

**ROGERSHOOD**  
**GUIDE TO PARASITE**  
**IDENTIFICATION**  
**(BOOK ONE)**

# DISCLAIMER

## **Caution: Viewer Discretion Advised**

Our E-Book Guides to Parasite Identification, Book 1 and Book 2, contains detailed visual content, including numerous images of worms, fecal matter, and other potentially unsettling subjects. We advise viewer discretion as some of this content may be disturbing, particularly for individuals with sensitive stomachs. These images are intended for educational purposes only. These guides and its contents are not medical advice.

The statements within have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. The products and information presented are not designed to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. If you are under 18, currently taking medications, or following a doctor-prescribed protocol, please consult with your healthcare provider before using these products or adopting any new dietary or wellness regimens.

The information provided in this guide is for educational purposes and should not be considered as medical advice. It is crucial to seek personalized guidance from a qualified healthcare practitioner regarding your specific health and wellness needs. Always prioritize professional consultation, especially if you have pre-existing medical conditions or are on medication.

By accessing this guide, you acknowledge and accept the nature of its content and the limits of its scope as an educational resource, not a substitute for professional medical advice or treatment.

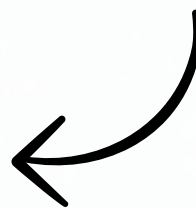
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Find out  
about ParaFy





# Team RogersHood

Hello and a Warm Welcome to the RogersHood Family!

We're thrilled to introduce you to a crucial addition to your ParaFy Cleanse Journey – our exclusive Parasite Photo Guides. These guides are meticulously designed to enhance your understanding and assist you in identifying various worms you may encounter during your cleanse.

These guides are an extension of the insights and knowledge you've come to expect from the RogersHood Guidebook.

As you leaf through the pages of our photo guides, you'll find detailed images and descriptions to help you recognize different types of parasites. This information is a powerful tool, enabling you to track and understand the progress of your cleanse journey in real-time.

Your journey is unique, and we're here to support every step of the way. Our dedicated team is always ready to assist with any queries or to celebrate your milestones. Feel free to reach out via social media @rogershoodapothecary or email us at [team@rogershood.com](mailto:team@rogershood.com).

At RogersHood, our mission extends beyond individual wellness.

We're on a quest to rid the world of unwelcome guests, improving health one individual at a time. Your experience and feedback are invaluable contributions to this collective journey.

As you delve into these guides and continue your ParaFy Cleanse, remember, you're not just cleansing; you're transforming. Here's to your journey towards unprecedented health and vitality!

Warmest Regards and Best Wishes, Kim Rogers & The RogersHood Team



# TAPEWORM

- **General Information:** Tapeworms are flat, segmented worms. They can become quite long and live in the human intestines, where they can cause a range of health issues, including nutritional deficiencies and intestinal blockages.
- **Types:** The most common types include the *Taenia saginata* (beef tapeworm), *Taenia solium* (pork tapeworm), and *Diphyllobothrium latum* (fish tapeworm). Each type is typically associated with a specific kind of meat or fish.
- **How Acquired:** Tapeworms are usually acquired through the consumption of undercooked or raw meat or fish that is infested with larval cysts. Inadequate cooking or improper freezing methods can fail to kill the larvae, leading to infection. Once ingested, the larvae develop into adult tapeworms in the intestines. Good kitchen hygiene and thorough cooking of meats and fish are crucial in preventing tapeworm infection.



# Tape Worms



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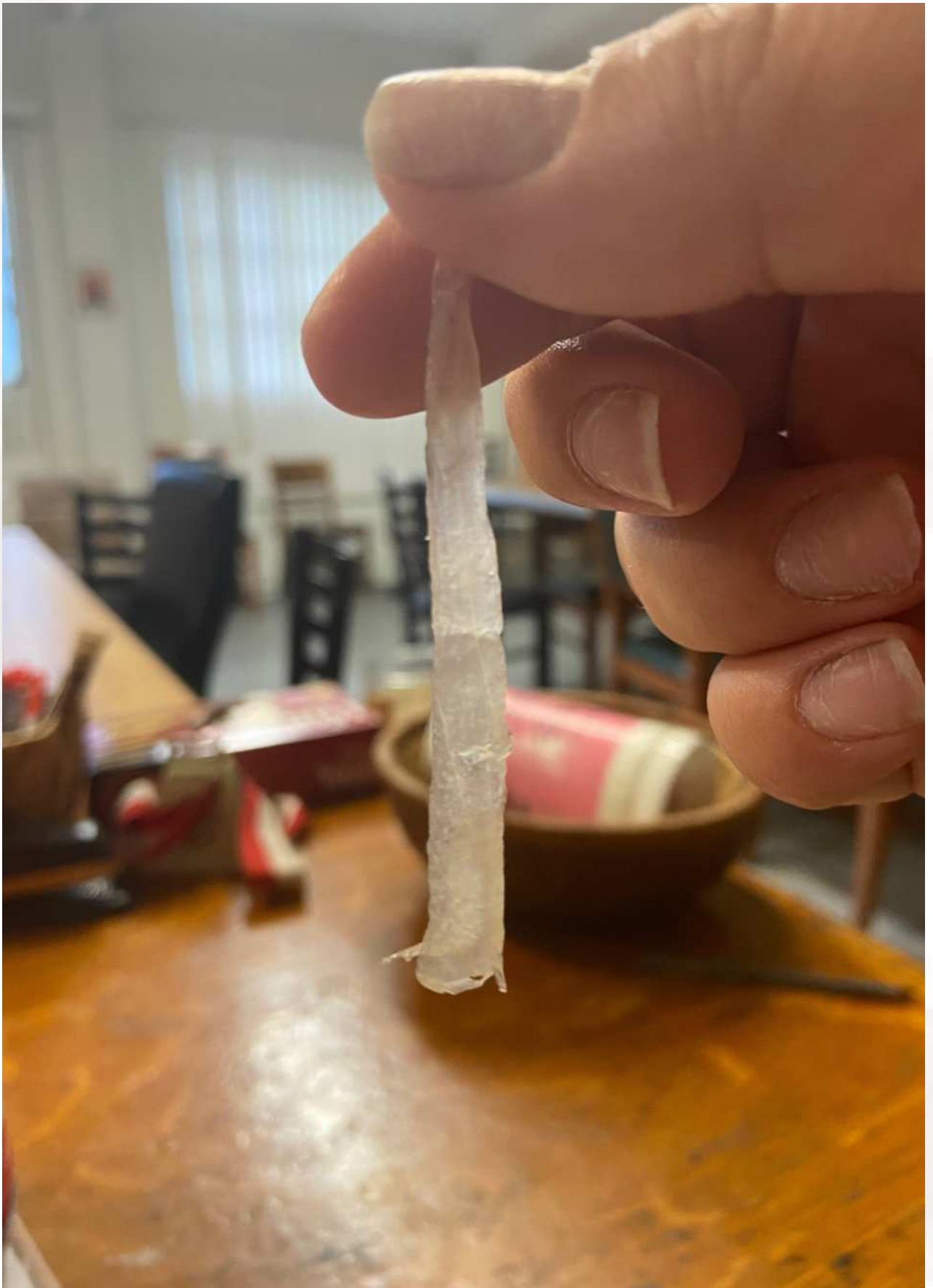


