

<b>PATHOGENIC TREMATODES, NEMATODES, CESTODES</b>	
<b>Organism</b>	<b>Human organ system involved</b>
<i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i> and <i>Necator americanus</i> (Hookworm)	small intestine
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> (Roundworm)	primarily small intestine, occasionally pulmonary
<i>Capillaria spp.</i>	intestine, occasionally liver, pulmonary
<i>Clonorchis sinensis</i> (Fluke)	bile ducts
<i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	intestine
<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	primarily liver, also found in lungs, kidney, spleen, nervous tissue, or bone
<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> (Pinworm)	intestine
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	liver
<i>Fasciola buski</i>	small intestine
<i>Hymenolepis nana</i> (Dwarf tapeworm)	intestine
<i>Hymenolepis diminuta</i>	intestine
<i>Metagonimus yokogawai</i>	small intestines, found in Southeast Asia and Balkans
<i>Paragonimus westermani</i>	most frequently lungs, extrapulmonary sites not uncommon
<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	mesenteric or vesical veins, found in Africa
<i>Schistosoma japonicum</i>	mesenteric or vesical veins, found in China, Taiwan, Indonesia
<i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	mesenteric or vesical veins, found in Africa, Middle East
<i>Schistosoma mekongi</i>	mesenteric or vesical veins, found in Mekong River areas of Southeast Asia
<i>Taenia saginata</i>	intestine
<i>Trichuris trichiura</i> (Whipworm)	large intestine
<i>Taenia solium</i>	tissue

Adapted from: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, *Refugee Health Assessment, A Guide for Health Care Clinicians*, (2004)