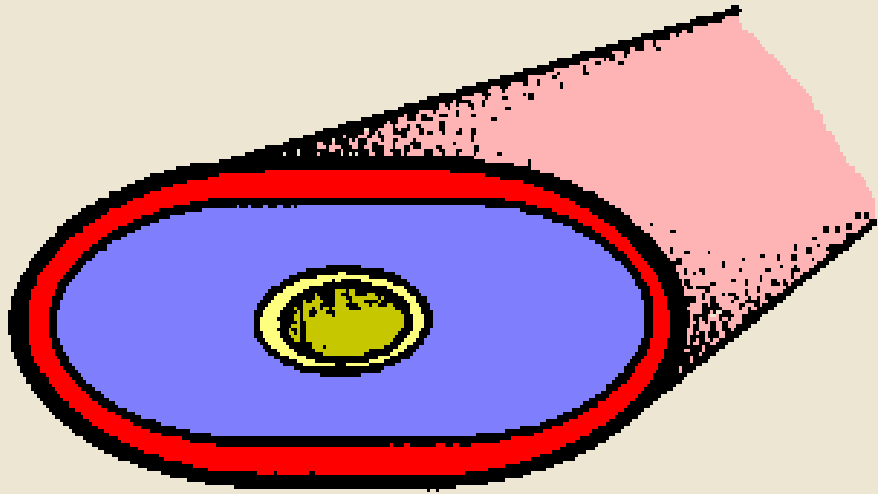
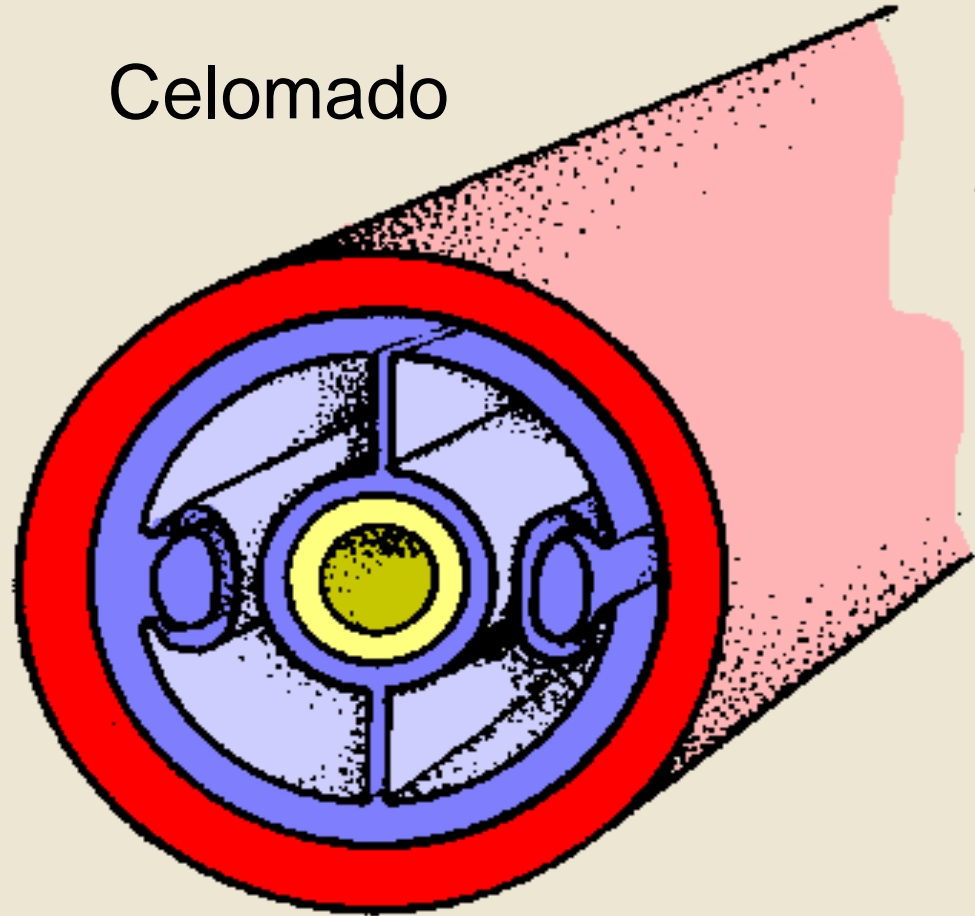


