

Method of Injury. These organisms injure the individual by:

- (a) Taking nourishment from his body
- (b) Extraction of blood
- (c) Mechanical pressure or obstruction
- (d) Toxins
- (e) Injury to mucous or skin surfaces

Trichinosis

- (a) Cause--*Trichinella spiralis*--lives in upper part of intestines. Female bores into the walls of intestines and deposits ova. They wander through blood and lymph stream to striated muscles where they locate and become "encysted."
- (b) Carriers--Hogs, wild boars, rats, dogs, and cats. To humans by undercooked and infected pork.

Tape Worms

- (a) Cause--*Taenia solium* (pork), *taenia sagmata* (beef), fish.
- (b) Transmission--By means of larvae of parasites--taken into body by eating undercooked infected meat.
- (c) Prevention--Thoroughly cooked meats--meat inspection.

Hook Worms. An important public health problem.

- (a) Cause--One of many species--*Necator Americanus* (New World) from less virulent old world form.
- (b) Source of Infection--Feces of infected persons--Infected food and water. Polluted soil.
- (c) Mode of Transmission--Larval forms pierce skin--transported through circulatory system.
- (d) Prevention--(a) Education, (b) Prevention of soil pollution, (c) Personal hygiene including shoes.

X. CARRIERS OF DISEASE

The recognition and control of the so-called healthy carrier of disease is one of our most difficult public health problems.

Carrier may be defined as an individual who is not suffering from given DISEASE, BUT WHO HARBORS THE DISEASE PRODUCING ORGANISMS IN HIS BODY AND IS CAPABLE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY OF INFECTING OTHERS.

Classification

- (a) Active--one who has had attack of disease and continues to harbor organisms.
- (b) Passive--one who has never had disease but harbors organisms.

Diseases--We have been gradually adding to the number of diseases in which healthy carriers have been demonstrated:

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Plague
- (d) Typhoid
- (e) Epidemic meningitis