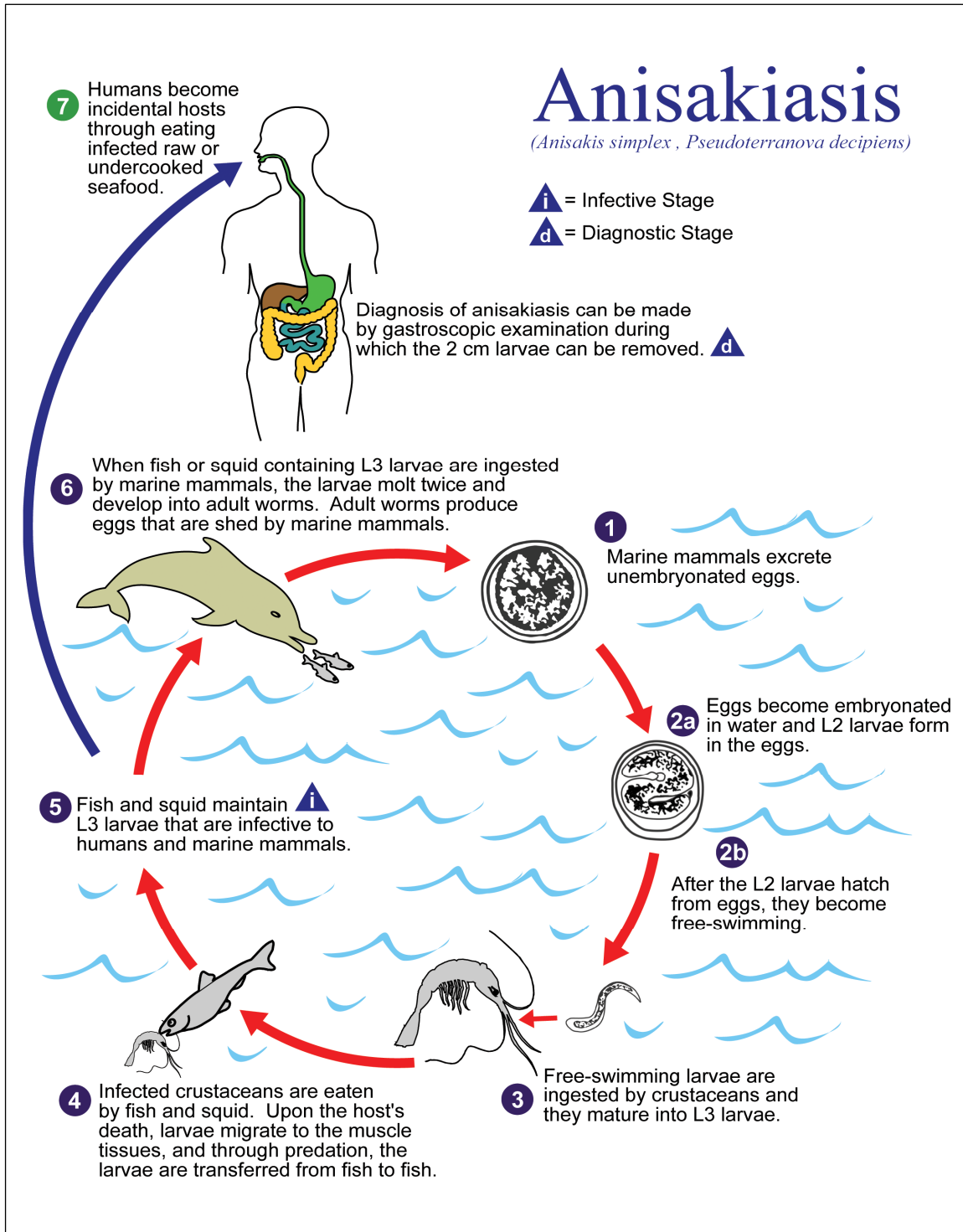


Appendix 2: The lifecycle of anisakids involve three hosts. Adult worms are found in the stomachs of marine mammals such as dolphins, whales, sea lions and seals. Female worms lay eggs that exit in the seawater with feces, where larvae are then eaten by crustaceans. The infected crustaceans are subsequently consumed by marine fish (codfish, sardines, anchovies, salmon, tuna, mackerel) and squid. The lifecycle is completed when marine mammals eat infected squid and fish. Humans become incidental hosts after eating raw, smoked or undercooked seafood and fish contaminated by the larvae of anisakid nematodes.



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