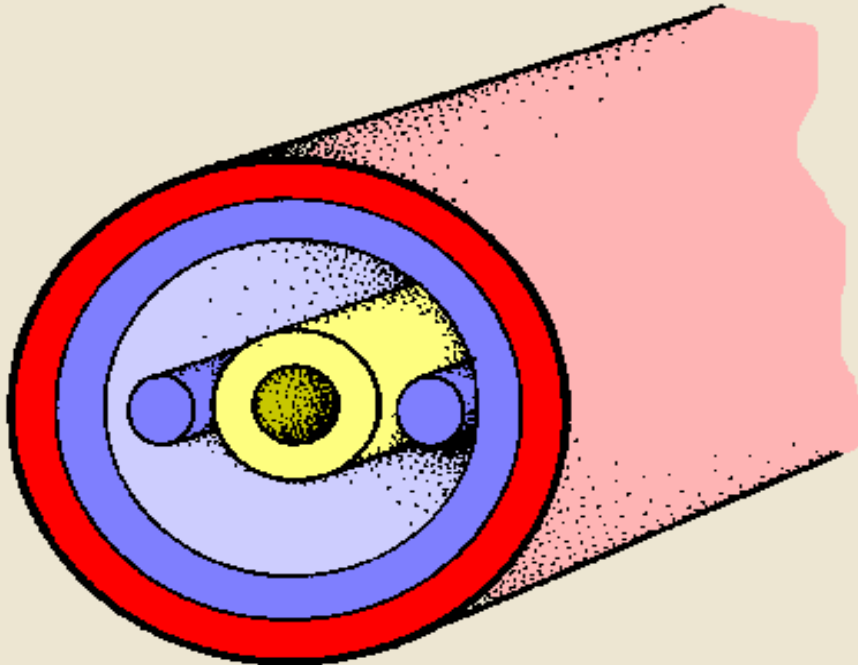
Acelomado



Celomado



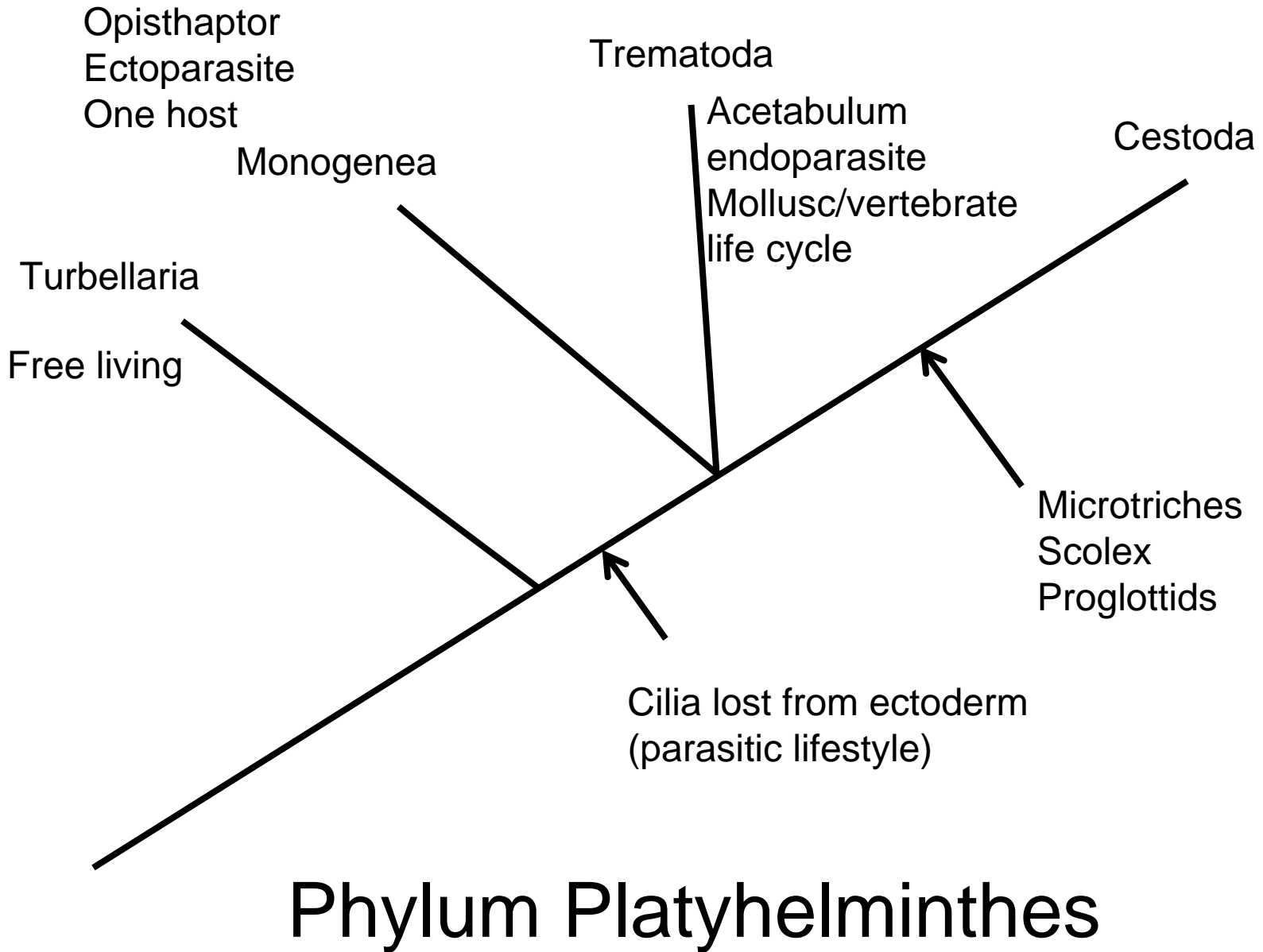
Pseudocelomado



Ectodermo

Mesodermo

Endodermo









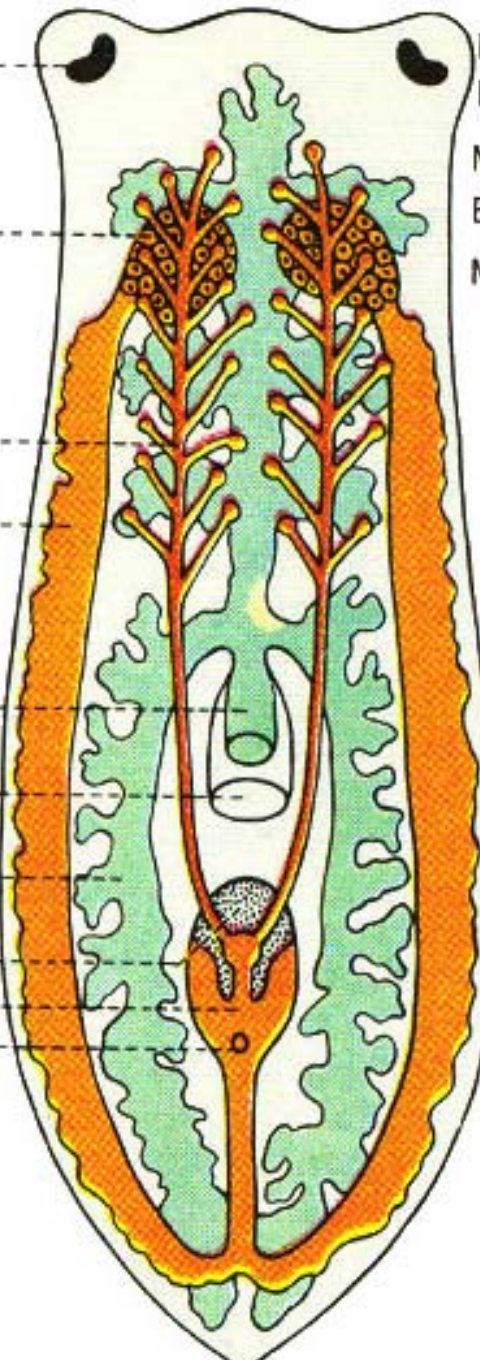




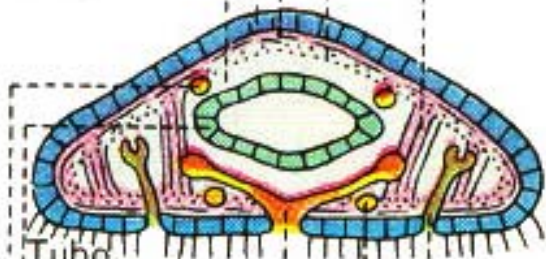




- Ojos
- Sistema nervioso
- Ovario
- Aparato excretor
- Testiculos
- Cuerpo amarillo
- Faringe
- Bolsa faringea
- Tubo digestivo
- Pene
- Atrio genital
- Orificio genital