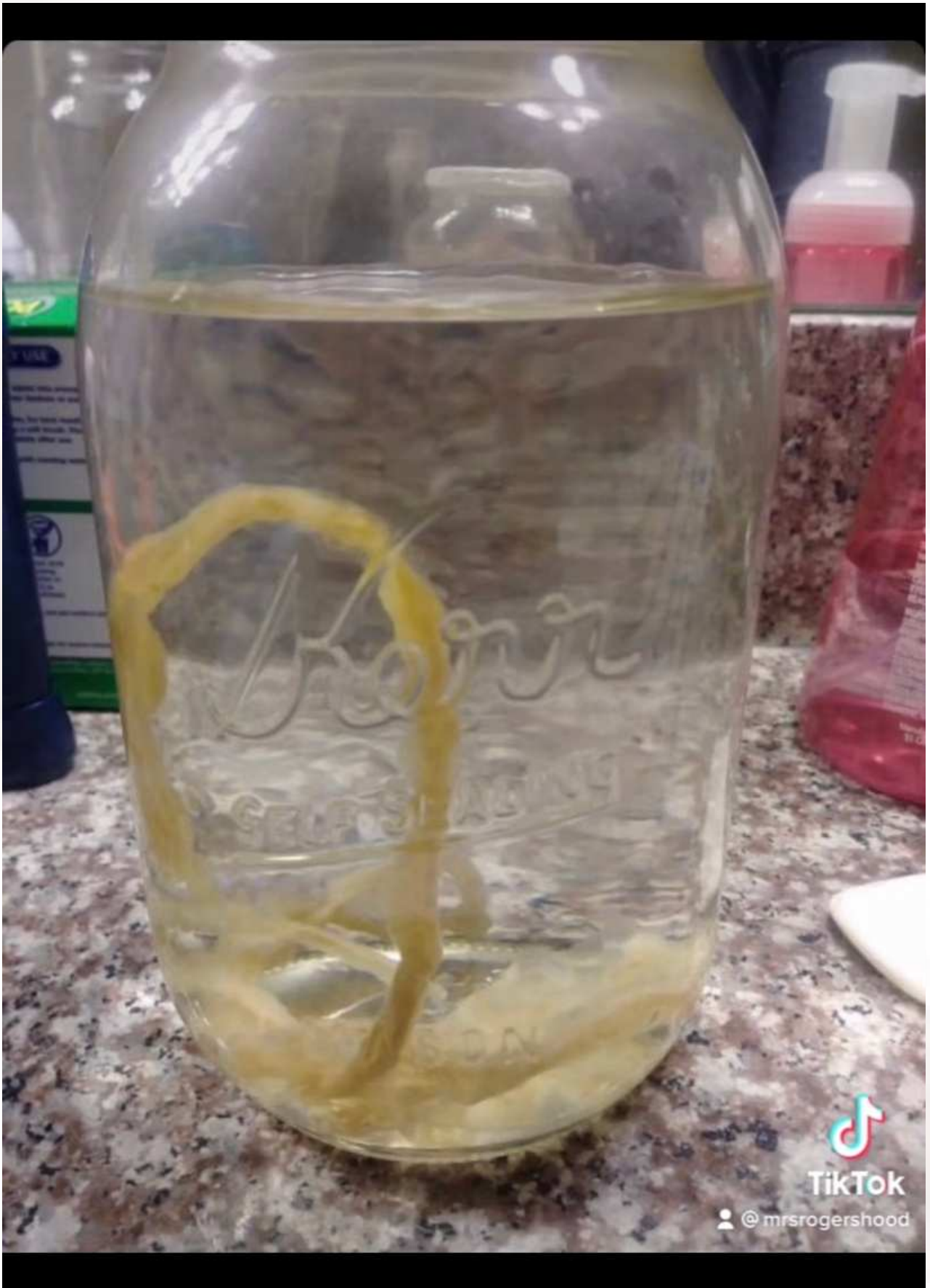














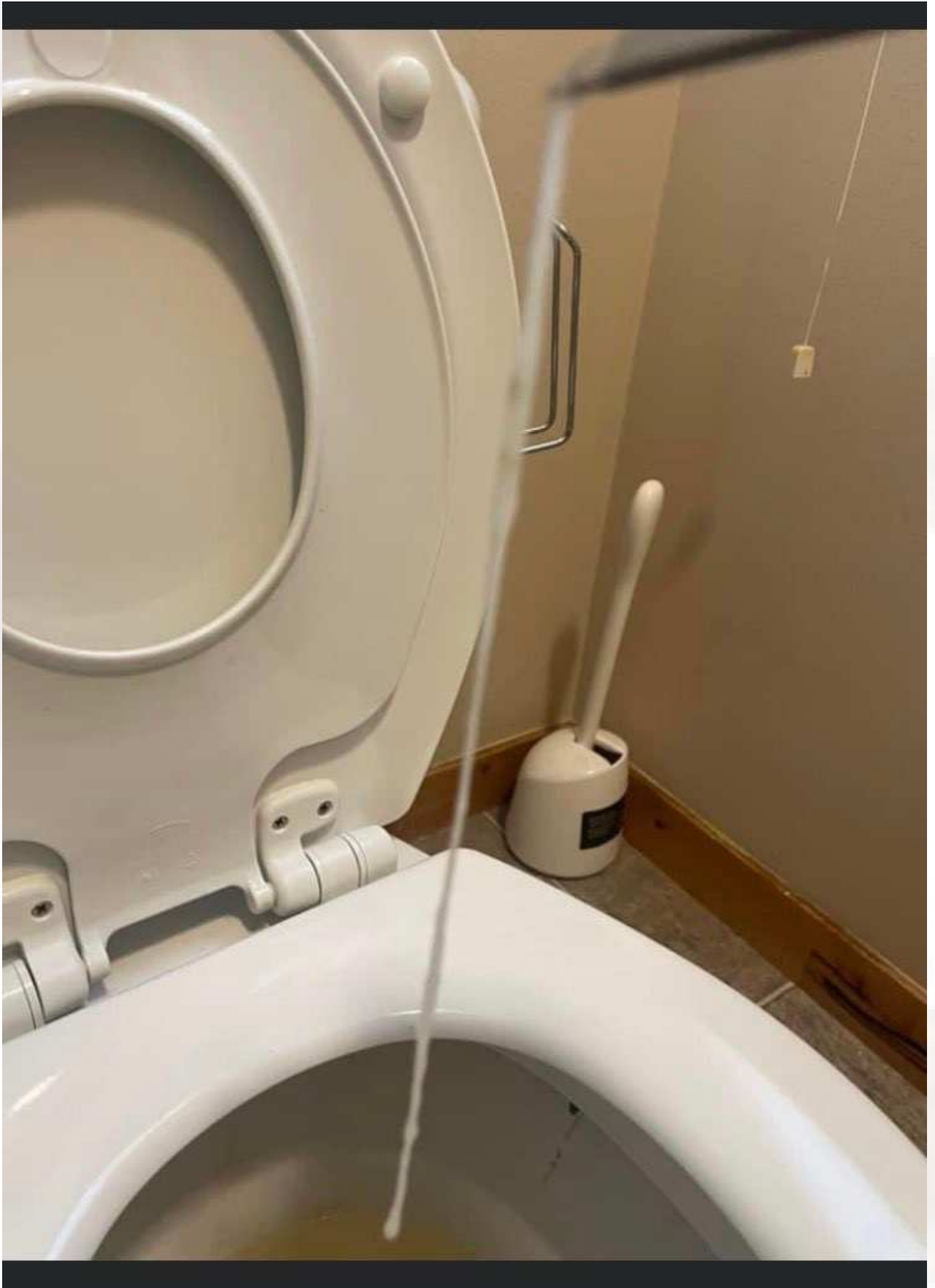
I haven't seen any in a couple days. Made me think I was imagining things. Today I saw these, I'm guessing bio film and an egg sack. I'm not sure what worm that is.

Or am I imagining things !!?

























# HOOKWORMS

- **General Information:** Small, parasitic worms that primarily affect the small intestine and lungs. They feed on blood and tissues, leading to anemia and malnutrition.
- **Types:** *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* are the most prevalent species.
- **How Acquired:** Infection occurs when larvae, present in contaminated soil, penetrate the skin. Walking barefoot on contaminated soil is a common mode of transmission.





## Hookworms



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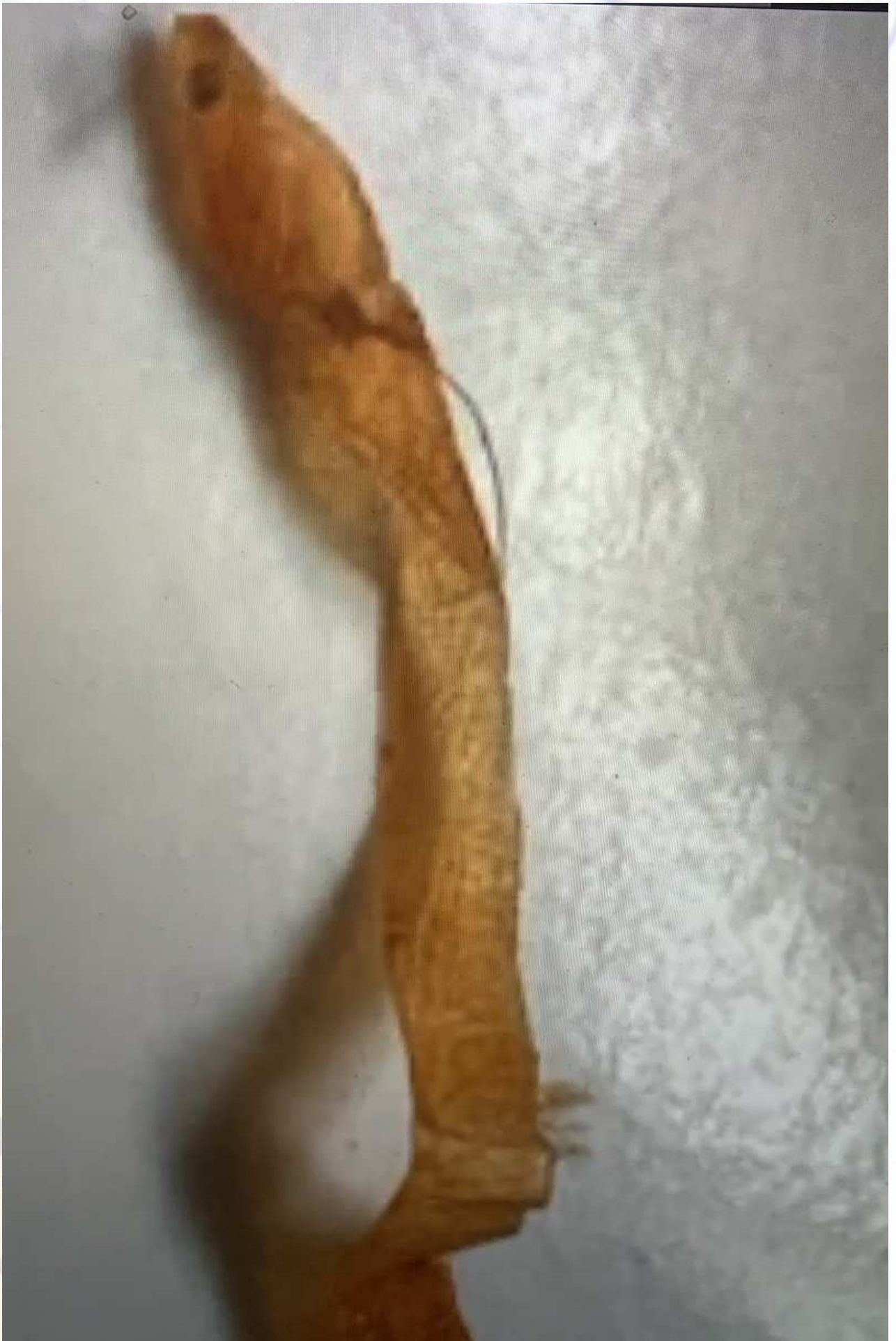








