Emily Schwarze
N.D, Dip Bot Med, Dip Nut, D.R.M

Parasite Identification Guide

DISCLAIMER

By providing the information contained herein, we are not diagnosing, treating, curing, mitigating, or preventing any type of disease or medical condition. Before beginning any type of natural, integrative or conventional treatment regimen, it is advisable to seek the advice of a licensed healthcare professional. This is not intended as medical advice. This is how I cleanse myself. Do not do it while breastfeeding!

Warning - graphic images with some containing poop. Best to view on the computer and not while eating.

Parasites are organisms that live on or inside another organism (host) and benefit at the expense of the host. They can cause a wide range of health issues in humans, ranging from mild discomfort to severe diseases. There are different types of parasites that infect humans, including protozoa, worms, and other microscopic organisms.

Protozoa

General information

Protozoa are single-celled organisms that can cause parasitic infections in humans. Common examples of protozoan parasites include Cryptosporidium parvum, which can cause gastrointestinal infections, and Plasmodium spp., which causes malaria.

Types

Cryptosporidium parvum:

Protozoan parasite that causes diarrheal illness.

How They're Acquired

Protozoan parasites like Cryptosporidium parvum are typically transmitted through contaminated water or food, or exposure to infected individuals or animals.

Plasmodium spp

General information

Plasmodium is a genus of protozoan parasites that cause malaria, a life-threatening disease transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes.

Types

- Plasmodium falciparum
- Plasmodium vivax

- Plasmodium ovale
- Plasmodium malariae
- Plasmodium knowlesi

Giardia

General Information

Giardia is a genus of protozoan parasites that cause giardiasis, characterized by diarrhea and gastrointestinal distress.

Types

Giardia lamblia (also known as Giardia duodenalis or Giardia intestinalis)

How They're Acquired

Ingesting cysts from contaminated water, food, or surfaces.

Entamoeba

General Information

Entamoeba is a genus of amoeboid protozoans, some of which can cause amoebiasis, an intestinal illness.

Types

- Entamoeba histolytica
- Entamoeba dispar (non-pathogenic)

How They're Acquired

Ingesting cysts from contaminated food or water.

Toxoplasma

General Information

Toxoplasma gondii is a protozoan parasite that causes toxoplasmosis, which can be particularly severe in immunocompromised individuals and pregnant women.

Types

Only one species, Toxoplasma gondii.

How They're Acquired

Ingesting oocysts from contaminated soil, water, or food, or through undercooked infected meat. It can also be acquired congenitally.

Trichomonas

General Information

Trichomonas is a genus of protozoan parasites that cause trichomoniasis, a sexually transmitted infection.

Types

- Trichomonas vaginalis

How They're Acquired

Sexual contact with an infected person.

Trypanosoma

General Information

Trypanosoma is a genus of protozoan parasites responsible for diseases such as sleeping sickness (African trypanosomiasis) and Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis).

Types

- Trypanosoma brucei (causes African trypanosomiasis)
- Trypanosoma cruzi (causes Chagas disease)

How They're Acquired

- African trypanosomiasis: Bite of infected tsetse flies.
- Chagas disease: Contact with feces of infected triatomine bugs (kissing bugs).

Leishmania

General Information

Leishmania is a genus of protozoan parasites that cause leishmaniasis, affecting the skin, mucous membranes, and internal organs.

Types

- Leishmania donovani (visceral leishmaniasis)
- Leishmania major (cutaneous leishmaniasis)
- Leishmania braziliensis (mucocutaneous leishmaniasis)

How They're Acquired

Through the bite of infected sandflies.

Leishmaniasis lesion before and after treatment

Cryptosporidium

General Information

Cryptosporidium is a genus of protozoan parasites causing cryptosporidiosis, leading to gastrointestinal illness with diarrhea.

Types

- Cryptosporidium parvum
- Cryptosporidium hominis

How They're Acquired

Ingesting oocysts from contaminated water, food, or surfaces.

Balantidium

General Information

Balantidium coli is a protozoan parasite that causes balantidiasis, an intestinal infection.

Types

Only one species, Balantidium coli.

How They're Acquired

Ingesting cysts from contaminated food or water, often from contact with pig feces.

Babesia

General Information

Babesia is a genus of protozoan parasites that infect red blood cells, causing babesiosis.

