Standardized Nomenclature of Animal Parasitic Diseases (SNOAPAD)*

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(Accepted for publication 9 February 1988)

ABSTRACT


An expert committee, appointed by the Executive Committee of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (W.A.A.V.P.), presents its proposal for uniform and proper terminology to denominate animal parasitic diseases or infections. In principle, the disease name is constructed solely by the suffix -osis, which is added to the stem of the name of the parasite taxon, formed from the nominative of the taxa. Standardized nomenclature of animal parasitic diseases (SNOAPAD) is meant as a guideline for general use, to improve the clarity of scientific communication. It should be especially useful in promoting effective usage of computerized data retrieval services.

INTRODUCTION

Computerized data retrieval systems are of rapidly-growing importance and in the field of parasitology, the need for a uniform and proper terminology for use in these systems is being increasingly recognized.

Some characteristic features of the present disparities in parasitological nomenclature were clearly seen as a result of checking and comparing the information stored by four databases, viz. CAB Abstracts 1984–1987, Agricola 1979–

*This guideline has been approved by the Executive Committee of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (W.A.A.V.P.).
TABLE I

Comparison of descriptors used by four databases to denote some important parasitic diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptors</th>
<th>Number of information stored by</th>
<th>Dominant descriptors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB agricola Agris Medhne abstracts international</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fascioliasis</td>
<td>268 253 216</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fasciolosis</td>
<td>2 11 31</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Fasciol...</td>
<td>860 1040 794</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>961 801 322</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichinosis</td>
<td>85 184 82</td>
<td>58 Variableosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichnelliosis</td>
<td>80 296 33</td>
<td>94 Variableosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>128 3 0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichin.</td>
<td>571 940 261</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypodermosis</td>
<td>18 47 26</td>
<td>8 Variableosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypodermatosis</td>
<td>12 16 18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoderm.</td>
<td>278 275 133</td>
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<td>Ostertagiasis</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ancylostomosis</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancylostomias</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cysticercosis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascar.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>15 11 54</td>
<td>12 Varroatosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varro...</td>
<td>401 751 304</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1987, Agris International 1974–1987 and Medline 1980–1987. Nine parasitic diseases of veterinary significance were selected and the varieties of terms available to denote them were requested. The number of replies to individual varieties and the dominant descriptors were identified (Table I).

There were instances where a single name, such as taeniasis or ancylostomiasis, was used as a descriptor by all databases, while other variations of the disease name were clearly considered as non-descriptors. However, the information on most diseases was stored under two, and sometimes three, different names. In some cases, one name served as the dominant descriptor (e.g. fascioliasis, ostertagiasis, cysticercosis, ascariasis). The degree of dominance of a descriptor varied greatly between individual databases. Examples of this variation are given by hypoderma infection, where both hypodermosis and hypodermatosis were considerably more common than other terms, and Trichinella infection, where trichinosis, trichinellosis and trichinelliasis all occurred as dominant descriptors in different databases. It was apparent that right-hand truncation of the descriptor (omission of the ending -osis, -asis or -iasis) does not improve the efficacy of data retrieval, because it leads to poor selection of information. Varroosis and varroatoisis are used to denote the infection of honey bees by the mite Varroa jacobsoni, of which varroosis is formed properly. Unfortunately, all databases use the improper term varroatoisis as the dominant descriptor, thus promoting the perpetuation of an incorrect name. These examples, as well as others, clearly show that the terminology of parasitic diseases needs improvement in order to become a more reliable tool of scientific communication.

The recognition of this shortcoming stimulated the Executive Committee of the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (W.A.A.V.P.) to establish a Terminology Committee in 1985. The task of that committee was that it should propose a standard list of names of animal diseases caused by parasites, and such a list would be recommended for general use in the parasitological literature and in practice.

The Committee's proposal, which was approved by the W.A.A.V.P. Executive Committee on 14 August 1987, is presented as Standardized Nomenclature of Animal Parasitic Diseases (SNOAPAD).