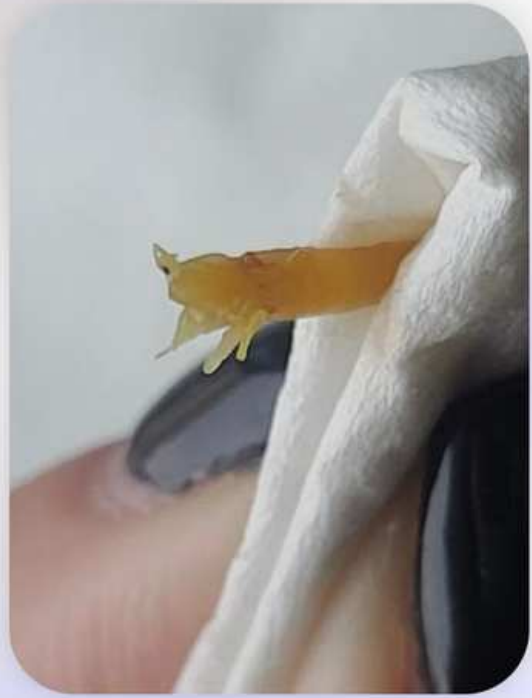




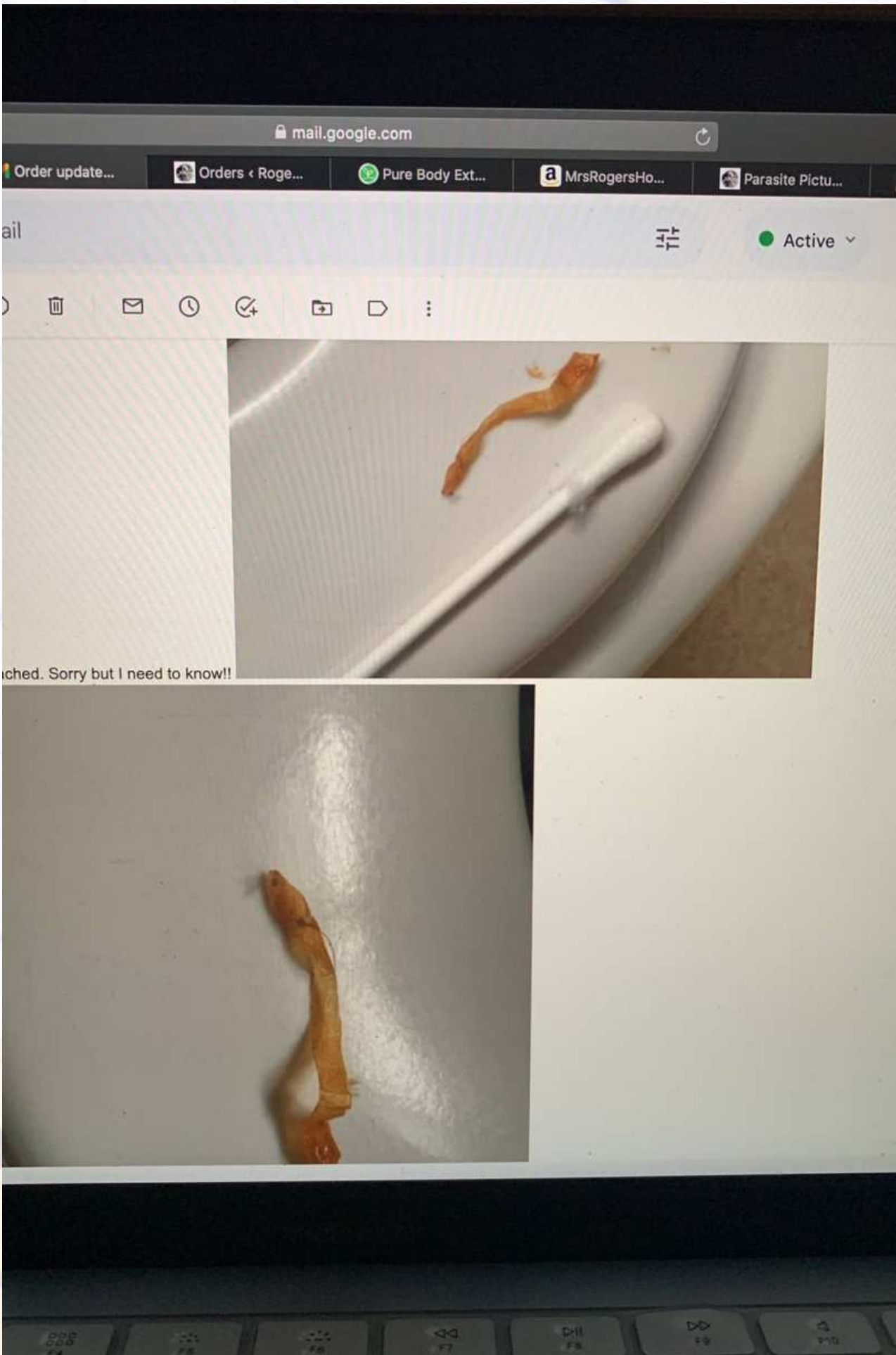




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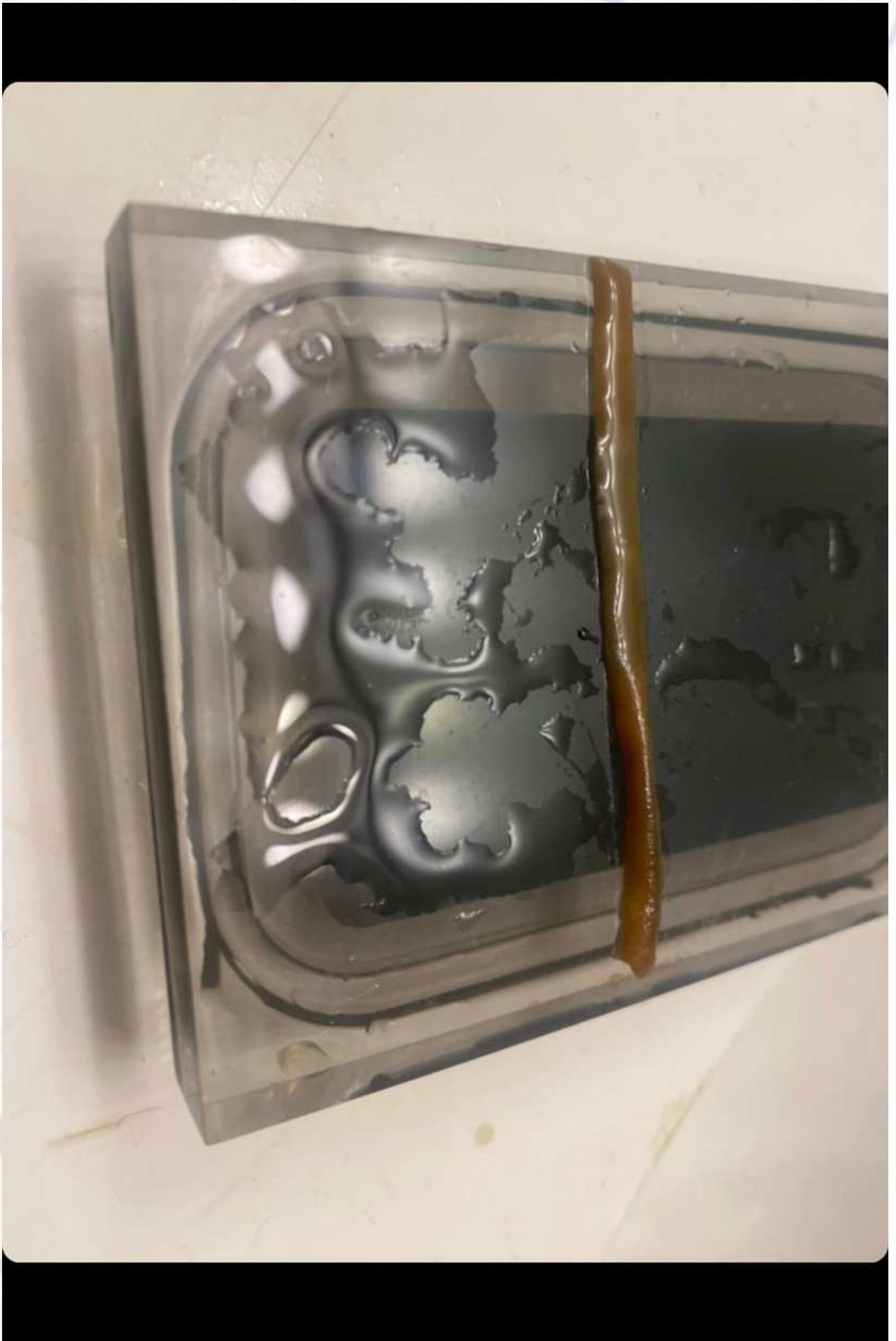












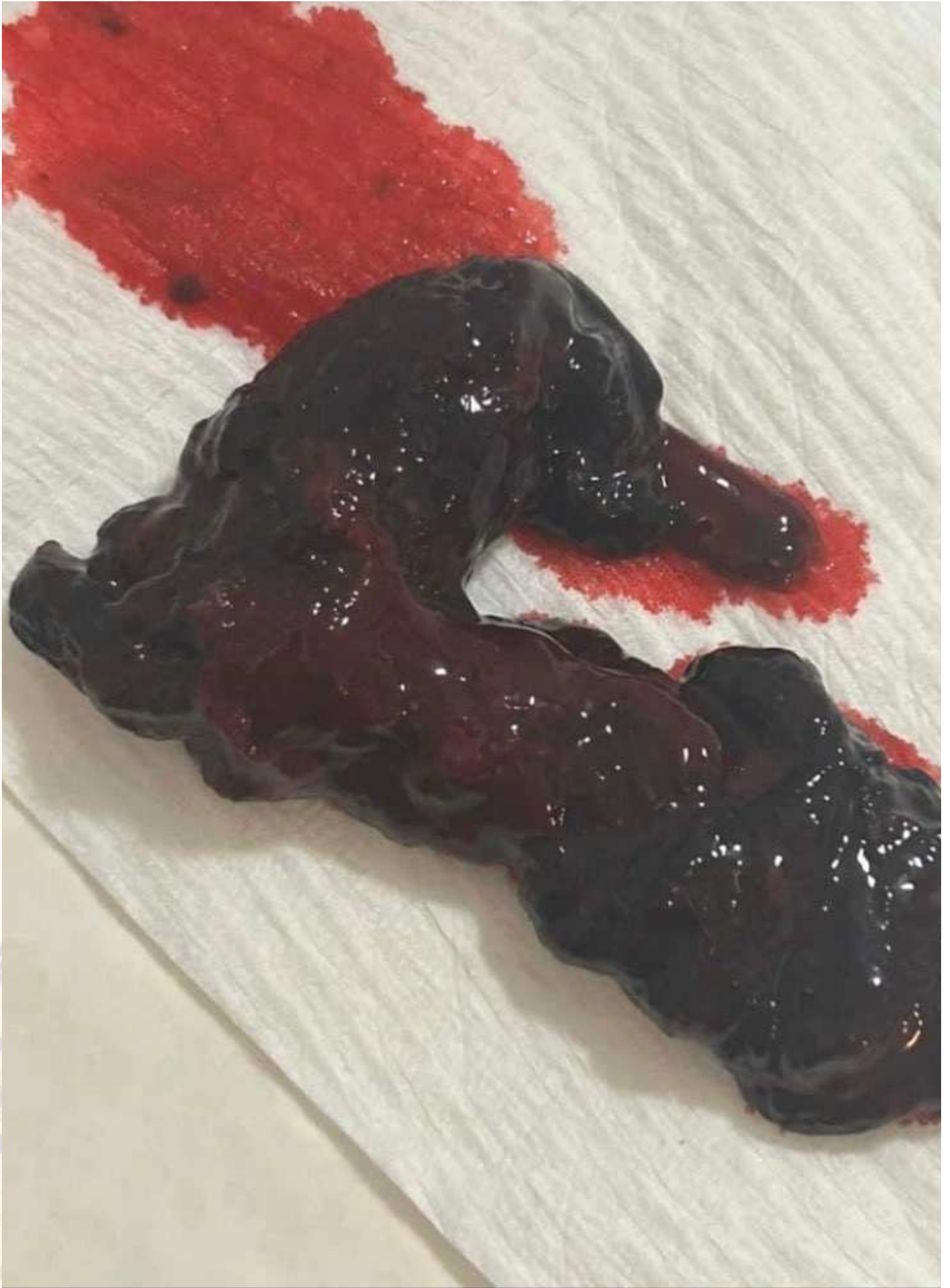


















Good Morning  
to me!



Looks like we still have  
some work to do.



 Comment

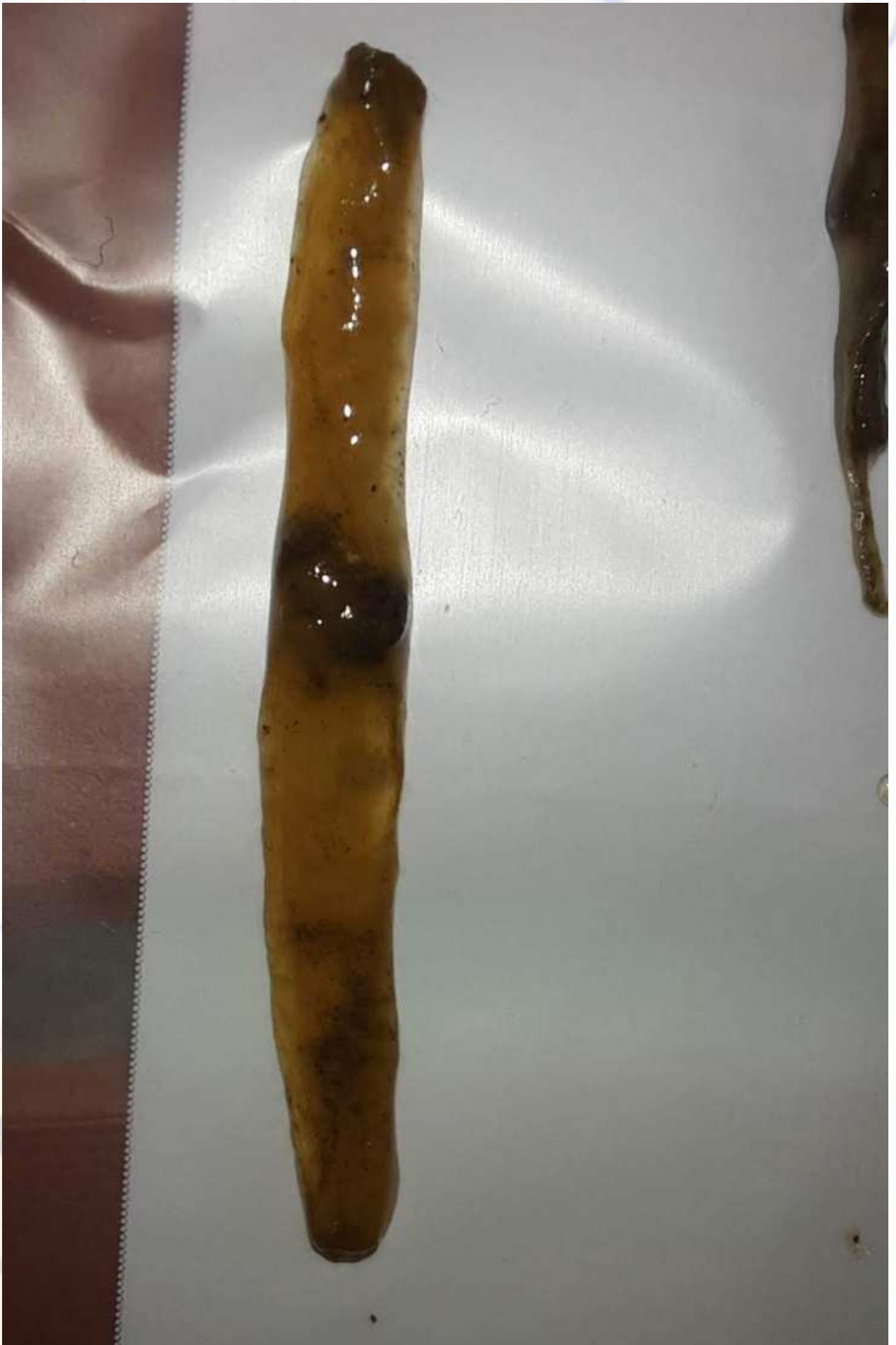


9 minutes ago



11 hours ago

















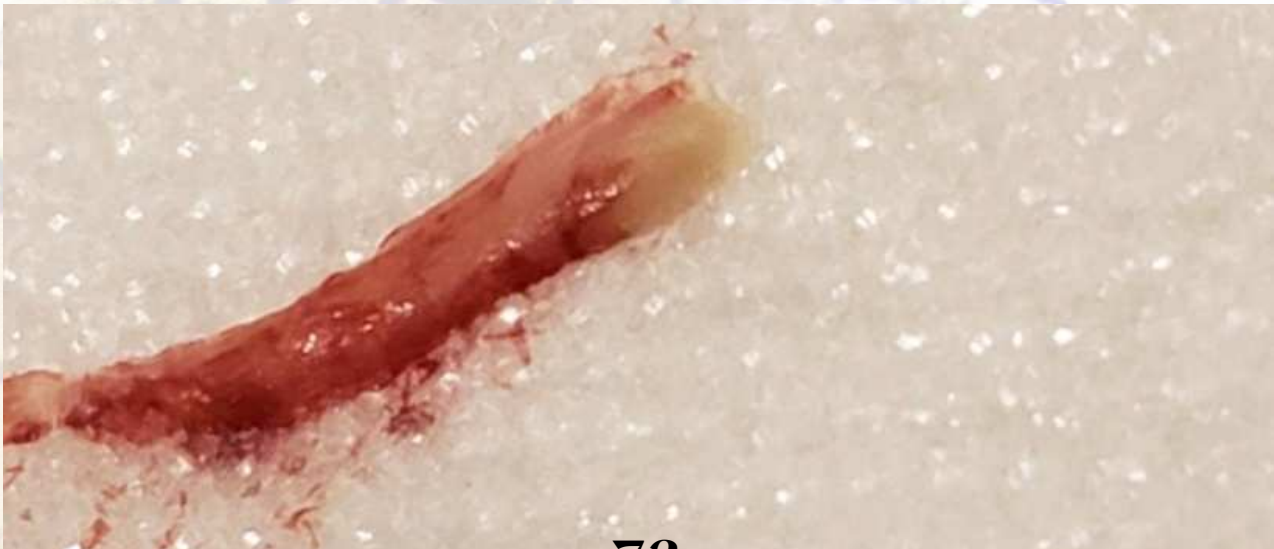
















# ROPEWORMS



- **General Information:** Ropeworms are controversial in the medical community, with some considering them a distinct parasitic species and others viewing them as intestinal mucoid lining.
- **Types:** Not clearly defined as a separate species. Ropeworms are described as long, rope-like structures, varying in color and size. They are often reported to be eliminated from the body during certain cleansing practices or detox regimens.
- **How Acquired:** The method of acquiring ropeworms, if they are indeed a distinct species, is not well-established.