Types

- Babesia microti
- Babesia divergens

How They're Acquired

Through the bite of infected Ixodes ticks (same vectors as Lyme disease).

Acanthamoeba

General Information

Acanthamoeba is a genus of free-living amoebae that can cause severe infections, particularly in the eyes and central nervous system.

Types

- Acanthamoeba species (various species)

How They're Acquired

Contact with contaminated water, soil, or air; poor contact lens hygiene.

Naegleria

General Information

Naegleria fowleri is a protozoan parasite known as the "brain-eating amoeba," causing primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM).

Types

Only one species, Naegleria fowleri.

How They're Acquired

Inhalation of contaminated water through the nose, typically while swimming in warm freshwater.

Microsporidia

General Information

Microsporidia are a group of spore-forming unicellular parasites, causing microsporidiosis, particularly in immunocompromised individuals.

Types

- Enterocytozoon bieneusi
- Encephalitozoon intestinalis

How They're Acquired

Ingestion or inhalation of spores from contaminated water, food, or surfaces.

Flatworms

General Information

Flatworms (Platyhelminthes) are a diverse group of parasitic and free-living worms. Parasitic forms can cause significant disease by residing in the gastrointestinal tract of humans. These parasites vary in size and shape, but all share a flat body structure. They absorb nutrients and oxygen directly through their skin, lacking a traditional digestive or respiratory system. Infections can range from mild to severe, potentially causing nutritional deficiencies, organ damage, and other serious health complications.

Types

- Tapeworms (Cestodes) Examples include Taenia solium (pork tapeworm) and Diphyllobothrium latum (fish tapeworm). Living in the intestines, they can grow long and cause nutritional and digestive issues.
- Flatworms: Examples include Fasciola hepatica (liver fluke).These primarily infect the liver, causing inflammation and bile duct obstruction.
- Blood Flukes: (Trematodes) Common examples are Schistosoma spp. Responsible for schistosomiasis, they infect blood vessels and can lead to severe organ damage.

How They're Acquired

Tapeworms and flatworms are usually acquired by consuming contaminated food or water, while flukes can enter the human body through contact with infected snails or freshwater.

Tapeworm

Tapeworm

General Information

Tapeworms are flat, segmented worms that live in the intestines of some animals. They can infect humans who eat undercooked or contaminated food.

They can become quite long and live in the human intestines or brain, where they can cause a range of health issues, including nutritional deficiencies, intestinal blockages, neurological disorders.

Types

- Taenia saginata (beef tapeworm)
- Taenia solium (pork tapeworm)
- Diphyllobothrium latum (fish tapeworm)

Each type is typically associated with a specific kind of meat or fish.

How They're Acquired

Ingesting undercooked or raw meat or fish contaminated with tapeworm larvae or eggs.

Beef and pork Tapeworm

Tapeworm Segments

Tapeworm

Flukes

General Information

Flukes are parasitic flatworms (Trematodes)known for their leaf-like bodies that infect various parts of the body depending on the species, causing a range of health issues, with a life cycle often involving multiple hosts.

Types

- Fasciola hepatica (liver fluke)
- Clonorchis sinensis (Chinese liver fluke) and (Opisthorchis)
- Blood flukes (Schistosoma)
- Paragonimus westermani (Lung Fluke) species can cause lung fluke infections
- Heterophyes, Metagonimus, and Fasciolopsis are intestinal flukes that affect the digestive system.

How They're Acquired

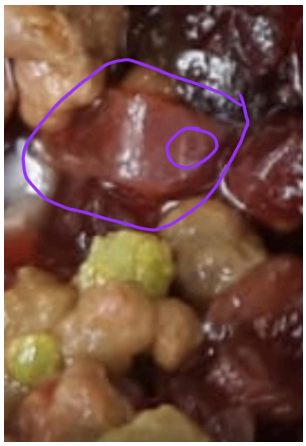
Ingesting contaminated water or food, particularly raw or undercooked freshwater fish or plants.

