Clinically Important Human Parasites
Philosophy and approach to diagnostic parasitology
Intestinal protozoa: amebae
Intestinal protozoa: flagellates and ciliates
Intestinal protozoa (coccidia and microsporidia) and algae
Protozoa from other body sites
Tissue protozoa
Malaria and Babesia spp
Leishmaniasis
Trypanosomiasis
Intestinal nematodes
Tissue nematodes
Filarial nematodes
Intestinal cestodes
Tissue cestodes: larval forms
Intestinal trematodes
Liver and lung trematodes
Blood trematodes: schistosomes
Unusual parasitic infections
Parasitic infections in the immunocompromised host
Nosocomial and laboratory-acquired parasitic infections
Immunology of parasitic infections
Antibody and antigen detection in parasitic infections
Histologic identification of parasites
Medically important arthropods
Treatment of parasitic infections
Diagnostic Procedures
Collection, preservation and shipment of fecal specimens
Macroscopic and microscopic examination of fecal specimens
Additional techniques for stool examination
Examination of other specimens from the intestinal tract and the urogenital system

Sputum, aspirates and biopsy material
Procedures for detecting blood parasites
Parasite recovery: culture methods, animal inoculation and xenodiagnosis
Fixation and special preparation of fecal parasite specimens and arthropods
Artifacts that can be confused with parasitic organisms
Equipment, supplies, safety, and quality assurance recommendations for a diagnostic parasitology laboratory: factors influencing future laboratory practice

Appendixes
Information tables