**Ropeworms**













1 hour ago













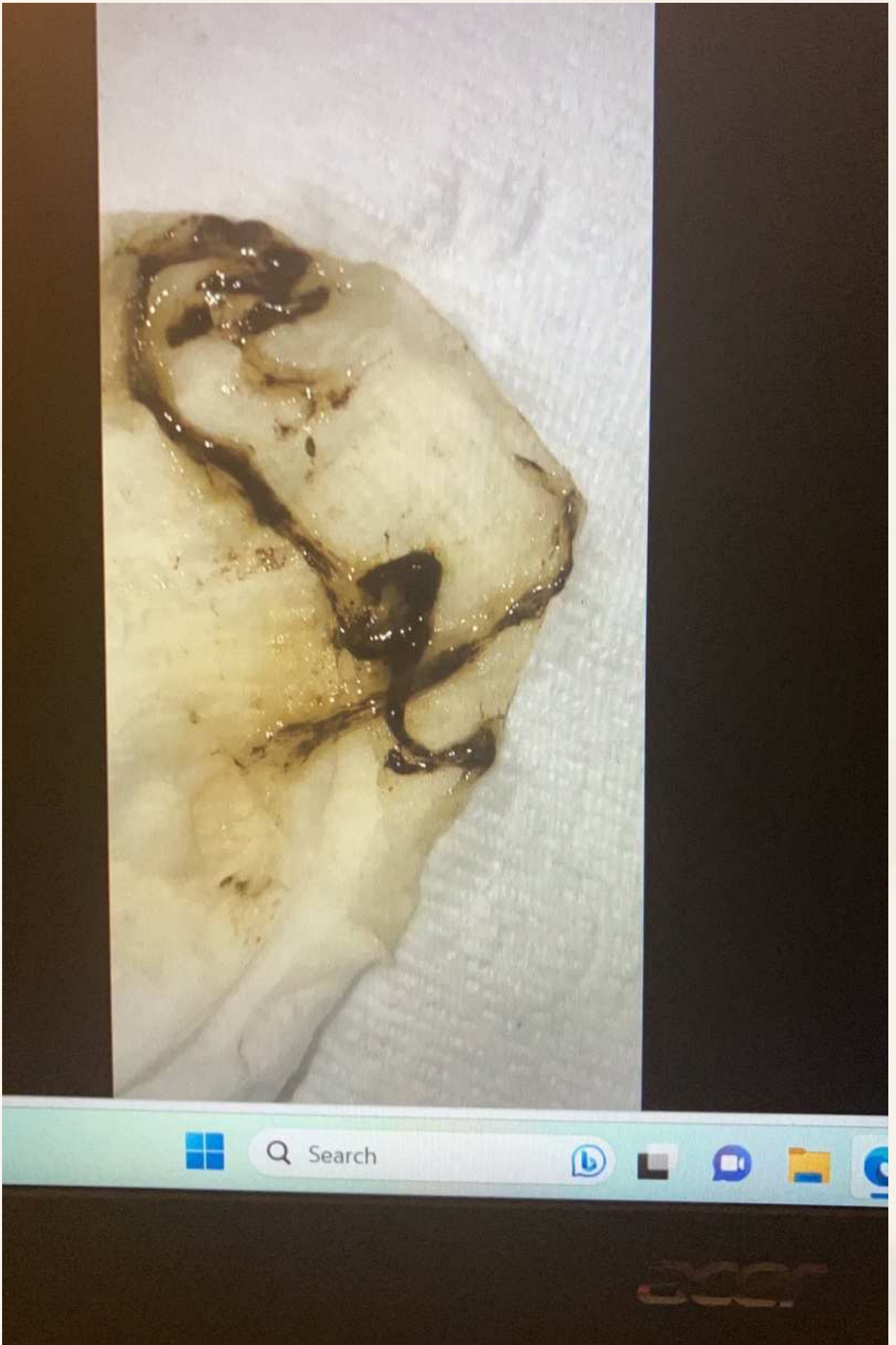


































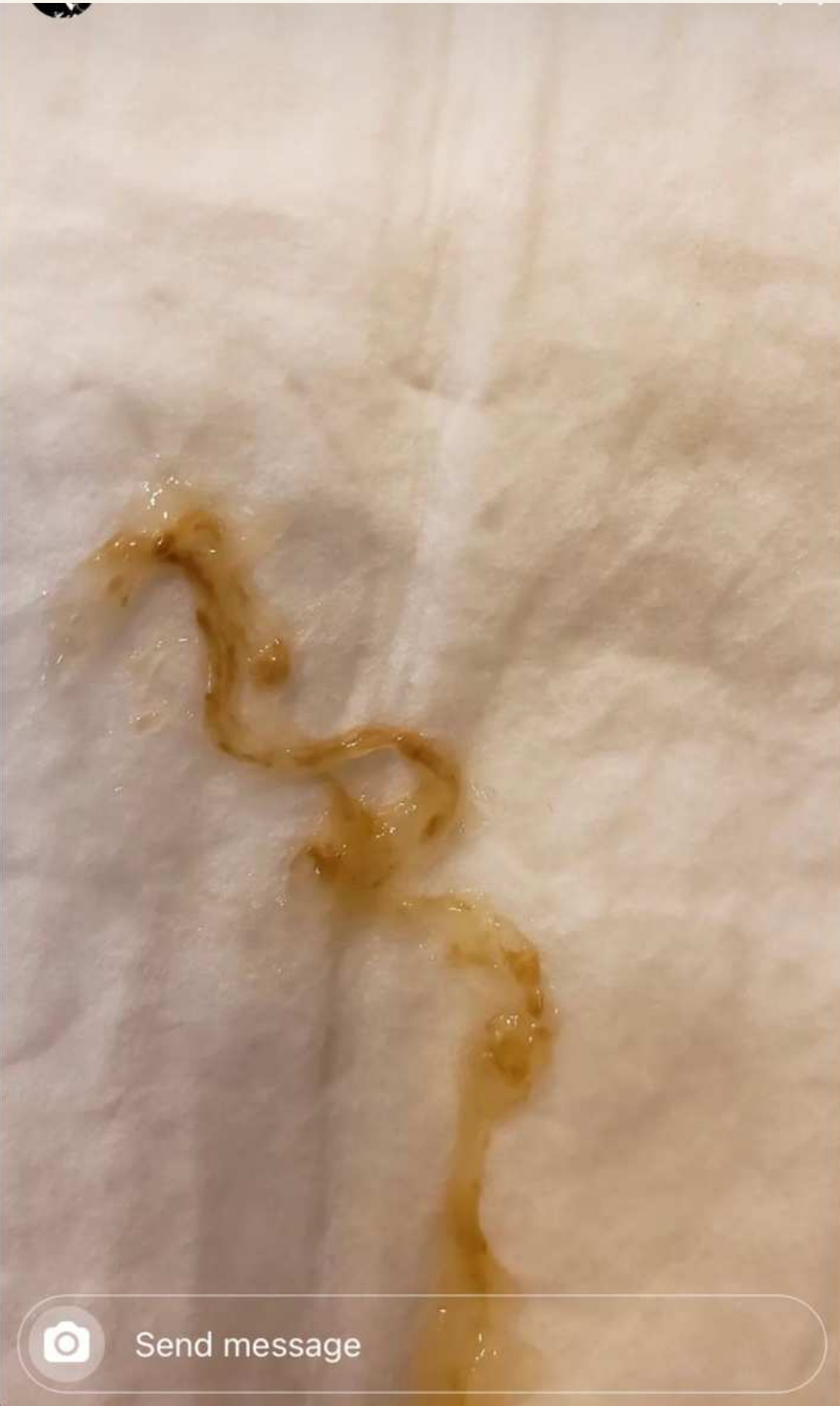












Send message







Send message















And I need to understand if this a tape ?



7:51 PM

😂 thank you. Im honored!  
Omg friend. How are you feeling?!  
I think it looks a rope worm.

Hiii

I'm great actually... and was great even I had that in my intestine

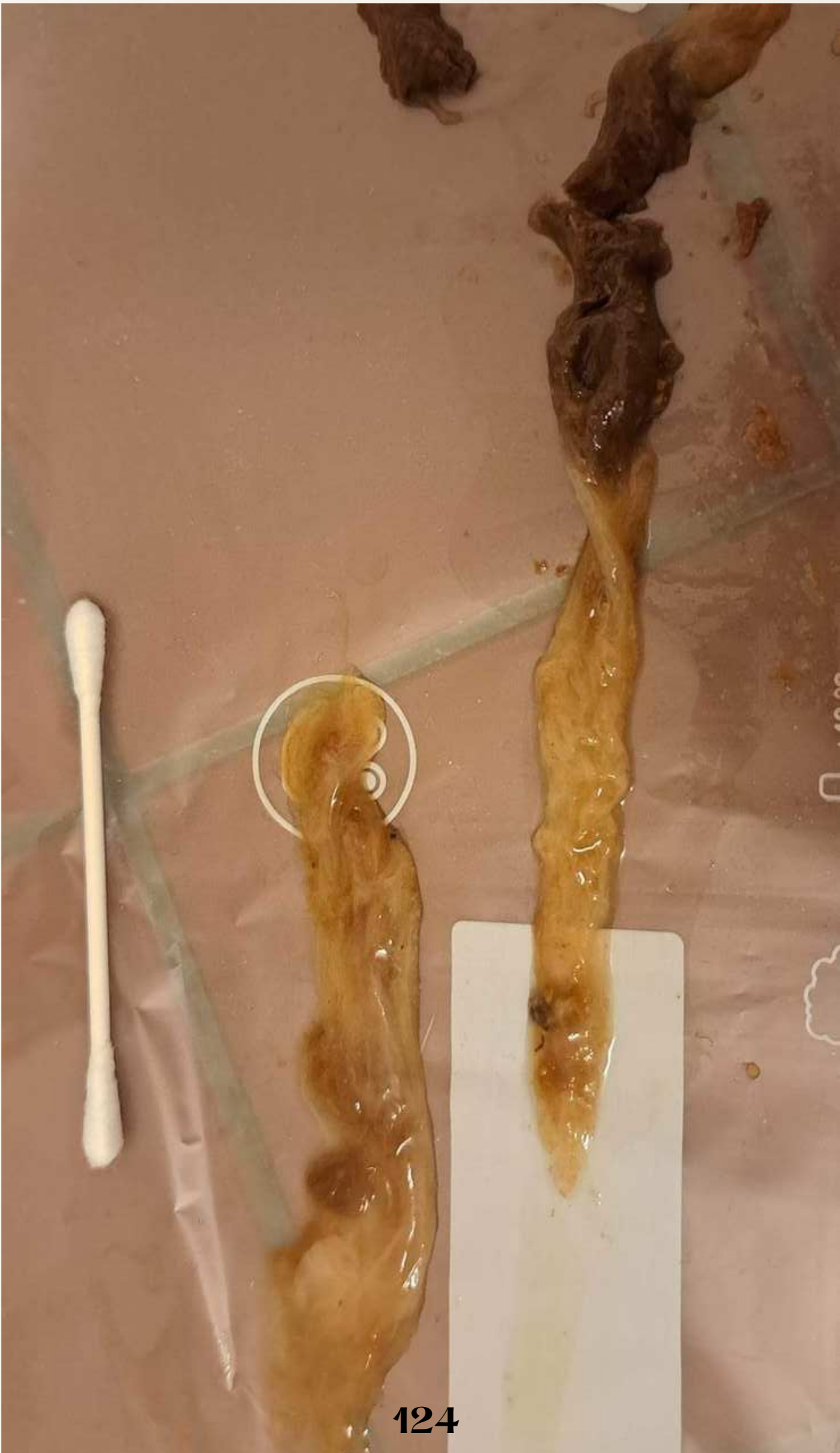
I made 1 year in a role of 10 hepatic cleanse (10 days of malic acid and apples ) .. I made really deep processes . Because I study this kind of therapies . And I've been working on removing parasites with looooots of stuff. But this guy left home with oregano oil

