



Larva migrans

Larva Migrans describes a parasitic disease involving migration of immature (larval) worms in various parts of the body. Several different worm species can be involved and migration occurs in one of three forms.

1-When the worms migrate through the skin of the host, it is called cutaneous (skin) larva migrans.

2- If the worm larvae migrate through various internal organs of the host, it is called visceral larva migrans.

3-Sometimes the worm larvae may invade the eye of the host.
This is called ocular (eye) larva migrans.

Humans and a wide range of animal species can be affected by this disease.

Causes of larva migrans

1-Hookworm

2-Ascaridae (Roundworm)

1-CLM causes by Hookworm either human hookworm causes cutaneous larva migrans via skin penetration

if the cause human type-----call ground itch (A.duodenale and N.americanus)

if the cause animal hookworm –call creeping eruption (A.caninum and A.brasilinse)

2-VLM causes by Toxocara via ingestion of food contains eggs

3- OLM causes by Toxocara to eyes



Signs of visceral larva migrans will vary depending on the organ infested.

Ocular larva migrans will result in vision problems and can lead to blindness.

DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of visceral larval migrans with a [physical exam](#) and blood tests. The main test for diagnosing toxocariasis is a blood test called an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

[Complete blood count](#) to assess the amount of [red blood cells](#), [white blood cells](#), [platelets](#) and hemoglobin in your blood.

- Imaging tests, including [ultrasound](#), [CT scan](#) or [MRI](#) to look for inflammation.
- Checking for evidence of parasites in your poop (a stool sample).
- A [biopsy](#) to look for larvae in the affected tissue