

SCIENTIFIC ENGLISH

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Course 5: Lexic of parasitology

Acaricidal compound (Acaricide) (Anti-acarien - مبيدات العث)

Compounds that act against ectoparasites belonging to the class Arachnida, sub-class Acari by zoological nomenclature.

Anthelmintic (Anti vers parasites - مبيدات الديدان الطفيلية)

A compound that destroys or causes the expulsion of parasitic worms.

Application (Voie d'administration - طريقة الاستخدام)

Like treatment, but describing how veterinary medicinal products can be administered or applied to animals, typically orally, topically or by injection.

Ascarid (Ascaride - دودة القرع)

A worm of the family Ascarididae which includes *Ascaridia*, *Ascaris*, *Toxocara* and *Toxascaris*.

Atopic (Atopie – التأتب)

The animal is allergic or sensitised to antigens from the environment.

Asexual reproduction (Reproduction asexuée - التكاثر اللاجنسي)

Multiplication of parasite stages by binary or multicellular fission without production of sexually differentiated stages.

Asymptomatic (Porteur sain - ناقل سليم أو حامل للعدوى)

Capable of carrying and transmitting disease but exhibiting no symptoms or clinical signs.

Bradyzoites (Bradyzoites – المتباطئة)

Slow-dividing tissue stages contained within a pseudocyst or maturing tissue cyst

Earwax (Cérumen - الصملاخ أو شمع الأذن)

Also known by the medical term cerumen, is a brown, orange, red, yellowish or gray waxy substance secreted in the ear canal

Cestodes (Cestodes - الديدان الشريطية)

Any of the various flatworms of the class Cestoidea, including tapeworms.

Chemoprophylaxis (Chimioprophylaxie - الوقاية الكيميائية)

Disease prevention by the use of chemicals or drugs.

Chemotherapy (Chimiothérapie - العلاج الكيميائي)

Disease treatment by use of chemicals.

Control (Contrôle – مراقبة)

General term comprising therapy and prevention (prophylaxis).

Coproantigen test (Test copro-antigène – تحليل المستضدات البرازية)

Test to detect antigen in faeces.

Cysts (Kystes – الكيسة)

- a) Environmental resistant stage of *Giardia* excreted with faeces able to survive outside the host.
- b) Mature stage of heteroxenic protozoa in the extraintestinal tissues (= tissue cysts).

Dermatoses (Dermatoses - الأمراض الجلدية)

Any skin disease or lesion on the skin.

Dormozoites (hypnozoite) (Hypnozoïte – الهاجعات)

Dormant forms in the life cycles of certain parasitic protozoa that belong to the phylum apicomplexa (sporozoa)

Efficacy (Efficacité – فعالية)

The ability of a drug to produce the desired therapeutic effect at the recommended dosage.

Ectoparasiticide (Ectoparasiticide – مبيدات او مضادات الطفيليات الخارجية)

Compound developed as a therapeutic agent to eliminate any existing ectoparasite infestation and prevent reinfestation.

Egg re-appearance period (ERP) (Période de réapparition des œufs - فترة عودة ظهور البيوض)

The time interval between the last effective anthelmintic treatment and the reappearance of egg shedding.

Eggs per gram (EPG) (Nombre Des Oeufs Par Gramme – عدد البيوض لكل جرام)

The number of helminth (usually nematode) eggs per gram of faeces from an animal.

Endemic (Endémique – الأمراض المتوطنة)

Prevalent in, or restricted to, a particular region.

Endoparasiticide (Endoparasiticide – مبيدات او مضادات الطفيليات الداخلية)

Therapeutic agent used to eliminate an endoparasite infection and to prevent reinfection.

Epidemiology (Épidémiologie - علم الأوبئة)

The study of the causes, distribution and control of disease.

Erythematous (Érythème – حُمَامَى)

Red skin due to congestion of the capillaries.

Excystation (Dékystement - انقياب)

Escape of parasite stages from the multilayered shell which cover the environmental stages (see cyst, oocyst).

Faecal egg count reduction test (FECRT) (Test de réduction du nombre d'œufs fécaux – اختبار لفعالية الادوية

(المضادة للديدان الطفيلية عبر حساب تناقص عدد البيوض الموجودة في البراز)

A test to assess treatment efficacy based on pre- and posttreatment faecal egg counts.

Filaria (Filaire – فيلاريا)

Nematode worms now classified as Onchocercidae.

Helminths (Helminthes - الديدان الطفيلية)

Worms: in this context parasitic.

Heteroxenic (Hétéroxène - تطفل مختلف المسكن)

Infecting several host species in the life cycle.

Homoxenic (Sténoxènes - تطفل وحيد المسكن)

Infecting only one host in the whole life cycle.

Hookworm (Ankylostome - الدودة الشصية)

Parasitic nematode with hooked mouthparts.

Hyperpigmentation (Hyperpigmentation - فرط تصبغ الجلد)

An increase in the natural colour of the skin.

Hypobiosis (Hypobiose - حالة من تباطؤ حياة يرقات الطفيليات في انتظار الظروف المواتية لاستئناف نموها.)

Arrested development, normally in worm larval stages in the intestinal mucosa of the definitive host.

IGR (insect growth regulator) (régulateur de croissance des insectes - منظمات نمو الحشرات)

Compound that may kill and/or inhibit the development of immature stages of insects.

Infection (Infection – عدوى)

Invasion and multiplication of micro-organisms in body tissues.

Infective (Infectieux – معدي)

Capable of producing infection.

Infestation (Infestation – الإصابة بالعدى)

The presence of parasites in the environment, on the skin or in the hair of a host.