- Músculo dorsoventral
- Músculos longitudinales
- Músculos circulares
- Epidermis
- Mesénquima
- Tubo digestivo
- Testiculos
- Cilios
- Orificio genital
- Cordón nervioso
- Órgano excretor



A

B

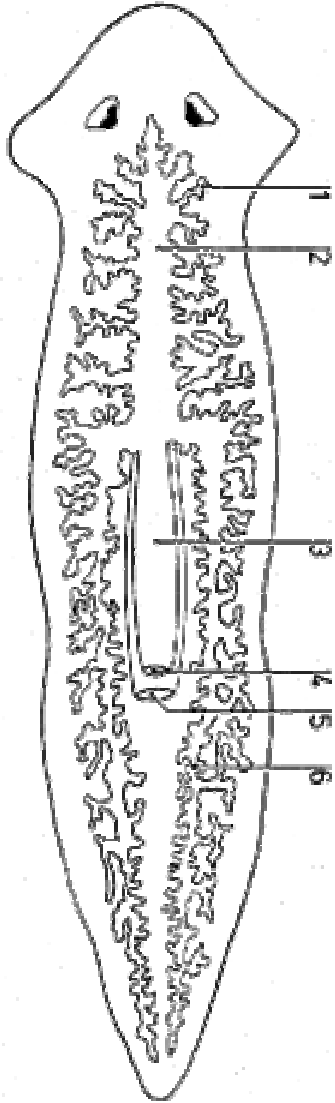
C

D

- Células mesenquimáticas
- Célula terminal
- Gránulos basales (a menudo fusionados)
- Llama ciliada
- Canal

