

Common Helminth Parasites – Summary Chart

Parasite name	Common name	Class	Subclass / group	Habitat (in humans)	Disease caused
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Giant intestinal roundworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal nematode	Adults: small intestine; larval migration: lungs	Ascariasis
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Pinworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal nematode	Cecum/colon; eggs laid on perianal skin	Enterobiasis (pinworm infection)
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>	Whipworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal nematode	Cecum and colon	Trichuriasis
<i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i>	Old World hookworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal nematode	Adults: small intestine (attached to mucosa); larvae: skin → lungs → swallowed	Hookworm disease (ancylostomiasis)
<i>Necator americanus</i>	New World hookworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal nematode	Adults: small intestine (attached to mucosa); larvae: skin → lungs → swallowed	Hookworm disease (necatoriasis)
<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Threadworm	Nemathelminthes	Intestinal and tissue nematode (autoinfection possible)	Small intestine mucosa; autoinfection via intestinal/perianal penetration	Strongyloidiasis
<i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	Trichina worm	Nemathelminthes	Tissue nematode (with intestinal phase)	Adults: small intestine; larvae: encyst in skeletal muscle	Trichinellosis (trichinosis)
<i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	Filarial worm	Nemathelminthes	Tissue nematode (lymphatic filaria)	Lymphatic vessels and nodes	Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis)
<i>Brugia malayi</i>	Filarial worm	Nemathelminthes	Tissue nematode (lymphatic filaria)	Lymphatic vessels and nodes	Lymphatic filariasis
<i>Loa loa</i>	African eye worm	Nemathelminthes	Tissue nematode (subcutaneous/eye filaria)	Subcutaneous tissues; may migrate across conjunctiva	Loiasis
<i>Onchocerca volvulus</i>	River blindness worm	Nemathelminthes	Tissue nematode (subcutaneous/eye filaria)	Subcutaneous nodules/skin; microfilariae in skin and eyes	Onchocerciasis (river blindness)
<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	Urinary blood fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (blood fluke)	Venous plexus of urinary bladder	Urinary schistosomiasis
<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	Intestinal blood fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (blood fluke)	Inferior mesenteric veins (large intestine)	Intestinal/hepatic schistosomiasis
<i>Schistosoma japonicum</i>	Oriental blood fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (blood fluke)	Mesenteric veins (small intestine predominately)	Intestinal/hepatic schistosomiasis
<i>Paragonimus westermani</i>	Lung fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (organ-specific fluke)	Lungs	Paragonimiasis
<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	Chinese liver fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (organ-specific fluke)	Bile ducts (intrahepatic)	Clonorchiasis
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	Sheep liver fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (organ-specific fluke)	Bile ducts	Fascioliasis
<i>Fasciolopsis buski</i>	Giant intestinal fluke	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Trematoda (intestinal fluke)	Small intestine	Fasciolopsiasis

Parasite name	Common name	Class	Subclass / group	Habitat (in humans)	Disease caused
Taenia saginata	Beef tapeworm	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Cestoda (tapeworm)	Adult: small intestine	Taeniasis
Taenia solium	Pork tapeworm	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Cestoda (tapeworm)	Adult: small intestine; larvae: tissues (especially brain, eye, muscle) if eggs ingested	Taeniasis; cysticercosis (including neurocysticercosis)
Echinococcus granulosus	Hydatid tapeworm	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Cestoda (tapeworm)	Hydatid cysts in organs (liver most common, lungs also common)	Cystic echinococcosis (hydatid disease)
Echinococcus multilocularis	Alveolar hydatid tapeworm	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Cestoda (tapeworm)	Infiltrative cystic lesions mainly in liver (can spread)	Alveolar echinococcosis
Diphyllobothrium latum	Broad fish tapeworm	Phylum Platyhelminthes	Cestoda (tapeworm)	Adult: small intestine	Diphyllobothriasis