**BASIC CONCEPTS**

The approach of the Terminology Committee to the assignment was based upon two major concepts. Firstly, it was agreed that no uniform terminology of parasitic diseases could be achieved unless all those concerned accepted the use of only one ending of the three presently used (-osis, -asis and -iasis). The Committee suggests that the suffix -osis (plural -oses) should be used exclusively when forming terms to denote diseases caused by parasitic infections or infestations.
Following the suggestion by K.I. Skrjabin, the Standing Committee of International Veterinary Congresses had already established in 1938 a committee to prepare a proposal for the rules of naming diseases caused by helminths. The proposal was developed by 1953, and in it, the use of the suffix -osis was suggested (Kotlán, 1960). The same idea has subsequently been adopted in terminological proposals put forward by several workers (Skrjabin, 1946; Kotlán, 1960, 1961; Cordero del Campillo, 1976, 1977). It is unfortunate that these attempts in establishing the concepts of a uniform and proper disease terminology in parasitology have largely been neglected.

When forming disease names, the second important issue was the formation of stems of words. In most instances, the stem is formed from the nominative of the taxon. However, in cases of taxon names of Greek origin, some of the stems have been formed from genitives of the taxa. This has resulted in disease names such as piroplasmatosis, histomonadosis, trypanosomatosis, ancylostomatosis, hypodermatosis, etc. Alternatively, names formed from the nominative of the taxa have also been used, e.g. piroplasmosis, histomonosis, trypanosomosis, ancylostomosis, hypodermosis, etc. Having seriously considered this matter as a source of terminological confusion, the Committee found no reason to maintain the old rule. Therefore, SNOAPAD offers a revision simplifying the old principle by proposing the addition of the suffix -osis to the stem of the name of the parasite taxon. In general, this is formed from the nominative by the omission of the last one or two letters. It was comforting that the filologist consultants encouraged the implementation of this revision. It should be kept in mind, however, that parasitological terminology is an artificial language, which depends on the consensus of its users in their communication, rather than on any strict filological rules. It is believed that the adoption of this modified principle will greatly promote uniform and proper terminological usage, simply because the nominative follows the name of the taxon.

Exceptions to this rule are taxa where the nominative ends with -x, and in these cases the stem of the word would originate from the genitive. Thus, it becomes possible to maintain some well-established and euphonic terms such as endolimacosis, pulicosis, demodicosis, dispharyngosis, etc.

It is also largely due to the maintenance of more euphonic terms that in some cases it has been suggested that disease names are formed by adding the suffix -osis to the full generic name of the parasite, e.g. multicepsosis, ascaropsosis, loaosis, dermacentorosis, argasosis, acarapisosis.

The Committee acknowledged suggestions raised by several colleagues concerning disease names formed from taxa which end with -zoon, such as Protozoon, Hepatozoon, Encephalitozoon, etc. Two proposals were put forward in order to avoid the potentially misleading inference of the term ‘zoonosis’ (a disease transmissible from animals to man) in disease names like protozoonosis, myxozoonosis, hepatozoonosis, leucocytozoonosis, etc., which are not necessarily zoonotic by nature. In such cases, the suggestion was to use either
the form ‘myxozoon infection’, ‘hepatozoon infection’, etc., or, alternatively, to construct a disease name from the stem, ending with -zo, e.g. myxozo + osis, hepatozo + osis, etc. It was concluded that the danger which might arise from this inference should not be overestimated. All parasitologists are aware that a disease name ending with -zoonosis does not necessarily refer to a relationship with zoonoses. Certainly, the parasite’s name followed by the word ‘infection’ can readily be used in any situation, but the potential risk of confusion would hardly justify the introduction of completely new words such as ‘hepatozoosis’ or ‘myxozoosis’. It is therefore proposed that disease names derived from taxa ending with -zoon should be formed by applying the rule under Point 5 of SNOAPAD; i.e. by adding the suffix -osis to the full name of the parasite, e.g. hepatozoonosis, leucocytozoonosis, etc.

It is well known that a suggestion was put forward by Whitlock (1949) that the suffixes -osis or -iasis should be used to denote parasitic infections with and without apparent clinical manifestations, respectively. Although this suggestion appears to be quite reasonable, the difficulties inherent in the distinction between the two forms of parasitic infections clearly explain why this proposal did not gain much popularity in practice. Moreover, the suffix -iasis has been used for denoting parasitic infections irrespective of their clinical status. Consequently, Whitlock’s suggestion was not accepted in SNOAPAD.