I also made the 5x5 carrot juice therapy... don't know if you know it

Message

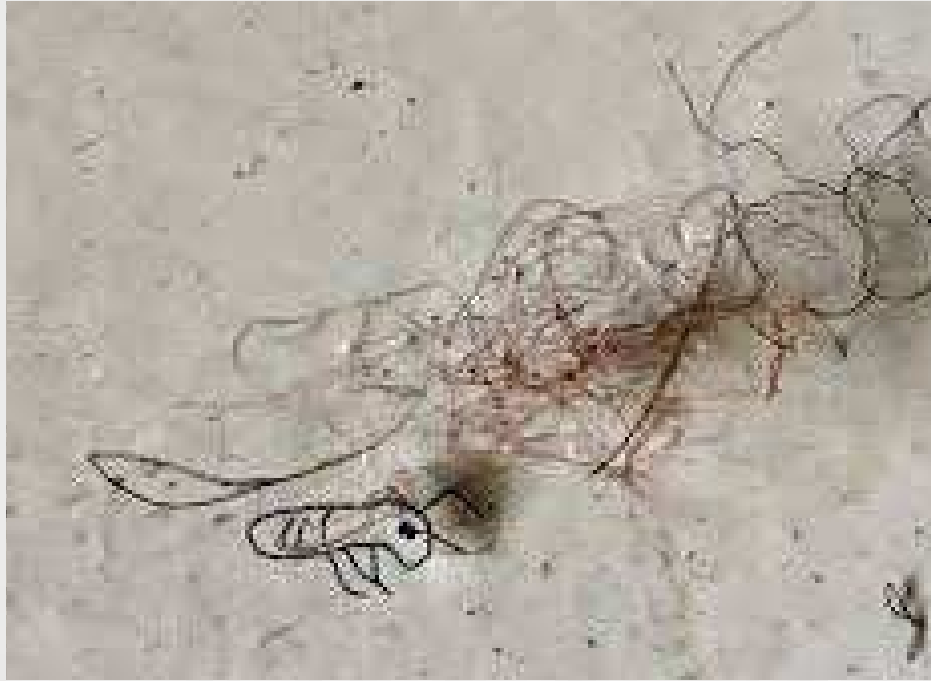
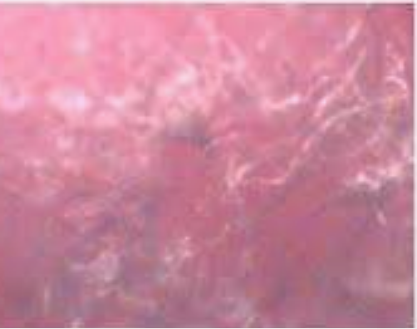






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# MORGELLONS

- **General Information:** Morgellons is characterized by a range of skin symptoms, including sores, and the sensation of crawling insects on or under the skin. People with Morgellons may also report fibers or threads emerging from these sores. The condition is controversial in the medical community, with debates about its nature and legitimacy.
- **Types:** Morgellons is generally viewed as a single condition with a variety of symptoms. These can include intense itching, skin lesions, sensations of crawling, stinging or biting, and the presence of fibers or materials on or under the skin.
- **How Acquired and Theories of Origin:** The exact cause of Morgellons is unknown, leading to numerous theories. Some suggest it could be an infectious disease, possibly related to Lyme disease, while others propose environmental factors. There are also theories suggesting a psychosomatic origin, where symptoms are believed to arise from psychological factors. However, none of these theories have been definitively proven, and research continues in an effort to better understand and treat this condition.
- Medical opinion on Morgellons varies, with some professionals treating it as a physical illness and others as a delusional parasitosis, a psychological disorder where individuals falsely believe they are infested with parasites. The lack of consensus makes diagnosis and treatment challenging.



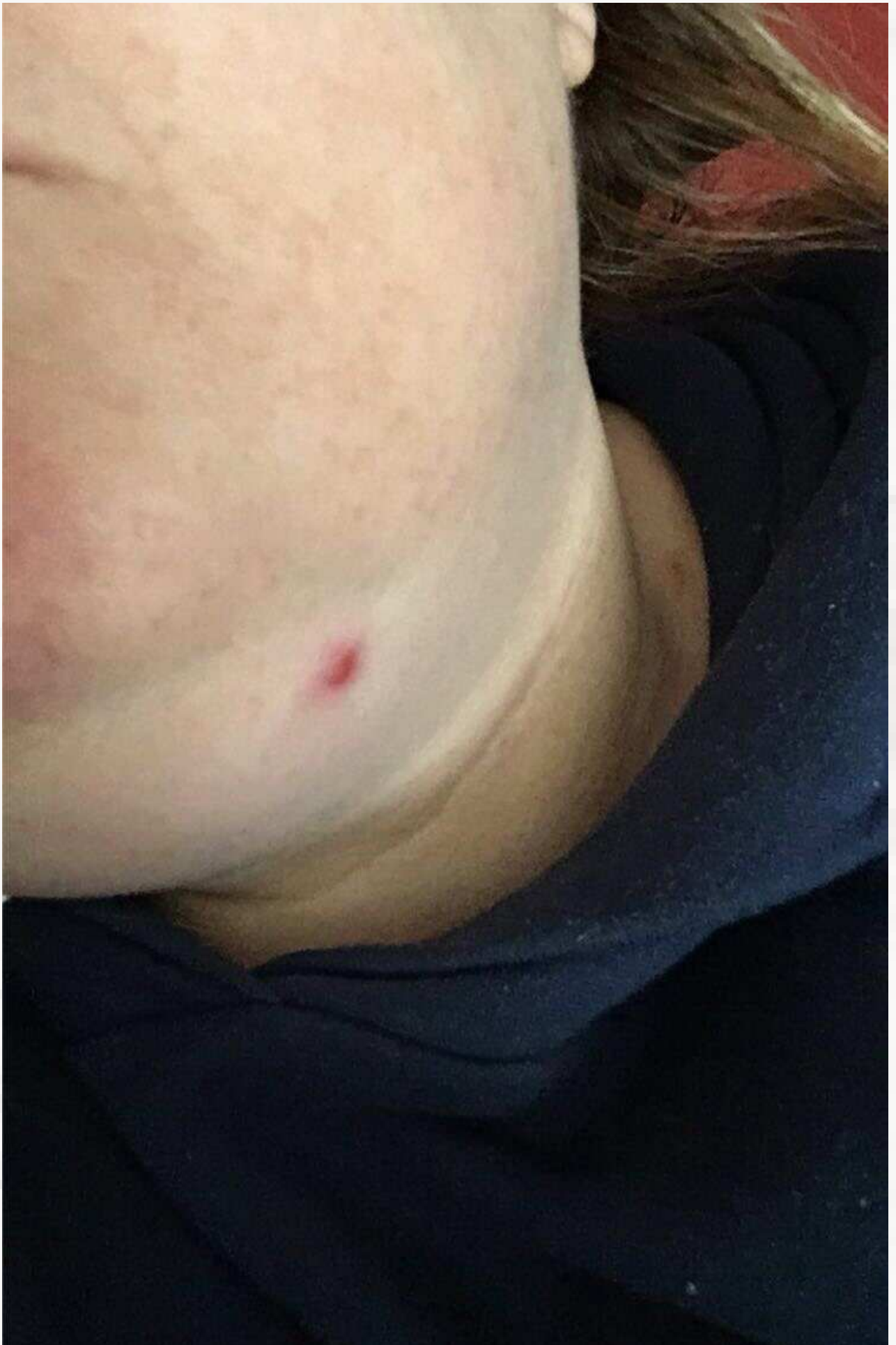
## Morgellons

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ROPEWORMS  
MORGELLONS  
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PINWORMS  
FLATWORMS  
NOSE WORMS  
SKIN WORMS  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM  
FLUKES  
WHIPWORMS  
ROUNDWORMS





