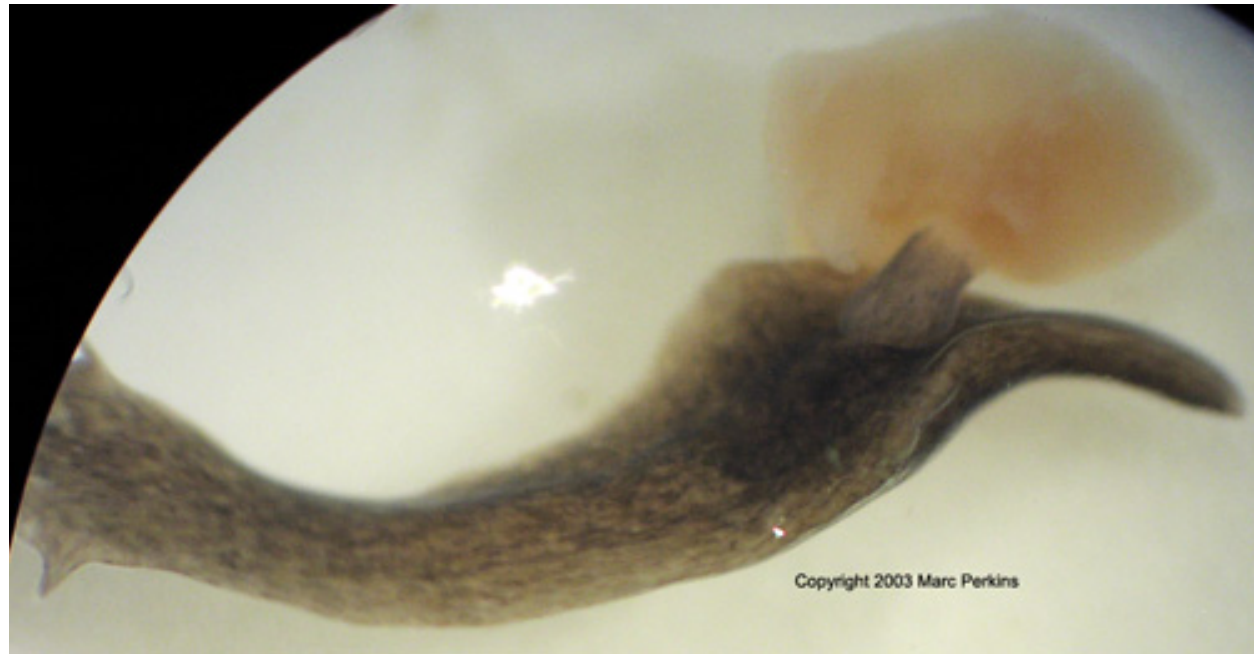


Turbellaria

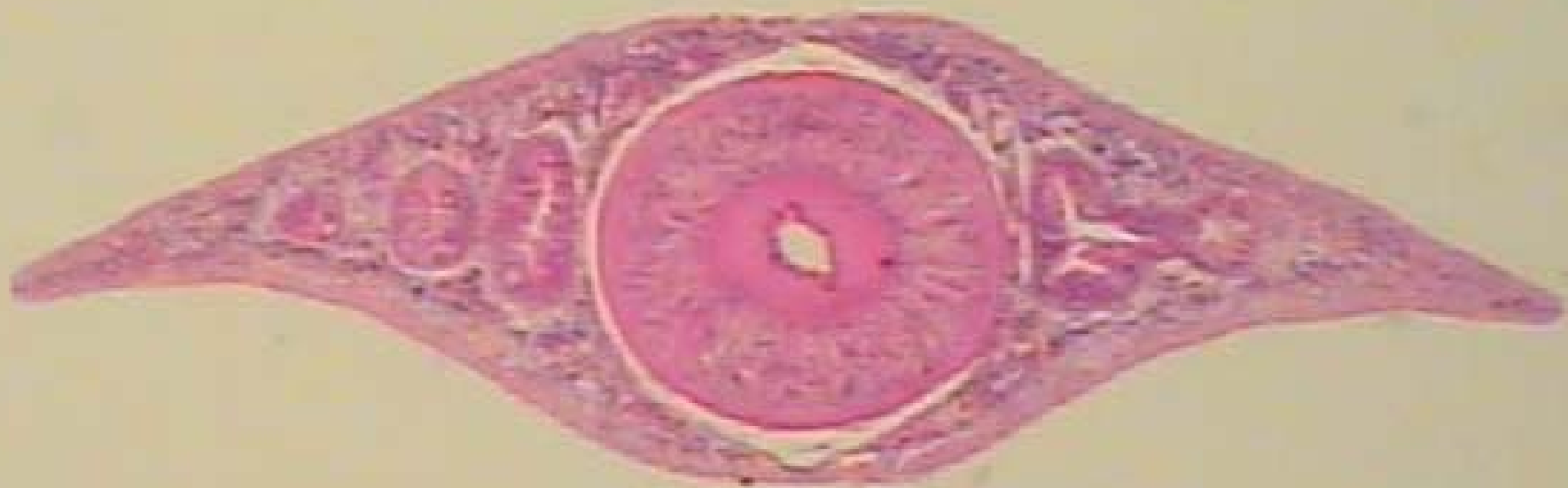


Pharynx

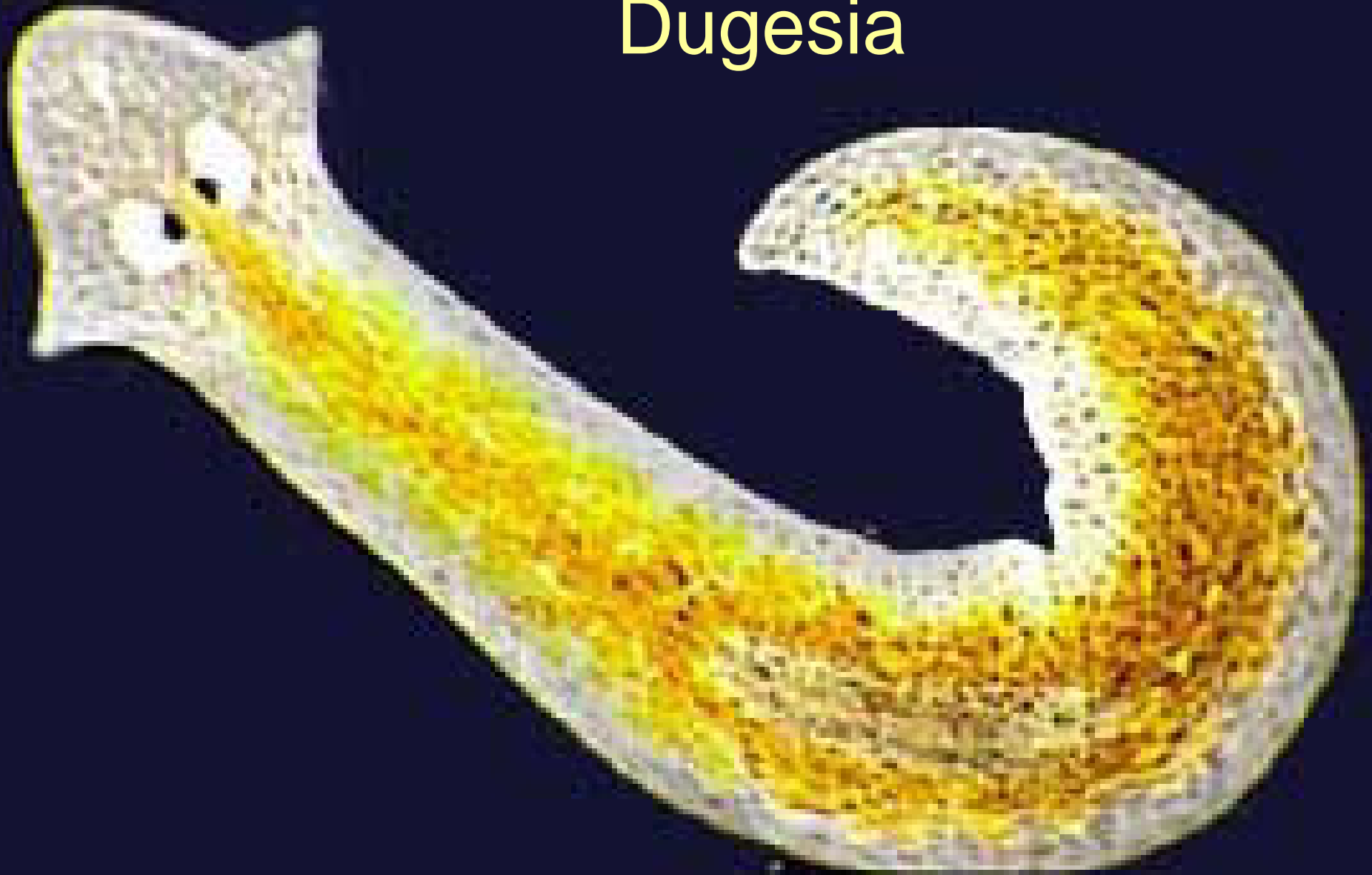
Incomplete
digestive tract





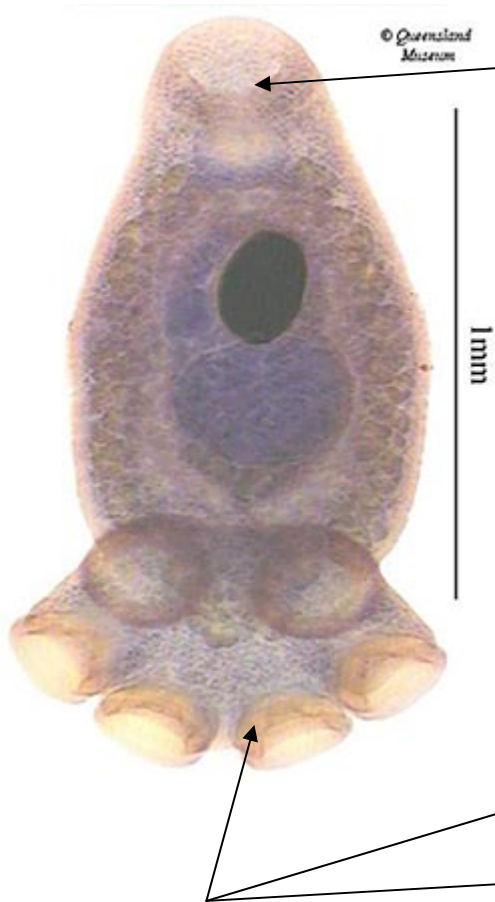


Dugesia