Fasciola Hepatica liver fluke

Baby Flukes

Trematode (Fasciolopsis buski)

Trematode (Fasciolopsis buski) intestinal flukes



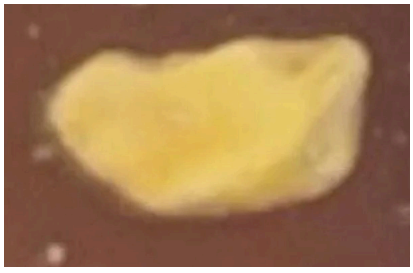
Fasciolopsiasis liver fluke with flatworm pieces and gallbladder stones after a Liver/Gallbladder Flush performed concurrently with the The Antiparasitic Protocol

Blood Flukes Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis, also known as bilharzia, is caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes. Schistosomiasis is one of the most significant parasitic diseases in tropical and subtropical regions, second only to malaria in terms of socioeconomic and public health impact in affected areas. These parasites can infect the blood vessels of the urinary or intestinal tract.

Types
- Schistosoma mansoni
- Schistosoma haematobium
- Schistosoma japonicum
- Schistosoma mekongi

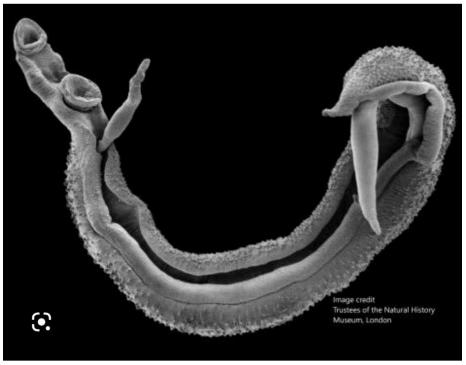
How They're Acquired
Schistosomiasis is acquired through contact with freshwater contaminated with the larvae of the parasite that penetrate human skin. This typically occurs during activities like swimming, bathing, or fishing in infected waters.



Schistosomiasis

Schistosomiasis

Adult Fasciolopsis Buski



Blood Fluke Magnified

Helminths (worm parasites)

These are various types of intestinal worms that can cause infections in humans.

Types

1. Hookworms: Ancylostoma duodenale and Necator americanus are common species.
2. Ropeworms: Controversial entity without definitive scientific evidence.
3. Pinworms: Enterobius vermicularis.
4. Whipworms: Trichuris trichiura.
5. Roundworms: Ascaris lumbricoides.

How They're Acquired

These worms are typically acquired through ingestion of contaminated food, water, or soil.

Hookworm lesion

Hookworm

Hookworm

General Information

Hookworms are small parasitic nematodes that primarily affect the small intestine and lungs. They feed on blood and tissues, leading to blood loss, anemia and malnutrition.

Types

- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Necator americanus

How They’re Acquired

Contact with contaminated soil, typically through bare feet, allowing larvae to penetrate the skin.

Hookworm lesion

Ropeworm

General Information

Ropeworms are a controversial and disputed entity, not recognized as a real parasite by the scientific community, with some considering them a distinct parasitic species and others viewing them as intestinal mucoid lining.. Alleged specimens are likely intestinal mucus or other debris.

Types

Not clearly defined as a separate species. Ropeworms are described as long, rope-like structures, varying in color and size. They are often reported to be eliminated from the body during certain cleansing practices or detox regimens.

How They're Acquired

Not applicable

Ropeworm

Pinworms

General Information

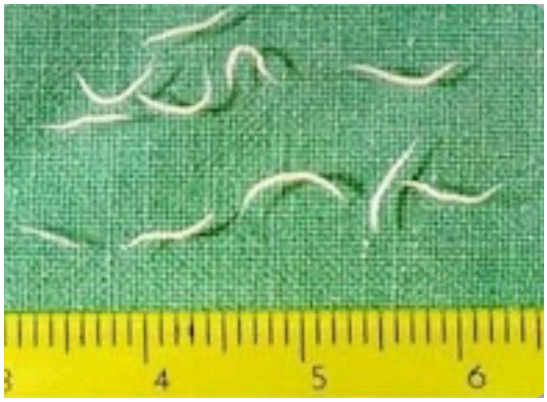
Pinworms, scientifically known as Enterobius vermicularis (formerly Oxyuris spp.), are small, white, thread-like common intestinal parasites. They primarily infest the large intestine and cecum in humans, especially in children, and are responsible for enterobiasis, one of the most prevalent intestinal infections.

