

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Historical Materials from University of  
Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

---

1994

## NF94-163 Giardia lamblia

Susan S. Sumner

Julie A. Albrecht

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, jalbrecht1@unl.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#)

---

Sumner, Susan S. and Albrecht, Julie A., "NF94-163 Giardia lamblia" (1994). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 509.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/509>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.



# NebFact



Published by Cooperative Extension, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources,  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

## *Giardia lamblia*

---

*By Susan S. Sumner, Extension Food Microbiologist  
Julie A. Albrecht, Extension Food Specialist*

---

- The Disease:** *Giardia lamblia* is a flagellate parasite. This parasite is largely confined to the lining of the intestine. Symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, fatigue, weight loss, gas, anorexia, and nausea and may persist for two to three months if untreated.
- The Organism:** *Giardia lamblia* is a parasite which can colonize the lining of the intestine. *G. lamblia* can feed and grow in the intestine and is shed in the feces in a stable form called a cyst. The cyst cannot multiply outside the host.
- Source:** Giardia cysts can be found in water, raw vegetables and feces of contaminated individuals. Giardiasis can be a problem in some institutions and day care centers where adequate sanitation may be difficult to maintain.
- Control:** Measures to prevent transmission include proper disposal of feces, wastewater treatment, and filtration step before chlorination in the preparation of drinking water from surface water sources. Cooking kills the cysts in contaminated foods and boiling will make water safe for use.
- 

***File NF163 under FOOD AND NUTRITION  
F-18, Safety  
Issued January 1994***

---

*Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Elbert C. Dickey, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

*University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension educational programs abide with the non-discrimination policies of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.*