Class Monogenea



opisthaptor

haptor

Class Monogenea

Ectoparasites of fish skin and gills

Only 1 host

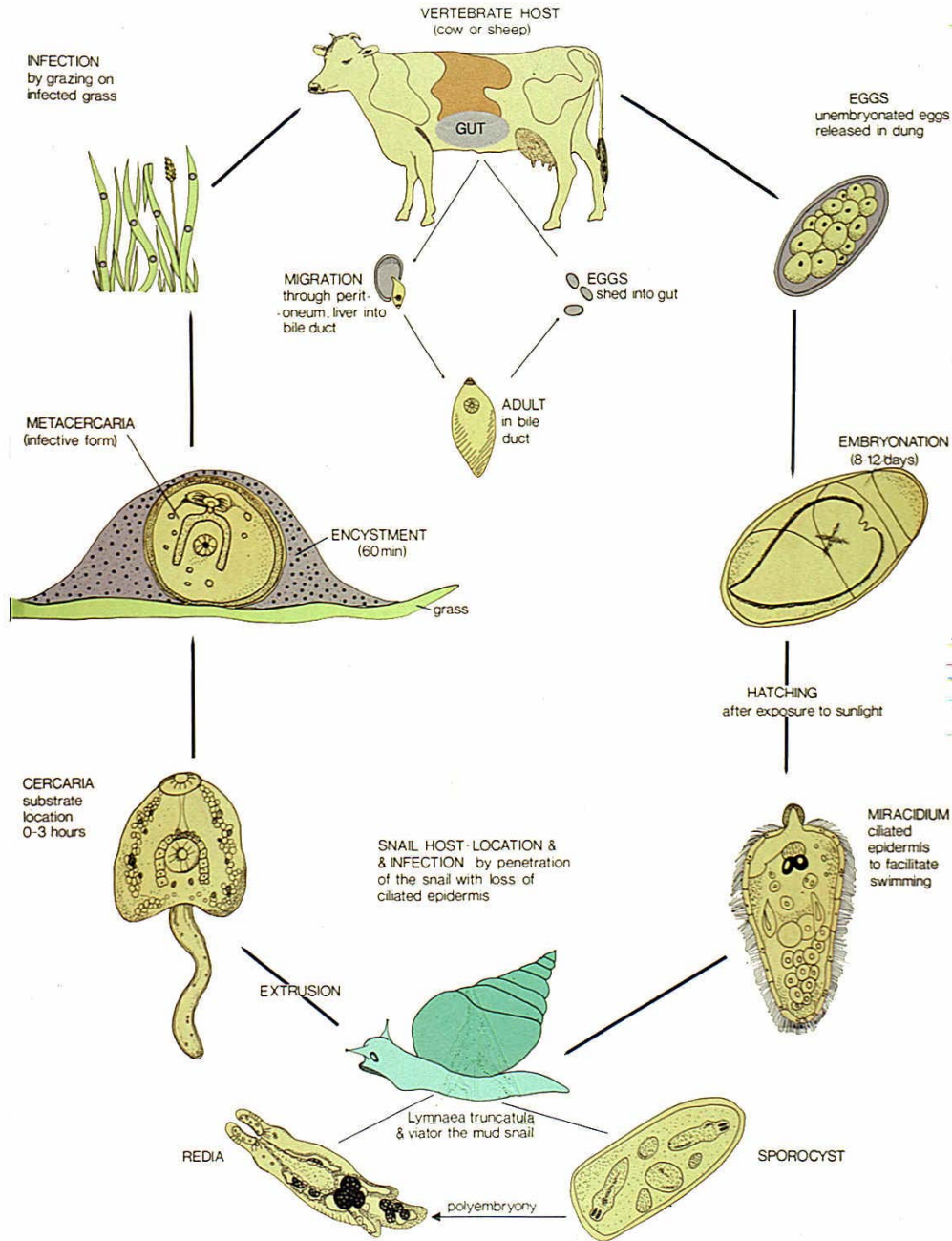


BIODIDAC, © Houseman, Univ of Ottawa





The Life Cycle of Fasciola hepatica.