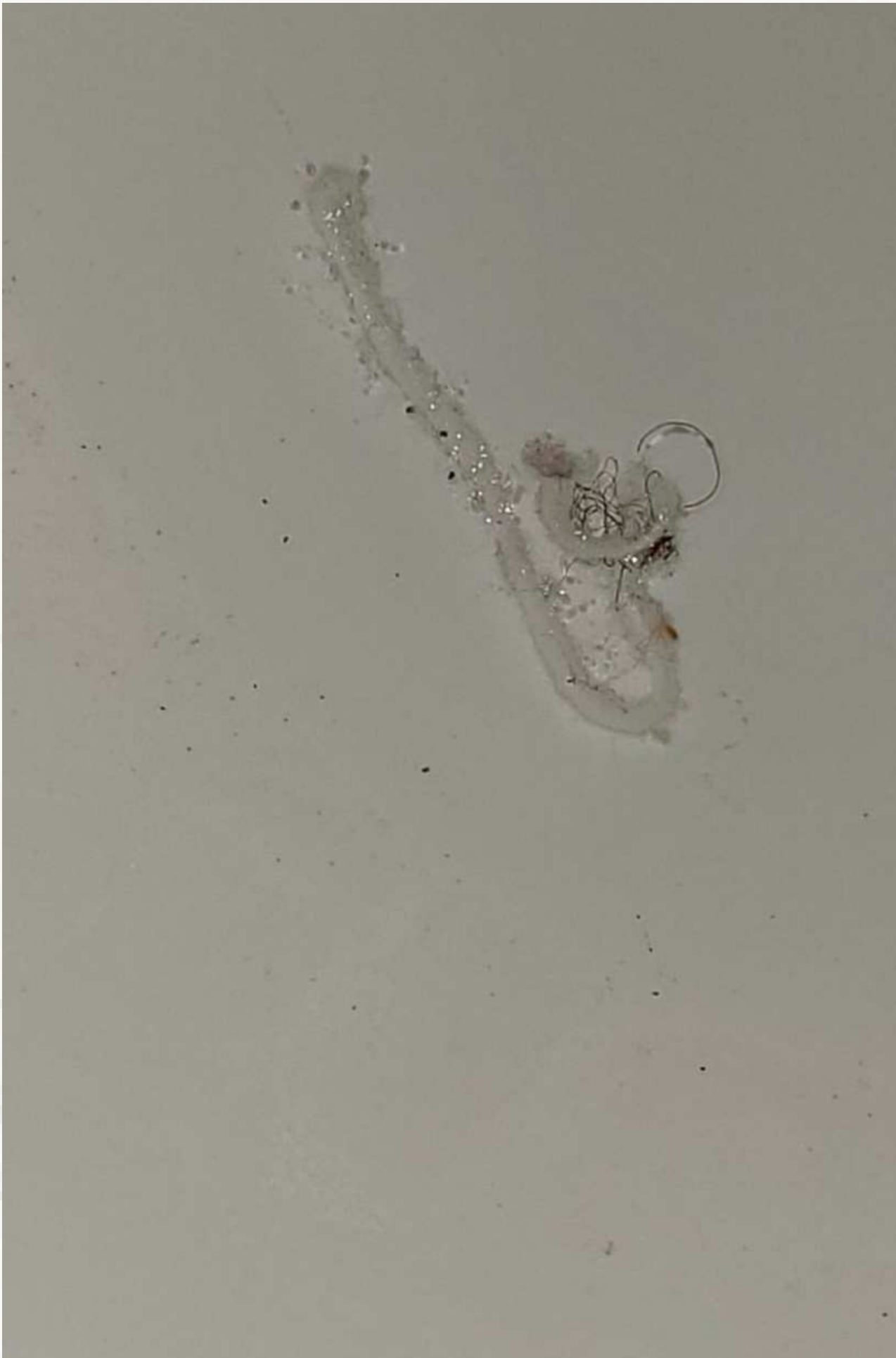




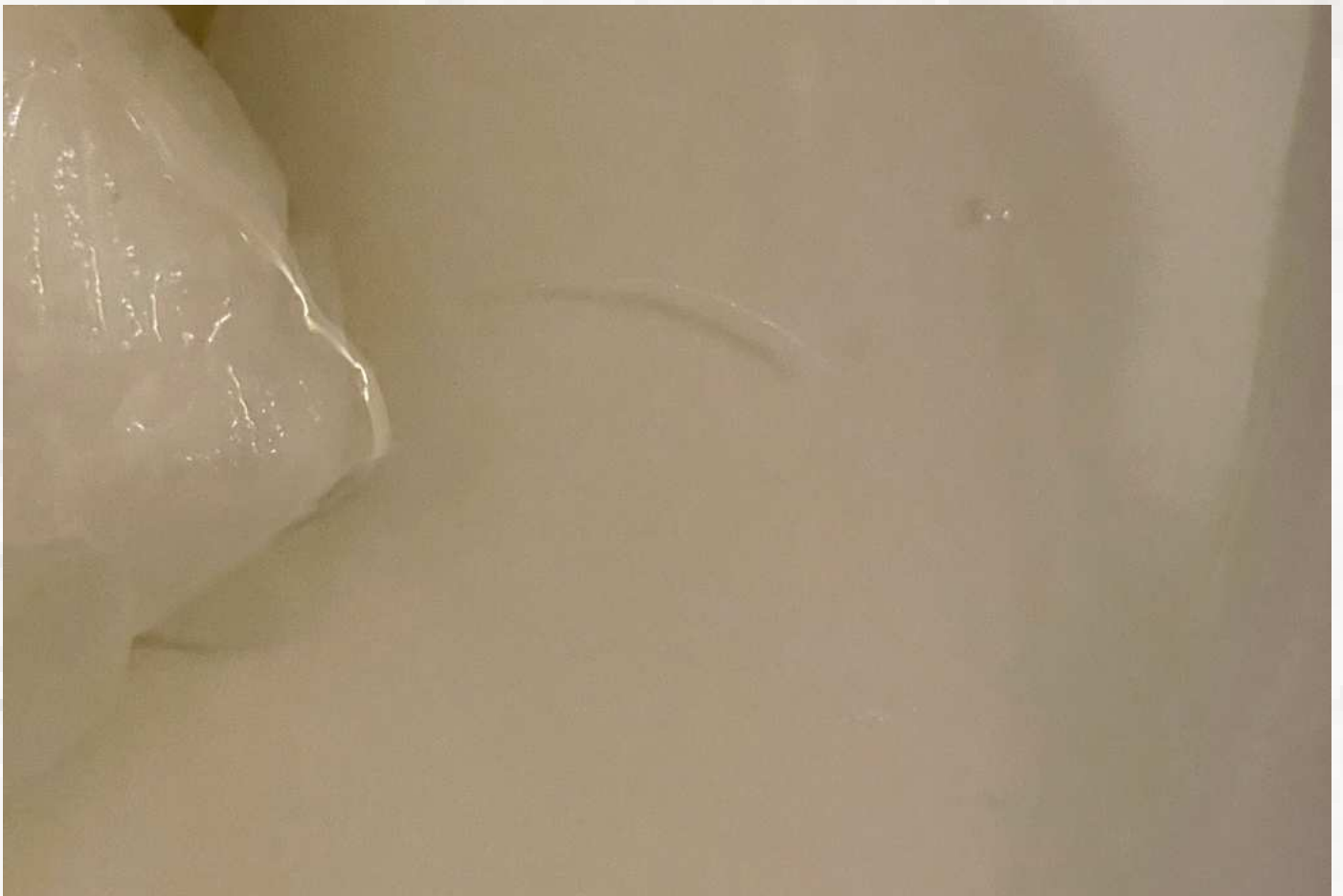




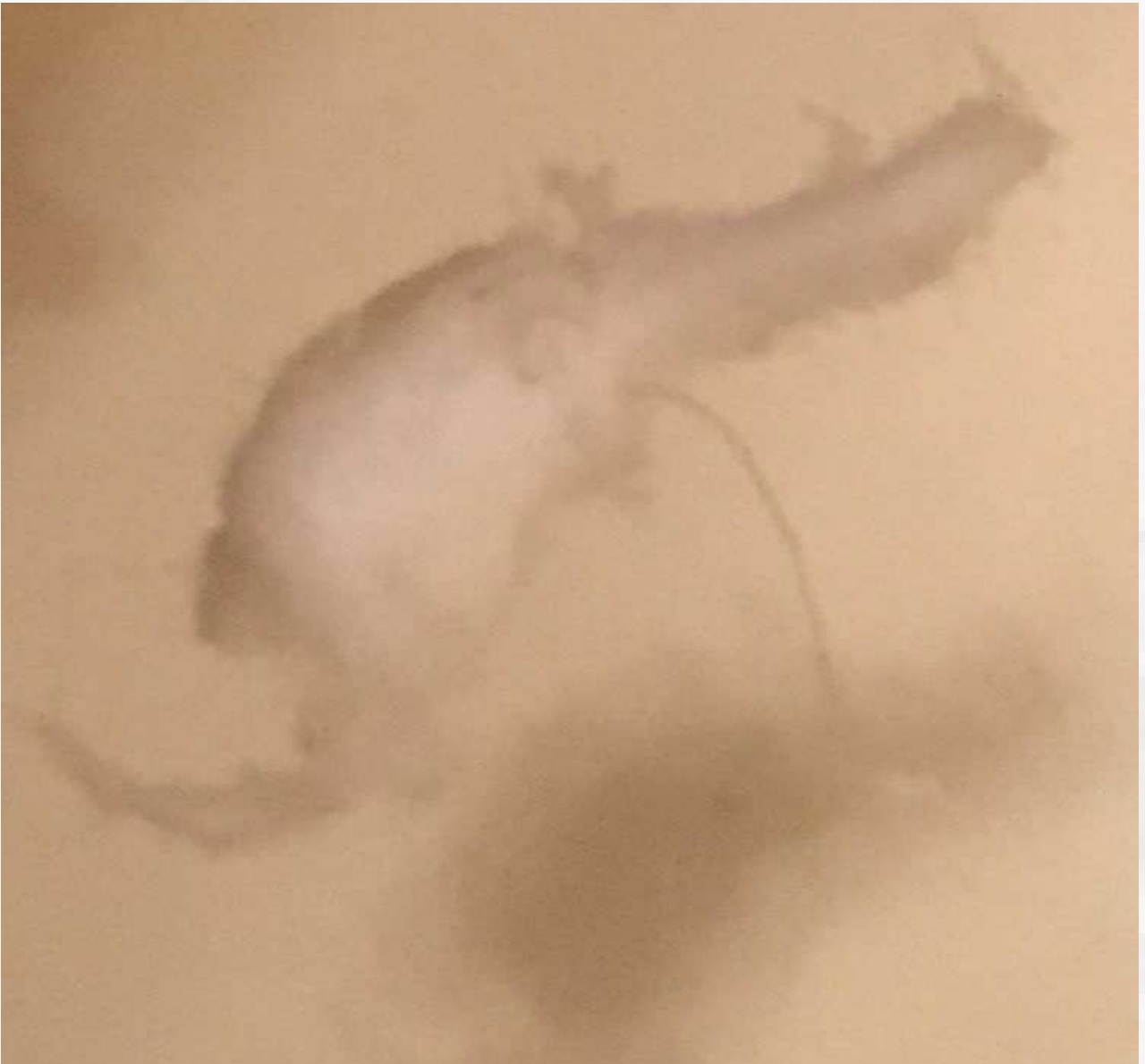