The suggestion of SNOAPAD should draw attention to the important fact that the list of proposed disease names is intended to be simple rather than complete. It is assumed that the principles used in the system can also be applied to taxa not mentioned here.

The Committee also noted that there are other parasitic disease terms which are widely used, but which are not formed from the taxon name of the parasite. These include terms such as malaria, dourine, nagana, surra, scabies, hydatidosis, cysticercosis, visceral larva migrans, etc. Although these terms are not included in SNOAPAD, they are well established and useful terms which can, and obviously will, be used in the future and can also be incorporated into the thesaurus of databases.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SNOAPAD is intended to offer a uniform and standard list of names of animal parasitic diseases or infections for general use.

1. Of the three suffices (-osis, -iasis and -asis) currently available to denote a disease or infection caused by parasites, only the suffix -osis (plural -oses) should be used, for the following reasons:

(a) it is compatible with etymological principles in the great majority of cases;
(b) it is more euphonic than its alternatives and its equivalent terms are being used, or would be easy to adopt, in various national languages;
(c) it is harmonious with terms used in both medical and veterinary terminology to denote diseases caused by infective agents other than parasites, such as tuberculosis, leptospirosis, rickettsiosis, vibriosis, mycosis, etc.

2. The suffix -osis is to be added to the stem of the name of the parasite taxon which is, in general, formed from the nominative of the taxa by the omission of the last one or two letters, as in the following examples:

- **Trypanosoma**
  - trypanosom + osis
- **Trichomonas**
  - trichomon + osis
- **Sarcocystis**
  - sarcocyst + osis
- **Fasciola**
  - fasciol + osis
- **Dicrocoelium**
  - dicrocoeli + osis
- **Taenia**
  - taeni + osis
- **Echinococcus**
  - echinococc + osis
- **Trichinella**
  - trichinell + osis
- **Ancylostoma**
  - ancylostom + osis
- **Trichostrongylidae**
  - trichostrongylid + osis
- **Trichostrongylus**
  - trichostrongyl + osis
- **Ostertagia**
  - ostertagi + osis
- **Ascaris**
  - ascar + osis
- **Onchocercidae**
  - onchocercid + osis
- **Anoplura**
  - anoplur + osis
- **Hypodermatidae**
  - hypodermatid + osis
- **Hypodermra**
  - hypoderm + osis
- **Varroa**
  - varro + osis

3. The stem is formed from the genitive where taxa end with -x in the nominative, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Disease name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endolimax</strong></td>
<td>Endolimacis</td>
<td>-endolimac + osis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulex</strong></td>
<td>Pulicis</td>
<td>-pulic + osis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demodex</strong></td>
<td>Demodicis</td>
<td>-demodic + osis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dispharynx</strong></td>
<td>Dispharyngos</td>
<td>-dispharyng + osis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. In the case of *Cyathostoma* (Syngamidae), the disease name is formed from the stem of the genitive: cyathostomat + osis, in order to distinguish this infection from that caused by *Cyathostomum* (Strongylidae): cyathostom + osis.

5. In some cases, the disease name is formed from the full generic name of the parasite by adding the suffix -osis, e.g.:

- **Hepatozoon**
  - hepatozoon + osis
- **Encephalitozoon**
  - encephalitozoon + osis
- **Leucocytozoon**
  - leucocytozoon + osis
6. Terms are also being used presently, which are not formed from the taxonomic name of the parasite, such as malaria, surra, nagana, Chagas disease, hydatid disease, hydatidosis, larval echinococcosis, cysticercosis, metacestodosis, larva migrans visceralis, larva migrans cutaneous, myiasis, scabies, etc. These well-established disease names can also be used as alternatives to the related terms offered by SNOAPAD.

7. The suggestion of using the suffix -osis to denote parasitic diseases with apparent clinical manifestations, and the suffix -iasis to denote sub-clinical infections (Whitlock, 1949) is not accepted.