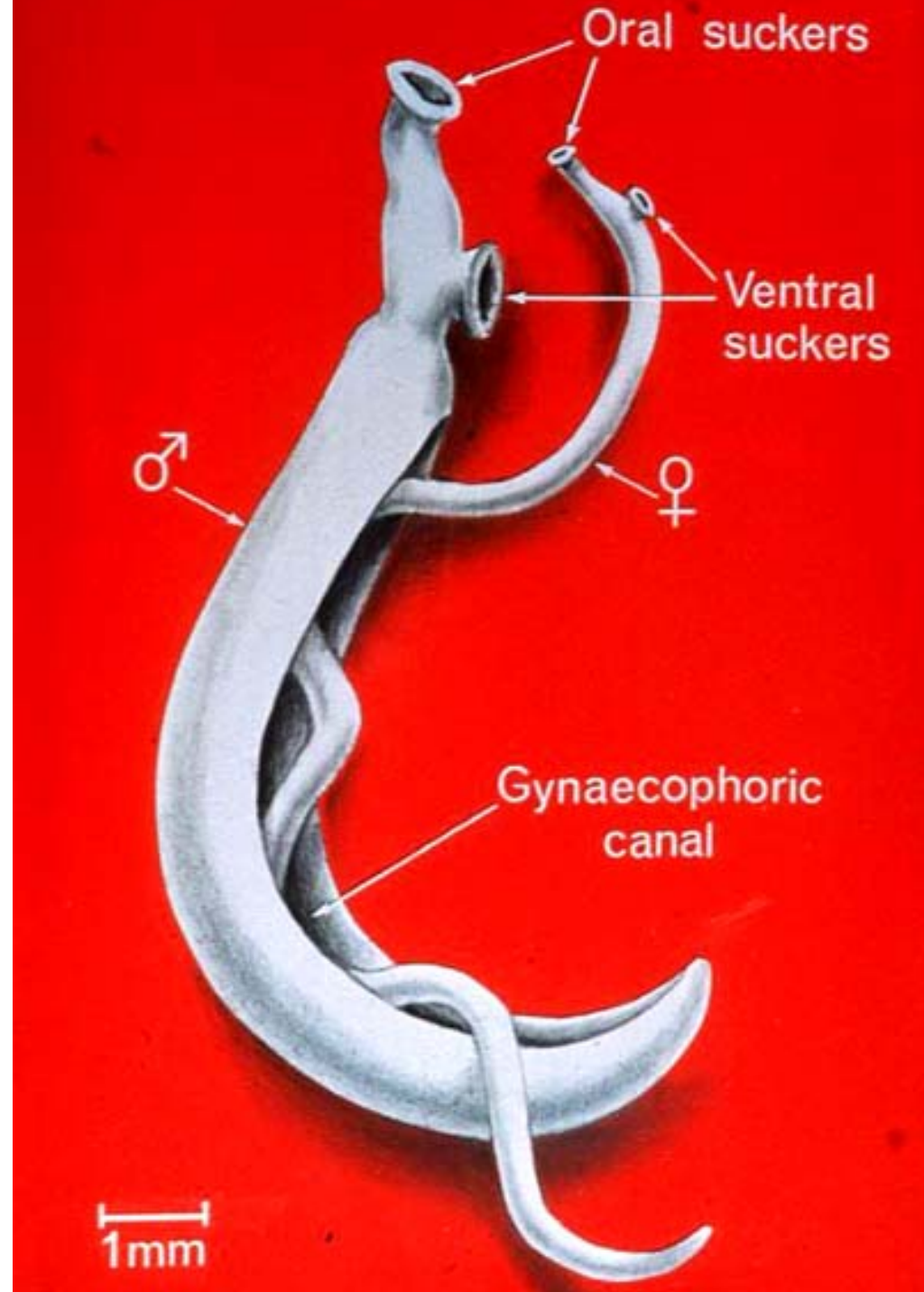


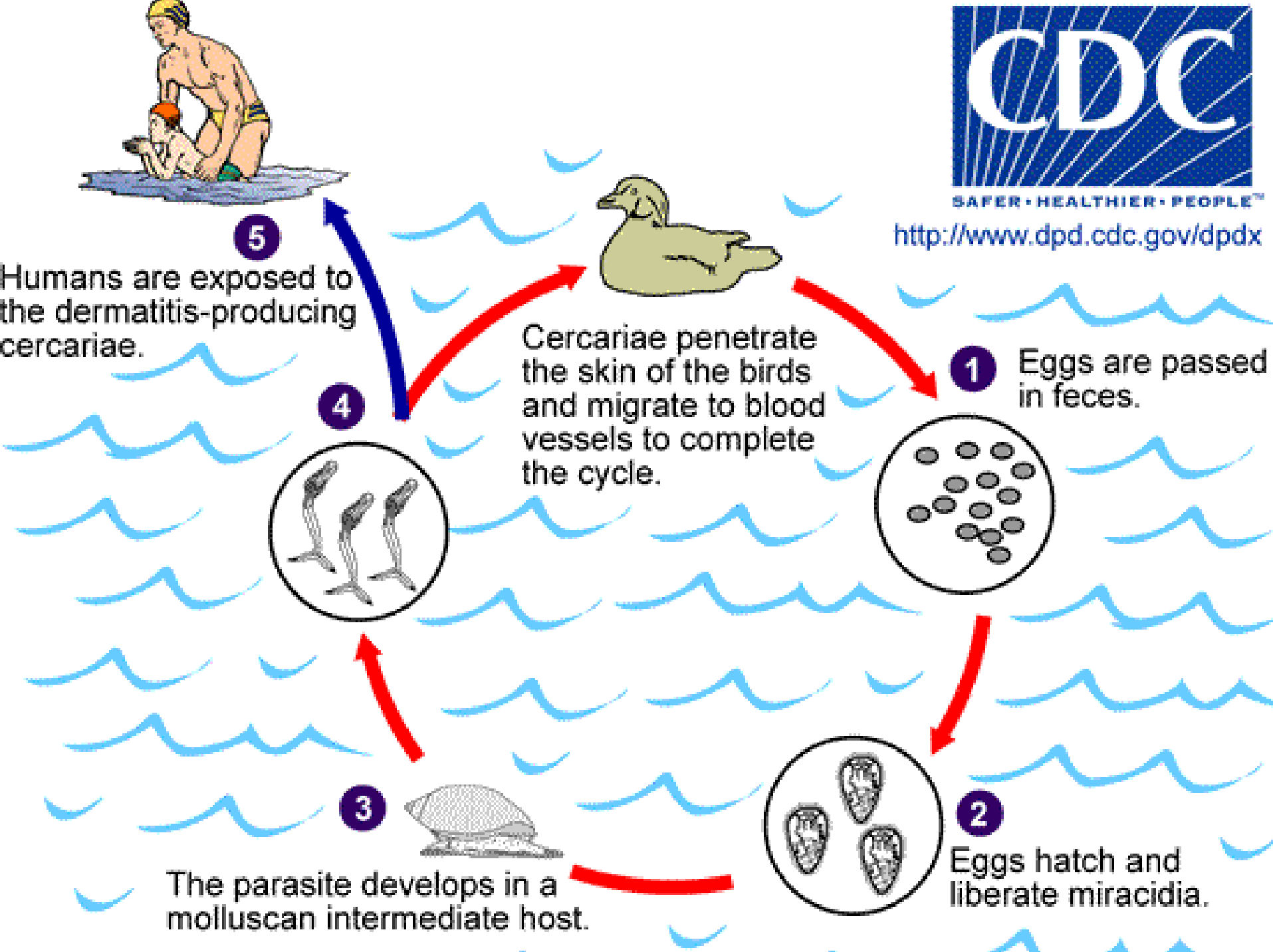


Schistosoma

- Blood flukes
- 200 million people
- 1 million deaths/year

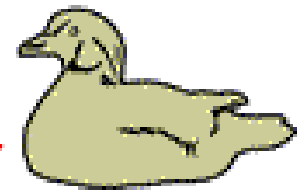
Huevos





5

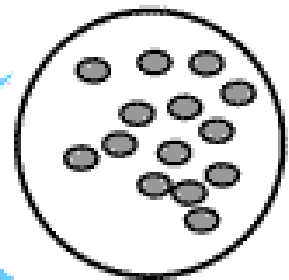
Humans are exposed to the dermatitis-producing cercariae.



