



New Emerging Human Parasites in 21th Century

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Introduction

A number of new human parasites have urged the interest of scientific community in addition to many zoonotic potential parasites. Potential human parasites transmitted from wildlife domestic hosts are included *Dirofilaria ursi*, *Dirofilaria subdermata*, *Dipetalonema* species, *Loa Loa*, *Thelazia callipaeda*, *Babesia duncani*, *Babesia venatorum*, *Babesia*-liked organisms, *Babesia divergens*-liked organism, *Leishmania braziliensis*, *Leishmania major*, *Plasmodium knowlesi*, *Plasmodium simium*, *Onchocerca gutturosa*, *Onchocerca cervicalis*, *Onchocerca jakutensis*, *Onchocerca dewittei japonica*, *Onchocerca lupi*, *Diphyllobothrium dendriticum*, etc. Macaques

(*Macaca fascicularis*) are believed to be the primary hosts of *Plasmodium knowlesi* was identified by PCR in 58% of human malaria cases in the Kapit division of Sarawak, Malaysia, between 2000 and November 2002. It is transmitted by the forest dwelling *Anopheles latens*, a mosquito species that feeds on both the monkey natural host as well as on humans. A single human malaria case of *Plasmodium knowlesi*, confirmed by PCR, has been reported from Thailand. Outbreaks of Chagas disease transmitted by accidental ingestion of *Trypanosoma cruzi*-contaminated guava, sugar cane or acai' juices have been reported in South America.