Types

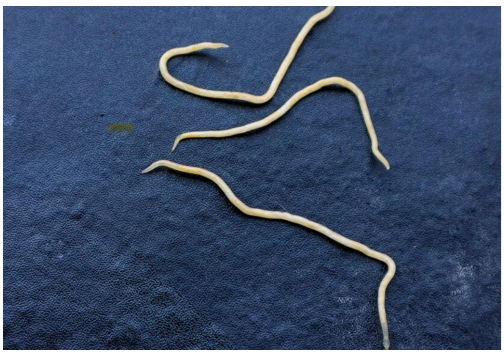
- Enterobius vermicularis

How They're Acquired

Ingesting pinworm eggs, often through contaminated hands, food, or surfaces.



Pinworm



Pinworm / Threadworm

Whipworms

General Information

Whipworms, scientifically known as Trichuris, are a type of parasitic roundworm that can infect the human digestive system. They are named "whipworms" because of their distinctive whip-like shape, with a long, slender front end and a thicker posterior end. These parasites primarily dwell in the large intestine, causing a condition called trichuriasis.

Types

- Trichuris trichiura This particular type of whipworm is responsible for causing trichuriasis in humans
- Trichuris suis is another species, which mainly infects pigs but can occasionally affect humans as well

How They're Acquired

Ingesting eggs from contaminated soil, food, or water.

Whipworm

Whipworm

Roundworms

General Information

Roundworms, scientifically known as nematodes, are a diverse group of parasitic worms that can infect various parts of the human body. They have a cylindrical, elongated shape and are among the most common intestinal parasites found in humans.

Types

- Ascaris lumbricoides (Human Roundworm) is the most common roundworm infection in humans and primarily affects the intestines but their larvae can migrate through the bloodstream to various organs, including the lungs.
- Ascaris Suum (Pig Roundworm) primarily infects pigs but humans can also become infected with Ascaris suum, especially in situations where there is close contact with infected pigs or consumption of undercooked or contaminated pork.
- Trichinella spiralis roundworms can cause trichinosis when humans consume undercooked meat containing larvae.

How They're Acquired

Ingesting eggs from contaminated soil, food, or water.

Roundworm Ascariasis

Ascariasis Large Roundworm

Roundworm Larvae

Horsehair Worms

General Information

Long, thin parasitic worms that primarily infect insects and are not harmful to humans.

Types

- Paragordius varius
- Nematomorpha

How They're Acquired

Not a human parasite; acquired by insects through water and the insects are ingested by humans.

Parasitic Worms Specific to parts of the body

Nose Worms

General Information

Nasal myiasis, commonly referred to as nose worms, is a condition where the larvae of specific flies infest the nasal passages of humans or animals. This condition is more prevalent in regions with poor sanitation and in warmer climates.

Types

- Pneumonyssus simicola
- Syngamus laryngeus
- Ancylostoma duodenale
- Necator americanus

How They're Acquired

Inhalation of larvae from contaminated environments or intermediate hosts.

Skin Worms

General Information

Skin worms encompass various parasitic infestations where worms or their larvae reside in or under the human skin. Also, parasitic worms that can live in or migrate through the skin, causing various skin conditions.

Types

- Dracunculus medinensis (Guinea worm)
- Strongyloides stercoralis
- Hookworms
-Threadworms
- Cutaneous larva migrans

How They’re Acquired

Contact with contaminated water or soil, or through insect bites, or animals.

Eyeworms

General Information

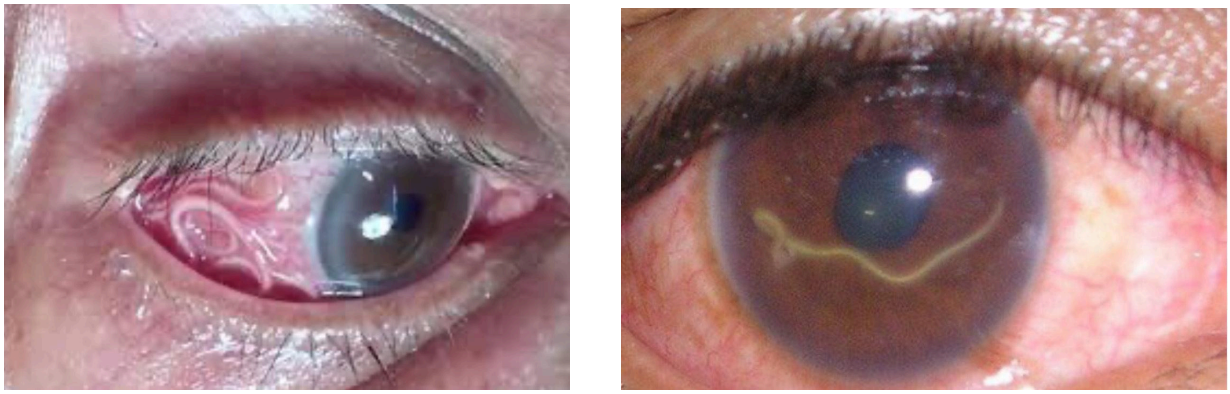
Parasitic worms that can infect the eyes, causing various ocular issues.