8. SNOAPAD is intended to be as simple as possible. Therefore, the taxonomic list of parasite genera and higher taxa is not intended to be complete, and certain families and genera of low veterinary importance have been intentionally omitted.

TAXONOMIC LIST

PARASITE parasitosis

PROTOZOA protozoosis

Phylum: Sarcomastigophora

Trypanosomatidae trypanosomatidosis
  Trypanosoma trypanosomosis
  Leishmania leishmaniosis

Hexamitidae hexamitidosis
  Giardia giardiosis
  Hexamita hexamitosis
  Octomitus octomitosis

Monocercomonadidae histomonosis
  Histomonas trichomonadidosis
  Trichomonas trichomonosis
  Tritrichomonas tritrichomonosis

Vahlkampfiidae vahlkampfiidosis
  Naegleria naegleriosis
Vahlkampfia
Hartmannellidae
Acanthamoeba
Hartmannella
Entamoebidae
Dientamoeba
Endolimax
Iodamoeba
Entamoeba
Phylum: Apicomplexa
Subclassis: Coccidia
Eimeriidae
Eimeria
Isospora
Cystoisospora
Tyzzeria
Caryospora
Cryptosporidiidae
Cryptosporidium
Toxoplasmatidae
Toxoplasma
Hammondia
Besnoitia
Sarcocystidae
Sarcocystis
Frenkelia
Haemogregarinidae
Hepatozoon
Klossiellidae
Klossiella
Plasmodiidae
Haemoproteus
Leucocytozoon
Plasmodium
Subclassis: Piroplasmida
Babesiidae
Babesia
Theileriidae
Theileria
Haematoxenus
Phylum: Microspora
Nosematidae
Nosema

vahlkampfiosis
acanthamoebosis
hartmannellosis
dientamoebosis
endolimacosis
iodamoebosis
entamoebosis
coccidiosis
eimeriidosis
eimeriosis
isosporosis
cystoisosporosis
tyzzeriosis
caryosporosis
cryptosporidiosis
toxoplasmatidosis
toxoplasmosis
hammondiosis
besnoitiosis
sarcocystidosis
sarcocystiosis
frenkeliosis
hepatozoonosis
klossiellosis
plasmodiidosis
haemoproteosis
leucocytozoonosis
plasmodiosis (malaria)
piroplasmidosis
babesiosis
theileriidosis
theileriosis
haematoxenosis
microsporosis
nosematidosis
nosemosis
Encephalitozoon
Glugea
Phylum: Myxozoa
Myxobolidae
Myxobolus
Lentospora
Henneguya
Phylum: Ciliophora
Buetschlia
Buxtonella
Balantidium
Entodinium
Ophryoscolex
Diplodinium
Ichthyophthirius

HELMINTHS

Phylum: Platyhelminthes
Classis: Monogenea
Gyrodactylidae
Gyrodactylus
Dactylogyridae
Dactylogyrus
Classis: Trematoda
Sanguinicolidae
Sanguinicola
Schistosomatidae
Schistosoma
Trichobilharzia
Ornithobilharzia
Austrobilharzia
Gigantobilharzia
Bilharziella
Diplostomidae
Alaria
Strigeidae
Apatemon
Cotylurus
Paramphistomidae
Paramphistomum
Gigantocotyle
Notocotylidae

encephalitozoonosis
myxozoosis
myxobolidosis
myxobolosis
lentosporosis
henneguyosis
ciliophorosis
buxtonellosis
balantidiosis
not used
ichthyophthiriosis
helminthosis
platyhelminthosis
monogeneosis
gyrodactylosis
dactylogyrosis
trematodosis
sanguinicolosis
schistosomatidosis
schistosomosis
trichobilharziosis
ornithobilharziosis
austrobilharziosis
gigantobilharziosis
bilharziellosis
alariosis
strigeidosis
apatemosis
cotylurosis
paramphistomidosis
paramphistomosis
gigantocotylidosis
notocotylidosis
Notocotylus  
Catatropis  
Fasciolidae  
Fasciola  
Fascioloides  
Fasciolopsis  
Echinostomatidae  
Echinostoma  
Echinoparyphium  
Hypoderaeum  
Euparyphium  
Echinochasmidae  
Echinochasmus  
Cyclocoeliidae  
Typhlocoeulum  
Tracheophilus  
Opisthorchiidae  
Opisthorchis  
Metorchis  
Clonorchis  
Heterophyidae  
Apophallus  
Cryptocotyle  
Heterophyes  
Metagonimus  
Plagiorchiidae  
Plagiorchis  
Dicrocoeliidae  
Dicrocoelium  
Prothogonimidae  
Prothogonimus  
Paragonimidae  
Paragonimus  
Collyriclidae  
Collyriclum  
Troglotrematidae  
Troglotrema  
Classis: Cestoda  
Subclassis: Caryophyllidea  
Caryophyllaeidae  
Caryophyllaeus  
Khawia  
Subclassis: Eucestoda
Ordo: Pseudophyllidea