Cercariae penetrate the skin of the birds and migrate to blood vessels to complete the cycle.

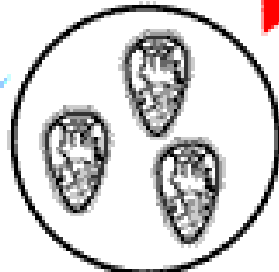
1

Eggs are passed in feces.



2

Eggs hatch and liberate miracidia.



4



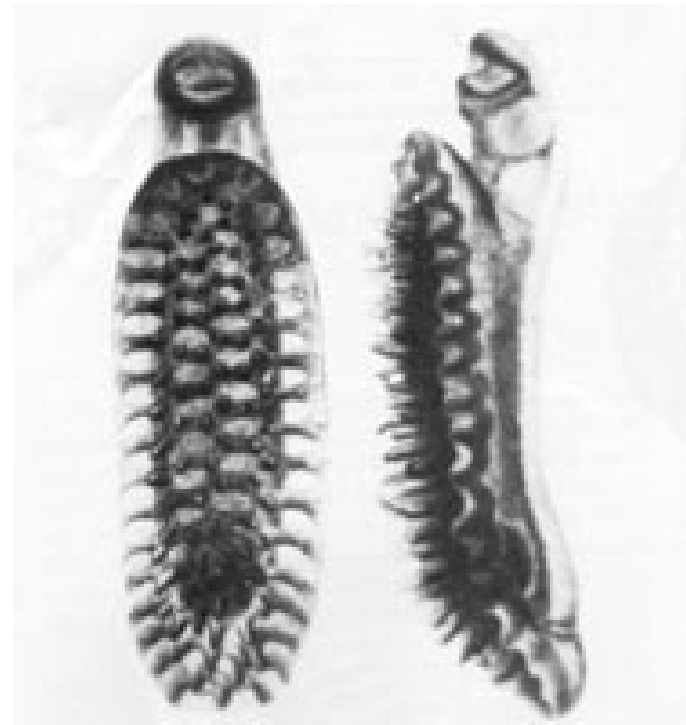
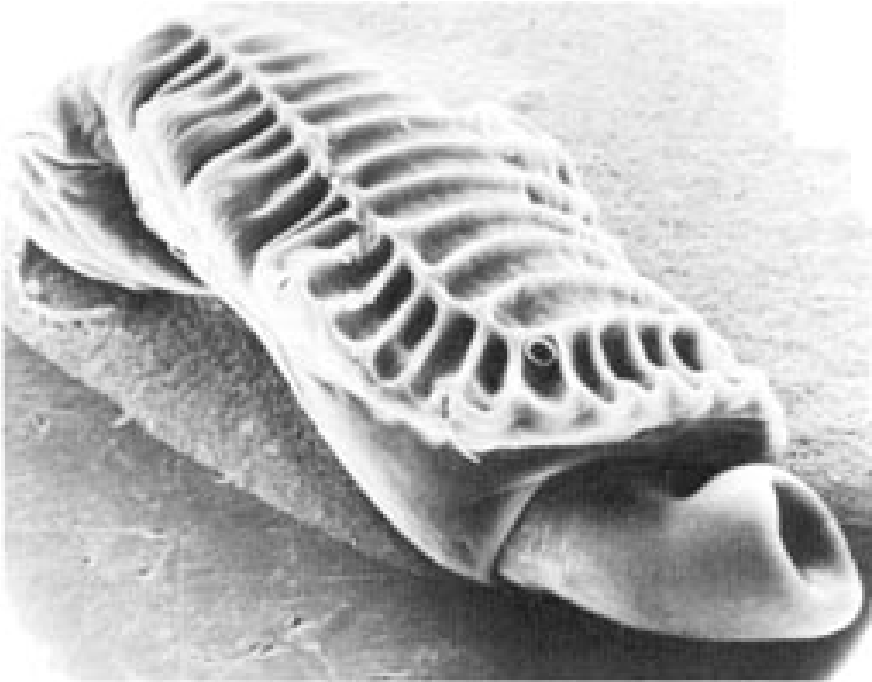
3



The parasite develops in a molluscan intermediate host.