Types

- Loa loa (African eye worm)
- Thelazia spp.

How They’re Acquired

Through bites from infected deer flies (Chrysops species).



Toxocariasis Eye Parasites

Egg Sacks

Egg sacks and Larvae

Larvae

General Information

Larvae are the early developmental stage of various organisms, including insects, amphibians, and some fish. They often differ in form and behavior from the adult stage and undergo metamorphosis as they mature into adults

Types

- (Cysticerci)Tapeworm larvae found in intermediate hosts.
- (Miracidia) Free-swimming larvae of certain flatworms.
- (Microfilariae) Larvae of filarial nematodes circulating in blood.

Egg sacks

General Information

Egg sacks, on the other hand, are protective structures that contain eggs and provide a safe environment for their development.

Types

- (Oocysts) Protective structures for protozoa like Plasmodium (malaria).
- (Egg Capsules) Produced by worms like the guinea worm.
- (Egg Clusters) Fluke eggs often released in host feces.

Candida

General Information
Candida is a genus of yeasts, with Candida albicans being the most common species causing infection in humans.
Types
- Candida albicans
- Candida glabrata
- Candida parapsilosis

How They're Acquired
Overgrowth in moist areas of the body, often triggered by a weakened immune system, antibiotic use, or diabetes.

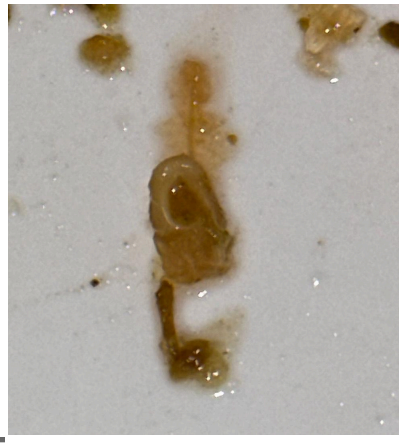
Morgellons

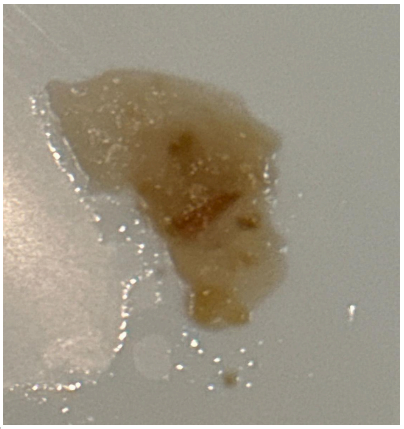
General Information
Morgellons is characterized by a range of skin symptoms, including sores, and the sensation of crawling insects on or under the skin. People with Morgellons may also report fibers or threads emerging from these sores. The condition is controversial in the medical community, with debates about its nature and legitimacy. It is considered a delusional infestation by most medical professionals.
Types
Not applicable as it is not recognized as an infectious disease. Morgellons is generally viewed as a single condition with a variety of symptoms. These can include intense itching, skin lesions, sensations of crawling, stinging or biting, and the presence of fibers or materials on or under the skin.
How They're Acquired and Theories of Origin
The exact cause of Morgellons is unknown, leading to numerous theories. Some suggest it could be an infectious disease, possibly related to Lyme disease, while others propose environmental factors. There are also theories suggesting a psychosomatic origin, where symptoms are believed to arise from psychological factors. However, none of these theories have been definitively proven, and research continues in an effort to better understand and treat this condition. Medical opinion on Morgellons varies, with some professionals treating it as a physical illness and others as a delusional parasitosis, a psychological disorder where individuals falsely believe they are infested with parasites. The lack of consensus makes diagnosis and treatment challenging.