Diphyllobothriidae
- *Diphyllobothrium*
- *Spirometra*

Ligulidae
- *Ligula*
- *Digamma*

Bothriocephalidae
- *Bothriocephalus*

Triaenophoridae
- *Triaenophorus*

Ordo: Cyclophyllidea

Mesocestoididae
- *Mesocestodes*

Anoplocephalidae
- *Moniezia*
- *Stilesia*
- *Avitellina*
- *Thysaniezia*
- *Thysanosoma*
- *Anoplocephala*
- *Paranoplocephala*
- *Cittotaenia*
- *Andrya*
- *Mosgovoyia*
- *Neoctenotaenia*

Davaineidae
- *Davainea*
- *Raillietina*
- *Cotugnia*

Dilepididae
- *Dipylidium*
- *Amoebotaenia*
- *Choanotaenia*

Hymenolepididae
- *Diorchis*
- *Drepanidotaenia*
- *Microsomacanthus*
- *Fimbriaria*
- *Echinolepis*
- *Stachylepis*
- *Hymenolepis*
- *Vampirolepis*

Diphyllobothriosis
diphyllobothriosis

Spirometrosis

Ligulidosis
ligulidosis

digrammosis

Bothriocephalosis

Triaenophorosis

Mesocestoidosis

Anoplocephalidosis
moniezirosis

Stilesiosis

Avitellinosis
thysaniezirosis

Thysanosomosis

Anoplocephalosis

Paranoplocephalosis

Cittotaeniosis

Andryosis

Mosgovoyiosis

Neoctenotaeniosis

davaineidosis

Davaineosis

Raillietinosis
cotugniosis

dilepididosis

dipylidiosis

Amoebotaeniosis

Choanotaeniosis

Hymenolepididosis

diorchiosis

drepanidotaeniosis

Microsomacanthuris

Fimbriariosis

Echinolepis

Stachylepios

Hymenolepis

Vampirolepis
Phylum: Nemathelminthes
Classis: Nematoda
Subclassis: Adenophorea

Dioctophymatidae
  *Dioctophyma*
  *Histrichis*
  *Eustrongylides*

Trichuridae
  *Trichuris*

Capillariidae
  *Capillaria*

Trichosomoididae
  *Trichosomoides*

Trichinellidae
  *Trichinella*

Subclassis: Secernentea

Strongyloididae
  *Strongyloides*

Strongylidae
  *Strongylus*
    *(Delafondia)*
    *(Alfortia)*
  *Craterostomum*
  *Triodontophorus*
  *Oesophagodontus*
  *Cyathostomum*
    *(Trichonema)*
  *Poteriostomum*
  *Gyaloocephalus*
  *Cylicostephanus*
  *Cylicocyclus*
  *Cylicodontophorus*
  *Caballonema*