Ingestion (Ingestion – ابتلاع الطعام)

Taking into the body via the mouth.

Insecticide (Insecticide - مبيد حشري)

Compounds that act against ectoparasites belonging to the class Insecta by zoological nomenclature.

Integrated control (Contrôle intégré - مكافحة متكاملة)

The use of several measures to control different parasites, or parasite stages, present on the animal as well as stages present in the environment.

Intermediate host (Hôte intermédiaire - مُضَيَّفٌ مُتَوَسِّطٌ)

A host in which asexual reproduction or development is completed.

Intertriginous (intertrigo – مَذَح)

Areas of skin that may rub together e.g. the axilla between the leg and body of an animal.

Lichenification (Lichenification – تَحْرَز)

Thickening of the skin caused by chronic inflammation resulting from prolonged scratching or irritation.

Metaphylactic measures (Métaphylaxie – وَقَايَة)

Measures given to infected, but not yet sick or damaged, host animals taken to prevent or minimise an expected disease.

Metastrongylids (Metastrongylus – الْمُتَسَطَّنَة)

Family of nematode parasites, the adults invade the bronchi and lung.

Monoxenous (Monoxène - تطفل وحيد المسكن)

Infecting only one host species in the whole life cycle.

Morphology (Morphologie – الشكل)

The form and structure of organisms.

Motile (Mobile – متحرك)

Moving.

Myiasis (Myiase – النغف)

Infection of vertebrates by developing fly larvae.

Non-motile (Immobile – غير متحرك)

Not exhibiting or capable of movement.

Oocyst (Oocyste - البُيُوضِ المُتَكَيِّسَة)

A tenacious spore stage capable of surviving outside the host.

Palaearctic (Paléarctique - منطقة قطبية شمالية قديمة)

A zoogeographical region consisting of Europe, Africa (north of the Sahara) and most of Asia (north of the Himalayas).

Parasiticide (Parasiticide - مبيد الطفيليات)

A compound developed for killing parasites.

Paratenic host (Hôte paraténique - مُضَيَّف ناقل)

A host which serves to maintain the life cycle of the parasite; no parasite development or reproduction takes place.

Patent infection (Infection patente - عدوى ناضجة تنتج مراحل غير ناضجة -

A mature infection which produces immature stages such as eggs or oocysts.

Pathogenesis (Pathogènèse - نشوء المرض -

The origin, development and resultant effects of a disease.

Pathogens (Agents pathogènes - مسببات الأمراض -

An agent capable of causing disease.

Pesticide (Pesticide - المبيدات الحشرية -

A compound developed for the elimination of different stages of parasites in the environment.

Prepatency (Préparation – مرحلة ما قبل العدوى -

The period before an infection is mature and producing eggs or equivalent.

Prevalence (Prevalence – انتشار)

A term describing the proportion (usually given as a percentage) of infected hosts within any group of animals.

Prevention (La prévention- الوقاية)

Measures taken, prior to any parasitic infestation or infection of the animal, to prevent the establishment of an infestation, infection or disease.

Proglottids (Proglottis - مفصل أو قطعة الدودة الشريطية)

Segments of a tapeworm.

Prophylactic (Prophylactique – وقائي)

Measures taken to prevent or reduce the risk of infection.

Pruritus (Prurit – حكة)

Severe itching.

Refugium (Population sous abri – طفليات الملجأ)

The parasite population that is not exposed to the drug at the time of treatment.

Repellent (Répulsive – طارد)

A compound which makes a host unattractive to a parasite and thus can prevent attack or establishment

Schizogony (Schizogonie - كائُرُ تَقْسُمِيّ)

See asexual reproduction.

Sporocysts (Sporocystes - الأكياس البوغية)

A multilayered stage within oocysts that contains the sporozoites.

Sporozoites (Sporozoïtes - الحيوانات البوغية)

The cellular infective units that evolve from excystation of oocysts and sporocysts.

Sporulation (Sporulation – تَبَوُّغ)

Development of sporozoites from the stages of sexual development.

Subcutaneous (Sous-cutané - تحت الجلد)

Under the skin. Subcutaneous worms = worms that burrow under the skin.

Symptomatic (Symptomatique - مصحوب بأعراض)

Relating to, or based upon, symptoms.

Tachyzoites (Tachyzoïtes – المتسارعة)

Fast-reproducing parasite stages within the host cell.

Therapy (Thérapie – علاج)

Any medical intervention to cure a disease; this includes the use of veterinary medicinal products (treatment), to eliminate an existing parasite infestation.

Tissue cyst (Kyste tissulaire - كيس الأنسجة)

See cysts.

Topical treatment (Traitement topique - العلاج الموضعي)

Treatment applied to the surface of the skin.

Treatment (Treatment - علاج)

Application of veterinary medicinal products (medication) as deemed necessary based upon any given diagnosis or risk.

Trophozoites (Trophozoïtes – الأثروفة)

Motile, active stages in the host e.g. within the life cycle of Giardia and other protozoa.

Vector-borne (Transmission vectorielle - المنقولة بالنواقل)

An organism, such as a mosquito or tick, that carries disease-causing micro-organisms from one host to another.

Viscera (Viscères – أحشاء)

Soft internal organs of the body.

Visceral (Viscéral – أحشائي)

Relating to the viscera.

Zoonosis (Zoonose - الأمراض الحيوانية المنشأ)

Any infectious disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.

Zoonotic (Zoonotique - حيواني المنشأ)

Transmissible between animals and humans stages (see cyst, oocyst).