of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Bonnet Macaques (*Macaca radiata*) of Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala". *Zoos' Print Magazine*. Zoo Outreach Organization. Retrieved 20 October 2015.
9. Foitová, Ivona; Civaňová, Kristína; Baruš, Vlastimil; Nurcahyo, Wisnu (2014-07-01). "Phylogenetic relationships between pinworms (Nematoda: Enterobiinae) parasitising the critically endangered orang-utan, according to the characterisation of molecular genomic and mitochondrial markers". *Parasitology Research*. **113** (7): 2455–2466. doi:10.1007/s00436-014-3892-y. ISSN 1432-1955. PMID 24880237.
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11. CP, Arjun (October 2015). "A Study of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) of Pookode, Wayanad, Kerala." (PDF). *Zoos' Print*. **10** – via Zoos' Print.
12. Vanderkooi 2000, p. B-152 & B-225
13. NCBI taxonomy database 2009
14. dpdx 2009
15. Hugot 1983
16. Gutiérrez 2005, p. 354.
17. Cook 1994, p. 1159
18. Cook et al. 2009, p. 1516
19. Burkhart & burkhart 2005, p. 837
20. Garcia 1999, p. 246
21. Caldwell 1982, p. 307.
22. Gutiérrez 2005, p. 355.
23. "Enterobiasis leads to itching". Retrieved 20 August 2011.
24. http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcarticles.nsf/pages/Worms_pinworms
25. Cook 1994, p. 1160
26. "Scientists find 240 million-year-old parasite that infected mammals' ancestor (<http://www.zmescience.com/science/geology/pinworm-parasite-cynodont-02122014/>) : accessed 8 December 2014.

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External links

- Enterobius vermicularis image library at DPD (http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx/HTML/ImageLibrary/Enterobiasis_il.htm)

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Categories: Parasites of equines | Oxyurida | Parasitic nematodes | Colorectal surgery

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