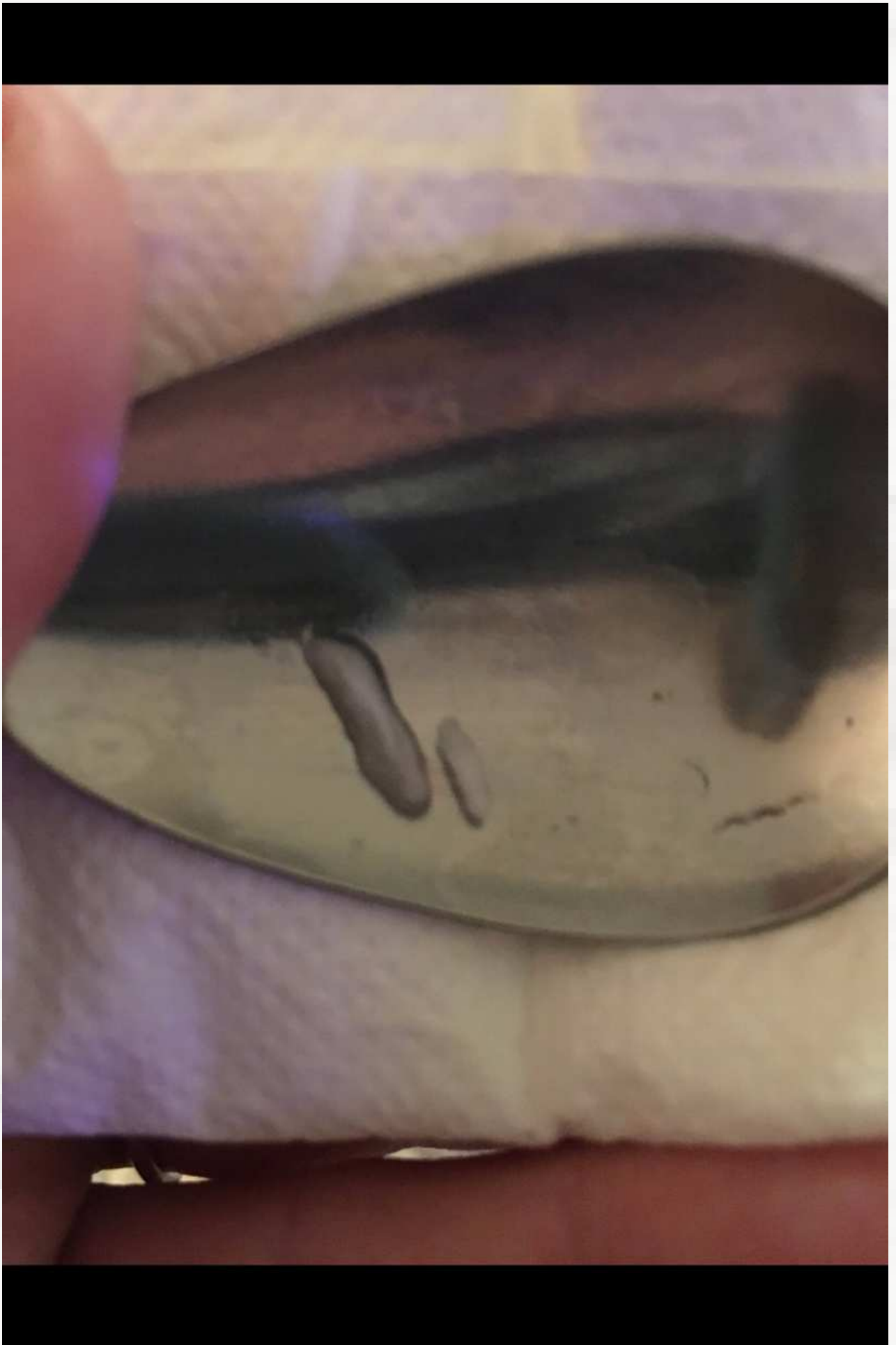




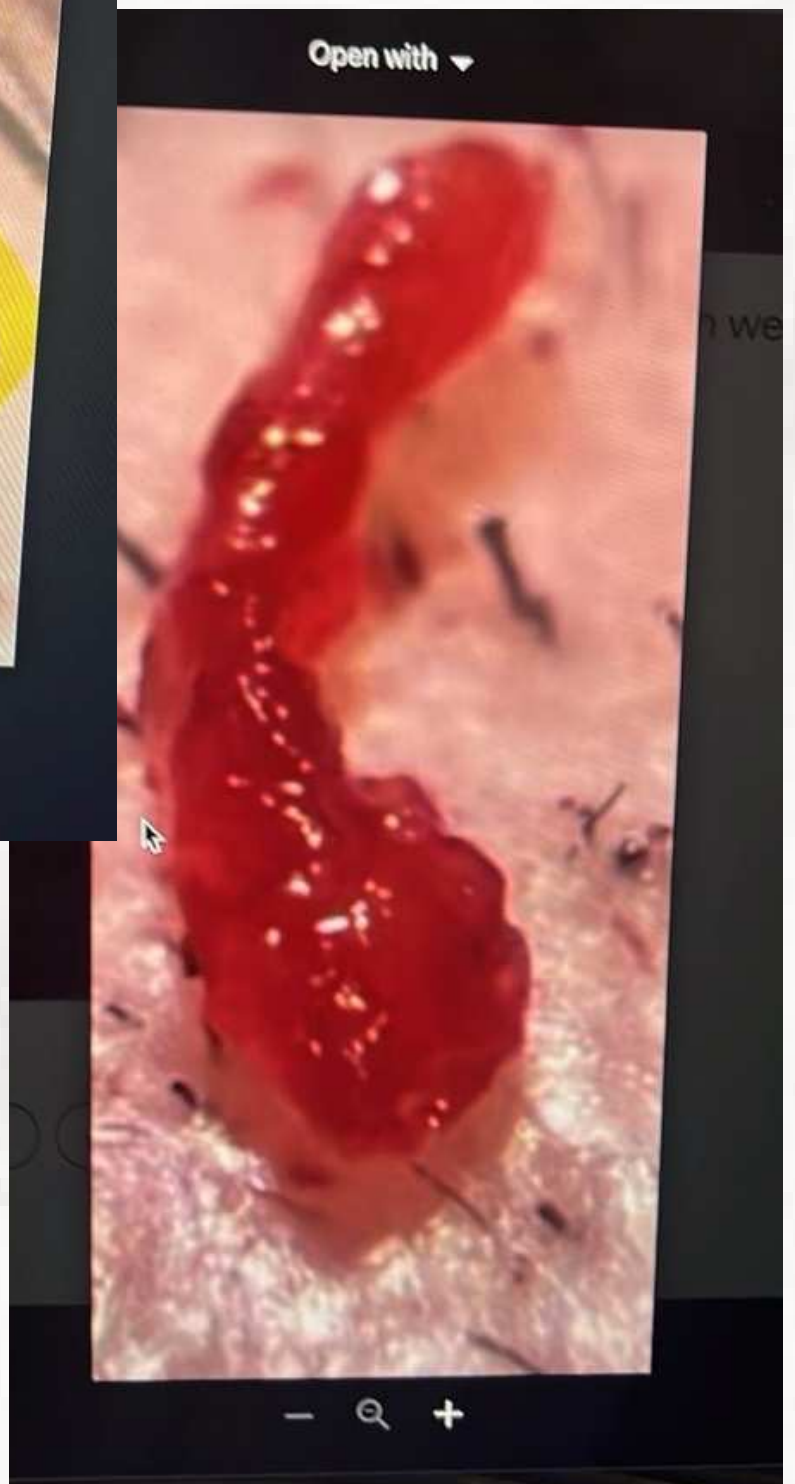
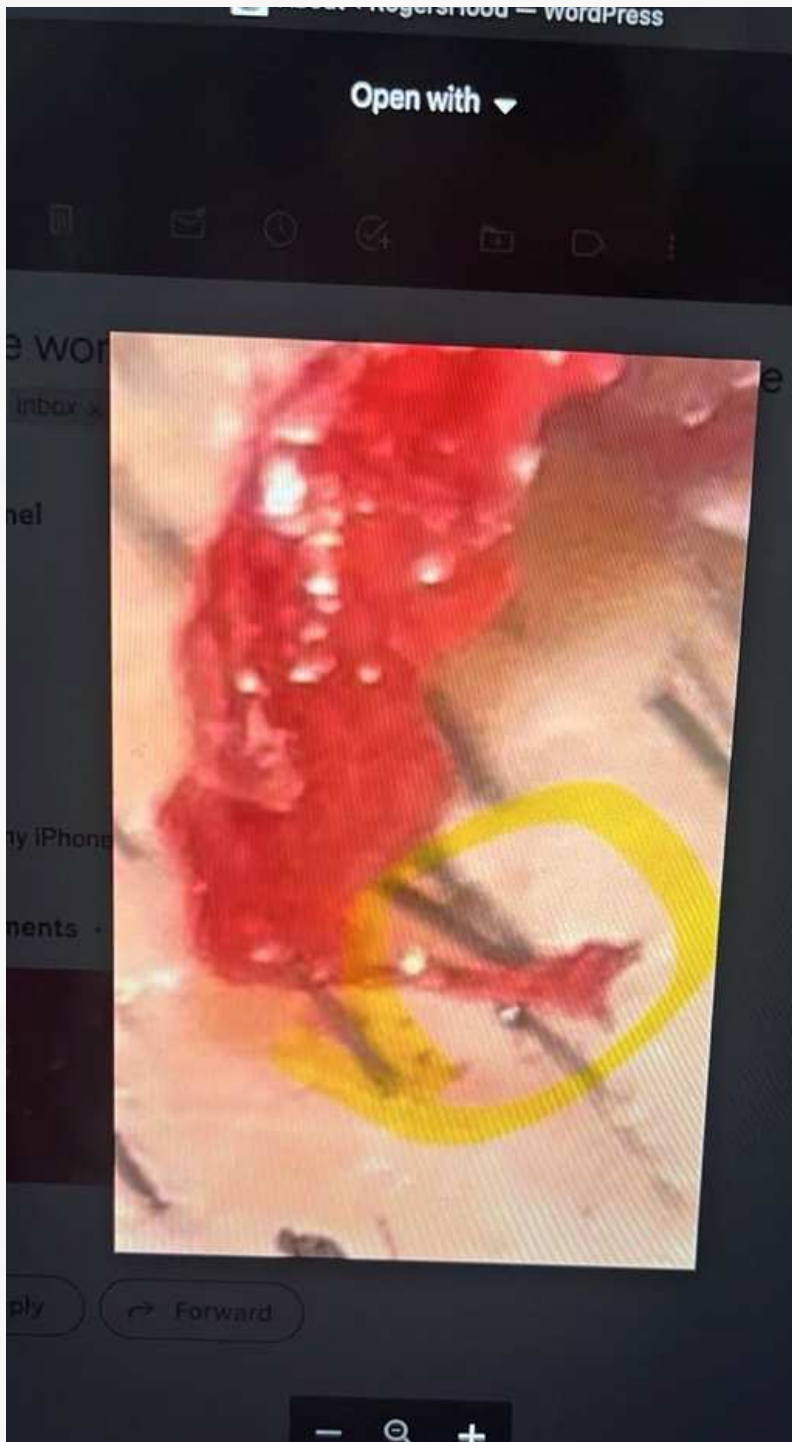