Chabertiidae
  *Chabertia*
  *Oesophagostomum*

Ancylostomatidae
  *Ancylostoma*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Uncinaria</td>
<td></td>
<td>uncinariosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunostomum</td>
<td></td>
<td>bunostomomosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necator</td>
<td></td>
<td>necatorosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globocephalus</td>
<td></td>
<td>globocephalosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syngamidae</td>
<td>Syngamus</td>
<td>syngamidosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyathostoma</td>
<td>syngamosis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephanurus</td>
<td>cyathostomatosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trichostrongylidae</td>
<td>Trichostrongylus</td>
<td>trichostrongylidosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haemonchus</td>
<td>trichostrongylosis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ostertagia</td>
<td>haemonchosis</td>
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Crenosoma
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Filaroides
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Oxyuris oxyuriosis
Enterobius enterobiosis
Passalurus passalurosis
Aspiculuris aspiculuriosis
Syphacia syphaciosis
Skrjabinema skrjabinemosis
Probstmayria probstmayriosis
Heterakidae heterakiosis
Heterakis
Subuluridae subulurosis
Subulura
Ascarididae ascarididosis
Ascaris ascariosis
Parascaris parascariosis
Toxascaris toxascariosis
Toxocara toxocarosis
Porrocaecum porrocaecosis
Ascaridia ascaridiosis
Anisakidae anisakidosis
Anisakis anisakiosis
Contracaecum contracaecosis
Cucullanus cucullanosis
Spiruridae spiruridosis
Spirura spirurosis
Protospirura protospirurosis
Spirocercaididae spirocercidosis
Spirocerca spirocercosis
Ascarops ascaropsosis
Physoscephalus physocephalosis
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Filicollis
Pomphorhynchidae
  Pomphorhynchus
Neoechinorhynchidae
  Neoechinorhynchus

ARTHROPODA

Phylum: Arthropoda
Classis: Insecta
Ordo: Mallophaga
  (several genera)
  Haematopinus
  Linognathus
  Pediculus
  Phthirius
  Solenopotes

Ordo: Siphonaptera
  Ctenocephalides
  Pulex
  Xenopsylla
  Ceratophyllus

Ordo: Diptera
  Culicidae
  Simuliidae
  Ceratopogonidae
  Tabanidae
  Muscidae
  Calliphoridae
    Calliphora
    Lucilia
    Phormia
    Chrysomya
  Sarcophagidae
    Sarcophaga
    Wohlfartia
  Hypodermatidae
    Hypoderma
    Oedemagena
  Gasterophilidae
    Gasterophilus
  Oestridae

filicolliosis
pomphorhynchosis
neoechinorhynchosis

arthropodosis
mallophagosis
anoplurosis
  haematopinosis
  linognathosis
  pediculosis
  phthiriosis
  solenopotosis
siphonapterosis
  ctenocephalidosis
  pulicosis
  xenopsyllosis
  ceratophyllosis
dipterosis
  culicidosis
  simuliidosis
  ceratopogonidosis
  tabanidosis
  muscidosis
calliphoridosis (myiasis)
  calliphorosis
  luciliosis
  phormiosis
  chrysomyosis
sarcophagidosis
  sarcophagosis
  wohlfartiosis
hypodermatidosis
  hypodermosis
  oedemagenosis
gasterophilosis
oestridosis
Oestrus
Rhinoestrus
Cephenemyia
Hippoboscidae
Melophagus
Hippobosca
Classis: Arachnoidea
Ordo: Acarina
Subordo: Metastigmata
Ixodidae
Ixodes
Hyalomma
Rhipicephalus
Boophilus
Dermacentor
Haemaphysalis
Amblyomma
Argasidae
Argas
Ornithodorus
Otobius
Subordo: Mesostigmata
Dermanyssidae
Dermanyssus
Macronyssidae
Ornithonyssus
Varroidae
Varroa
Tarsonomemidae
Acarapis
Subordo: Prostigmata
Cheiletiellidae
Cheiletiella
Cheletidae
Cheletus
Psorergatidae
Psorergates
Myobiidae
Myobia
Radfordia
Demodicidae
Demodex
Trombiculidae

oestrosis
rhinoestrosis
cephenemyiosis
melophagosis
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ixodosis
hyalommmosis
rhipicephalosis
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dermacentorosis
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amblyommosis
argasidosis
argasosis
ornithodorosis
otobiosis
dermanysosis
ornithonyssosis
varroosis
acarapisosis
cheiletielliosis
cheiletosis
psorergatosis
myobiosis
radfordiosis
demodiosis
**Trombicula**  
*Neotrombicula*  

Subordo: Astigmata  

**Myocoptidae**  
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**Psoroptidae**  
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*Chorioptes*  
*Otodectes*  