Morgellons

Morgellons

Unidentified Parasites





Biofilm

Biofilm

General Information

Biofilm is a structured community of microorganisms encapsulated within a self-produced matrix that adheres to surfaces, including medical devices.

Biofilms are complex assemblies of microorganisms, predominantly bacteria, that adhere to surfaces and are encased in a self-produced extracellular matrix. They are ubiquitous in natural, industrial, and hospital environments, leading to various types based on the microorganisms involved and the surfaces they colonize. Microorganisms initially adhere to a surface using adhesion molecules. As more microorganisms attach, they secrete EPS (Extracellular Polymeric Substances), creating a protective matrix. Along with bacteria, viruses, yeasts, fungus and heavy metals may adhere. The biofilm community continues to grow and mature, often becoming more resistant to environmental factors.The biofilm reaches maturity, with complex structures and microorganisms living in close proximity. Microorganisms can detach from the biofilm and spread to form new biofilms. Biofilms can persist for extended periods, and their lifecycle is ongoing as long as favorable conditions exist. Dispersal allows microorganisms to colonize new surfaces and continue the cycle. This is where in candida or any types of infections pathogens create this film to protect themself.

Types

Can be composed of various bacteria, fungi, and protozoa.

How They're Acquired

Formed on surfaces in medical and natural environments, often related to chronic infections.

How To Dissolve it and excrete it

The use of ingredients like NAC, Proteolytic Enzymes on an empty stomach are often seen and used in common (Biofilm Buster) supplements. Here are other known herbs/supplements known for their biofilm busting properties: Japanese Knotweed, Oregano, Garlic, Manuka Honey, Berberine (Oregon Grape), Cinnamon, Monolaurin, Cistus Tea.

Mucoid Plaque

Mucoid Plaque and Ropeworm

General Information

Mucoid plaque is a term used in alternative medicine to describe a substance allegedly accumulating on the walls of the intestines. It is described as a layer of mucus-like material mixed

with various substances including food residues, bacteria, and toxins. Not recognized by mainstream medicine.

Types

Not scientifically validated; considered pseudoscience.

Definition of types from zencleanz Brown Mucoid Plaque:

Represents the diversity in mucoid plaque, varying in shapes, colors, and textures, and is indicative of toxic matter leaving the body .

1. Green Mucoid Plaque: Often a result of rapid intestinal transit or consumption of green foods and juices, and may indicate the presence of bile or stained fat .
2. Red Mucoid Plaque: The light red color might signify internal heat or slight blood presence, while dark red could indicate bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract .
3. Yellow Mucoid Plaque: Similar to green plaque, it can be associated with rapid transit or dietary intake, often indicating bile release or stained fat .
4. Black Mucoid Plaque: May be caused by supplements like iron or indicate blood stagnation or bleeding in the upper gastrointestinal tract, typically accompanied by a strong smell .
5. Pale Mucoid Plaque: In traditional Chinese medicine, pale color suggests internal cold or possibly blocked bile ducts in the liver or gallbladder .
6. Fat Mucoid Plaque: Common in those who rarely cleanse, indicating accumulated fats on the intestinal walls .
7. Damp Mucoid Plaque: Identified by its wet, mud-like, or gluey/glossy appearance, it is linked to internal dampness and related discomforts or illnesses .

How They're Acquired

Mucoid plaque is a term often used in the context of alternative medicine to describe a substance that is believed to accumulate on the walls of the gastrointestinal tract. It is said to consist of various components, including mucous, undigested food particles, harmful toxins, and bacteria. Proponents of colon cleansing practices argue that removing this plaque is essential for optimal digestive health and overall well-being.

Stones eliminated after a Liver/Gallbladder Flush

Stones excreted after a flush

Whipworm, fasciolopsis and stones

www.emschwarze.com
info@emschwarze.com
WhatsApp: +52 1 984 176 7510
Book a session
Facebook: @emschwarze
Instagram: @emilyearthangel
Twitter: @MassageEmily
YouTube: Emily Schwarze Massage Therapy