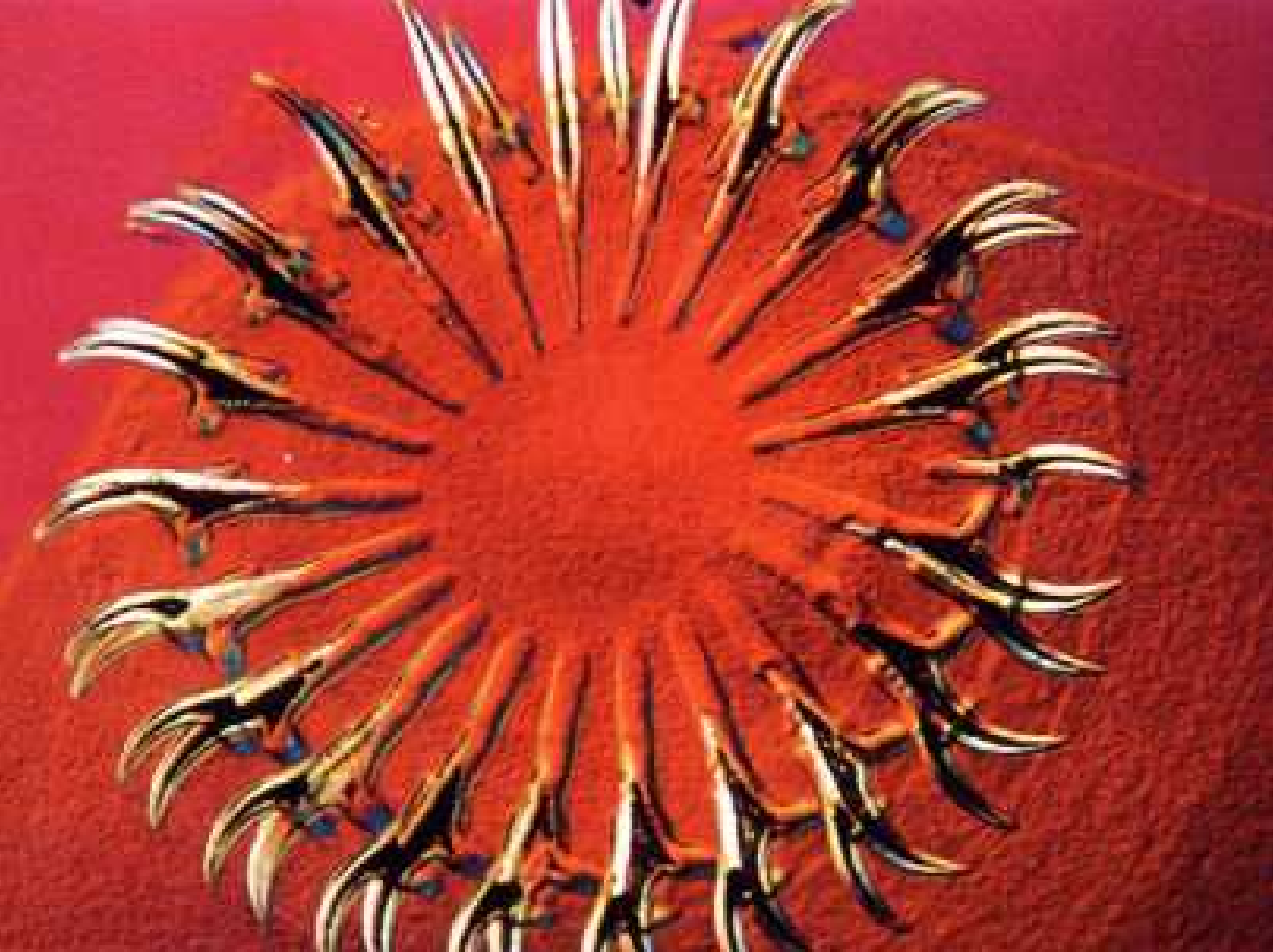
Aspidogastreaan Trematodes

Ecto-Parasites of Molluscs, Fish, & Reptiles



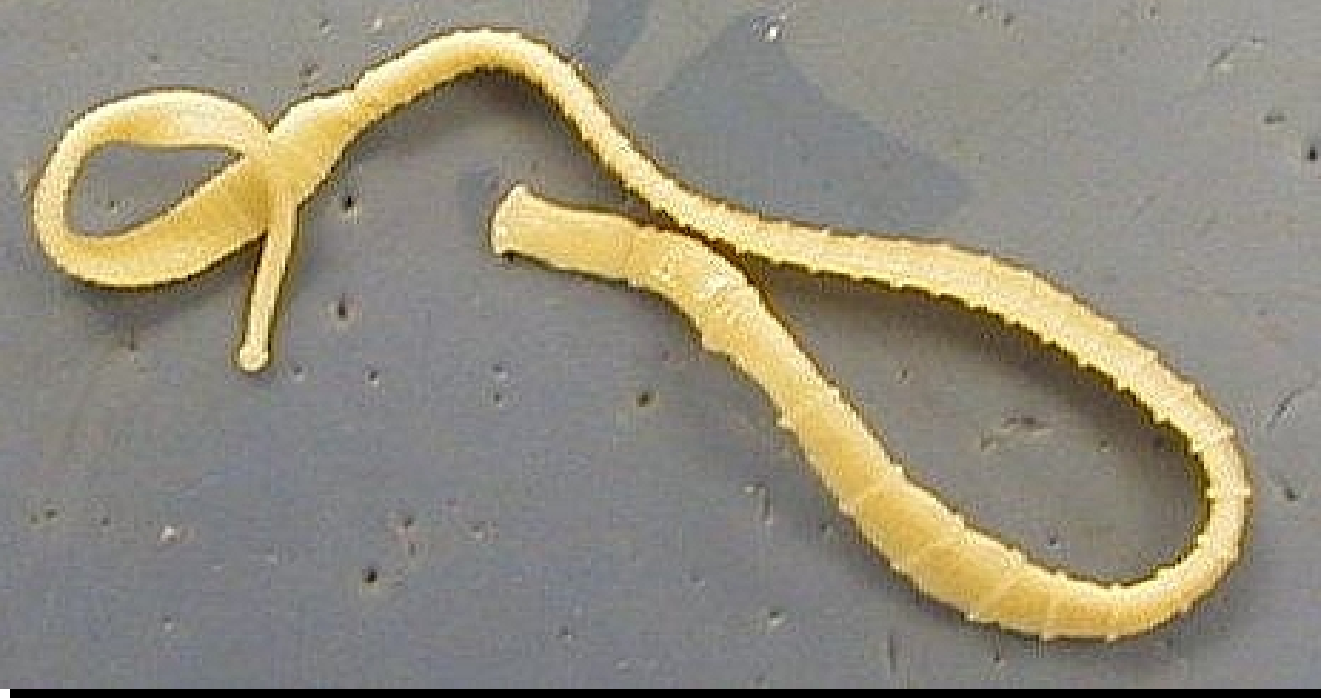
Aspidogaster sp., *Cotylogaster sp.*, *Lophotaspis sp.*





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Taenia

Proglotid