**Sarcoptidae**  
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**Knemidocoptidae**  
*Notoedres*  

**Knemidocoptes**  

**Cytoditidae**  
*Cytodites*  

**Cytodites**  

**Phylum: Pentastomida**  

**Linguatulidae**  

**Linguatula**  

**Acanthamoeba**  

**Acanthocephala**  

**Acarapis**  

**Acuaria**  

**Acuariidae**  

**Alaria**  

**Alfortia**  

**Amblyomma**  

**Amidostomum**  

**Amoebotaenia**  

**Ancylostoma**  

**Ancylostomatidae**  

**Andrya**  

**Angiostrongylus**  

**Anisakidae**  

**Anisakis**  

**Anoplocephala**  

**Anoplocephalidae**  

**Anoplura**  

**Apatemon**  

**Apophallus**  

**Acanthamoebosis**  

**Acanthocephalosis**  

**Acarapisis**  

**Acuariosis**  

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**Aelurostrongylosis**  

**Alariosis**  

**Alfortiosis**  

**Amblyommosis**  

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**Ameobaetaeniosis**  

**Ancylostomosis**  

**Ancylostomatidosis**  

**Andryosis**  

**Angiostrongylosis**  

**Anisakidosis**  

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**Anoplurosis**  

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demodicosis
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Trypanosomatidae  trypanosomatidosis
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Tyzzeria  tyzzeriosis

Uncinaria  uncinariosis

Vahlkampfia  vahlkampfiosis
Vahlkampfiidae  vahlkampfiidosis
Vampirolepis  vampirolepiosis
Varroa  varroosis

Wehrdikmansia  wehrdikmansiosis
Wohlfartia  wohlfartiosis
Wuchereria  wuchereriosis

Xenopsylla  xenopsyllosis

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the following colleagues who (as invited reviewers or members of the W.A.A.V.P. Executive Committee*) made valuable contributions by expressing their views and making critical comments on SNOAPAD: Dr. Z. Bankowski, Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, W.H.O., Geneva, Switzerland
Dr. A.S. Bessonov, All-Union Institute of Helminthology, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Dr. J. Boch, Tierärztliche Fakultät, Universität München, F.R.G.
Dr. K. Bögel, Veterinary Public Health, Division of Communicable Diseases, W.H.O., Geneva, Switzerland
Dr. B. Czaplinski, Medical Academy, Warsaw, Poland
Dr. A.D. Donald*, McMaster Laboratory, C.S.I.R.O., Glebe, N.S.W., Australia
Dr. J. Eckert*, Institut für Parasitologie, Universität Zürich, Switzerland
Dr. K. Enigk, Tierärztliche Hochschule, Institut für Parasitologie, Hannover, F.R.G.
Dr. L. Grisi*, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Seropedica RJ, Brazil
Dr. B. Hörning, Division of Parasitology, Veterinary Faculty, University of Bern, Switzerland
Dr. J.B. Malone, College of Veterinary Medicine, Baton Rouge, LA, U.S.A.
Dr. Samir Afram Michael, Animal Health Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Dokki/Cairo, Egypt
Dr. P. Nansen, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark
Dr. J. Ozawa, Animal Health Service, Animal Production and Health Division, F.A.O., Rome, Italy
Dr. Z. Petrovic, Veterinary Faculty, Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Dr. H. Pfeiffer*, Veterinary Medicine University, Vienna, Austria
Dr. M.D. Rickard, School of Veterinary Science, University of Melbourne, Australia
Dr. E. Rommel, Tierärztliche Hochschule, Institut für Parasitologie, Hannover, F.R.G.
Dr. E.J. Ruitenberg, Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid, Bilthoven, The Netherlands
Dr. O. Slocombe*, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont., Canada
Dr. E.J.L. Soulsby, Veterinary School, University of Cambridge, Gt. Britain
Dr. R. Supperer, Veterinary Medicine University, Vienna, Austria
Dr. V.J. Theodorides*, Smith Kline Animal Health Products, Applebrook Research Center, Paoli Pike, West Chester, PA, U.S.A.
Dr. G. Urquhart*, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow, Gt. Britain
Dr. Th. Wikerhauser, Veterinary Faculty, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

REFERENCES