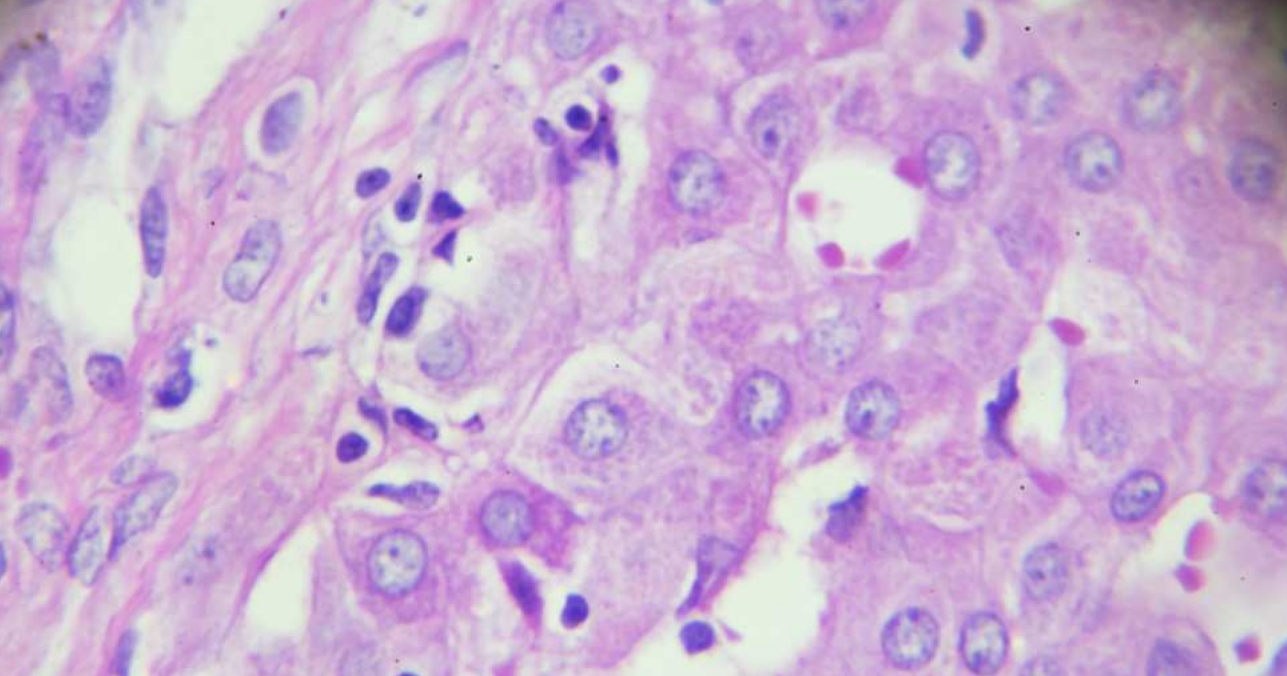
These were urinated







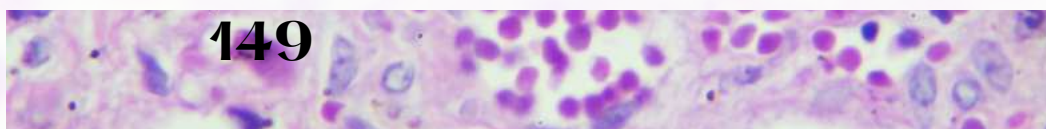


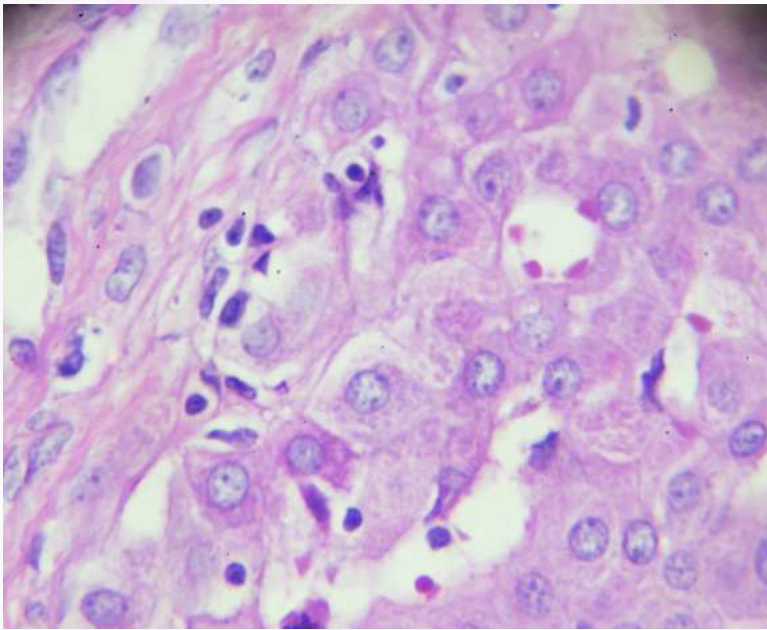


# SCHISTOSOMIASIS

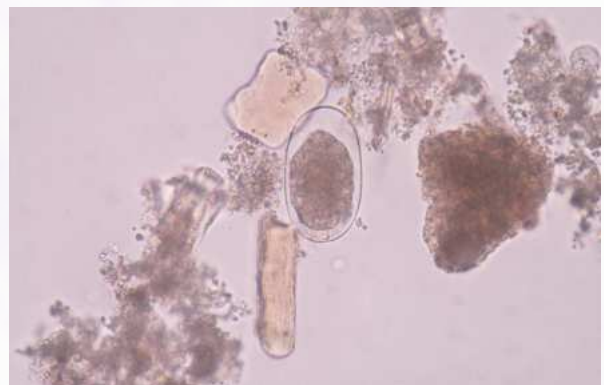
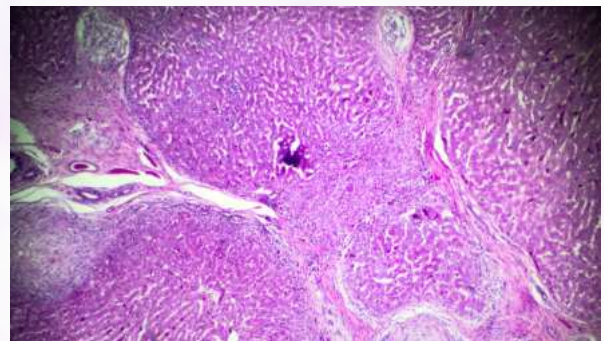
- **General Information:** Also known as bilharzia, is caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes. The worms live in fresh water and can penetrate human skin. Schistosomiasis is one of the most significant parasitic diseases in tropical and subtropical regions, second only to malaria in terms of socioeconomic and public health impact in affected areas.
- **Types:** *Schistosoma mansoni*, *S. haematobium*, and *S. japonicum* are among the most common species.
- **How Acquired:** People become infected through contact with freshwater containing the larvae (cercariae) released by freshwater snails. The larvae penetrate human skin, mature into adult worms in the body, and live in the blood vessels.
- **Life Cycle:** Larvae develop in specific snail hosts before being released into the water. After penetrating human skin, they migrate to the liver and mature into adult worms. Adult worms reside in the blood vessels near the intestines or bladder, where they reproduce. Eggs are released into the intestines or bladder and exit the body in feces or urine. If these reach freshwater, they hatch, releasing larvae that infect snails, continuing the cycle.
- **Symptoms and Health Impact: Acute Phase:** Symptoms can include dermatitis, fever, chills, cough, and muscle aches. **Chronic Infection:** Can lead to liver damage, intestinal damage, bladder cancer, and kidney failure. In children, it can cause anemia, stunting, and reduced ability to learn. **Urinary and Intestinal Schistosomiasis:** *S. haematobium* causes urinary schistosomiasis, leading to bladder and kidney damage. *S. mansoni* and *S. japonicum* cause intestinal schistosomiasis, leading to liver and intestinal damage.

**Grab your ParaFy Kit Here**





# Schistosomiasis



- WELCOME
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- FLUKES
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- ROUNDWORMS









# PINWORMS



- **General Information:** Pinworms, scientifically known as *Enterobius vermicularis* (formerly *Oxyuris* spp.), are small, white, thread-like common intestinal parasites. They primarily infest the large intestine and cecum in humans, especially in children, and are responsible for enterobiasis, one of the most prevalent intestinal infections.
- **Types:** *Enterobius vermicularis* is the primary species.
- **How Acquired:** Transmission of pinworms commonly occurs through ingesting contaminated food and water, as well as exposure to household dust carrying pinworm eggs. Direct human-to-human contact is also a frequent pathway for spreading these parasites. Additionally, pinworm eggs can be transmitted via contaminated surfaces and through the air. These eggs can survive for several weeks on different surfaces, increasing the likelihood of reinfections, particularly in household settings. Transmission is further facilitated through close personal contact, as well as sharing clothing and bed linens.
- **Life Cycle:** The life cycle of pinworms is distinct and has been thoroughly documented. Adult female pinworms typically migrate to the anal area at night to lay their eggs. These eggs become infective within just a few hours. The worms mainly reside in the large intestine and cecum, where they lay eggs in the perianal region. This egg-laying process frequently causes itching and discomfort in the affected individual.



## Pinworms

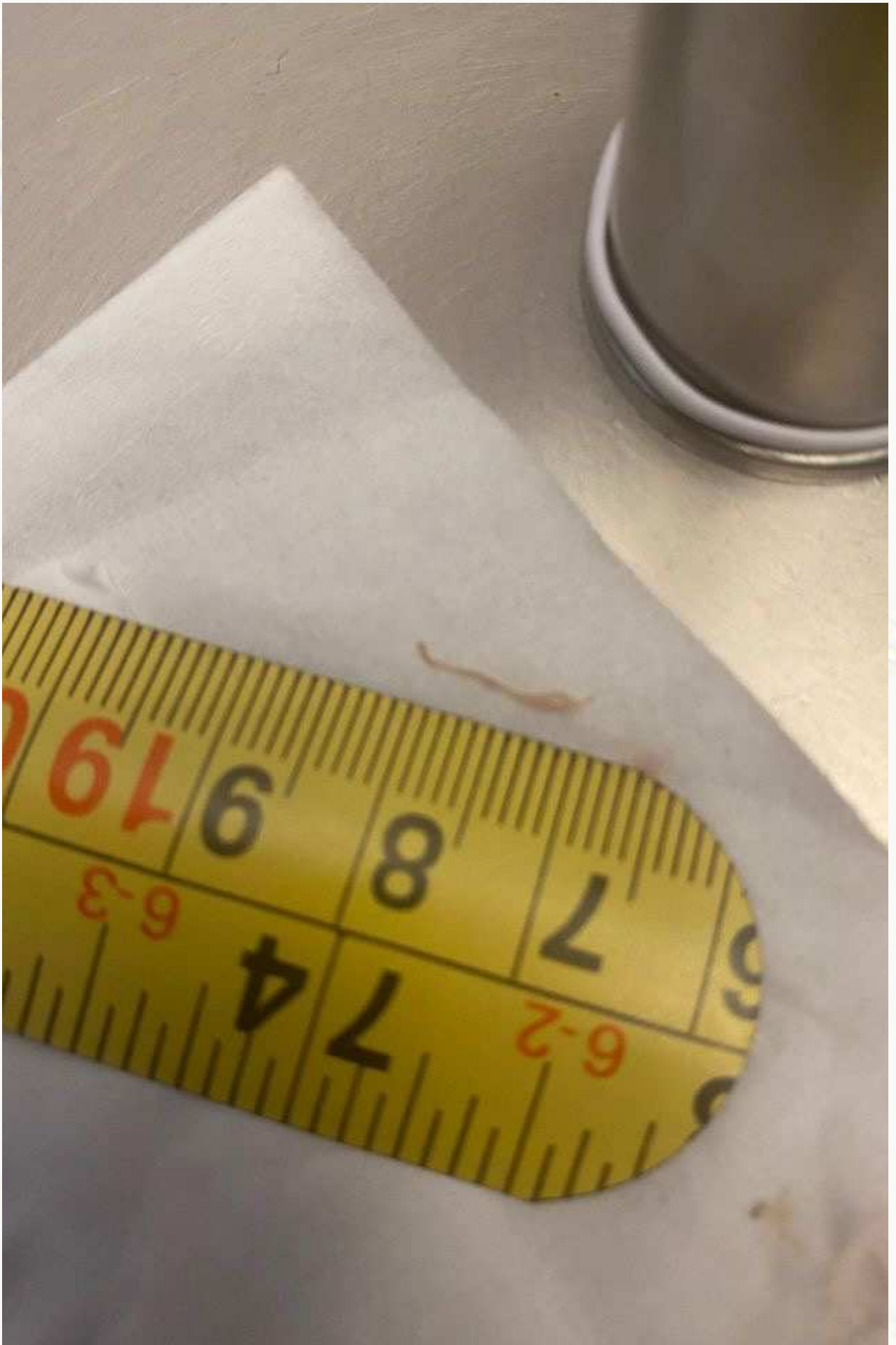


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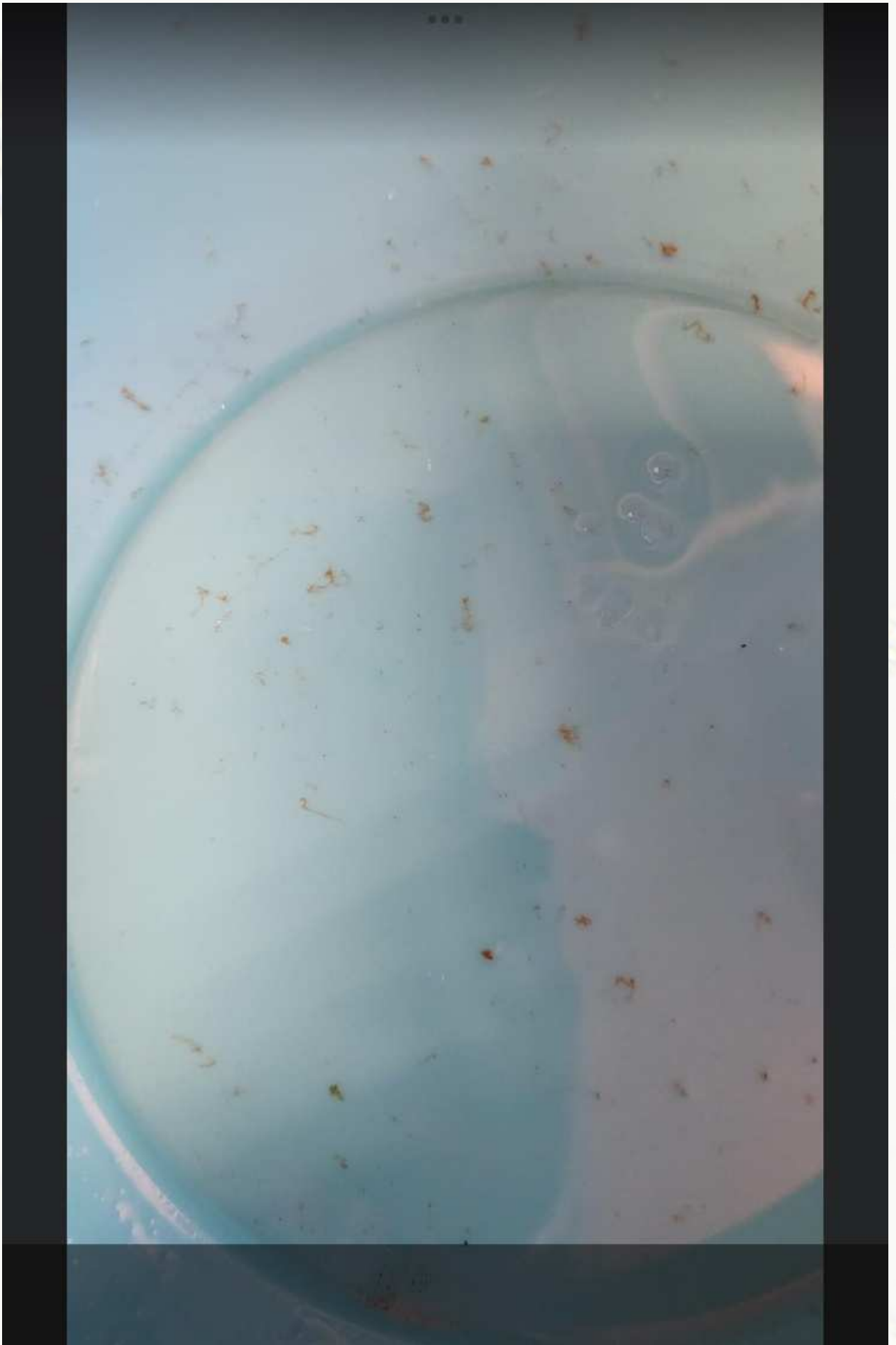














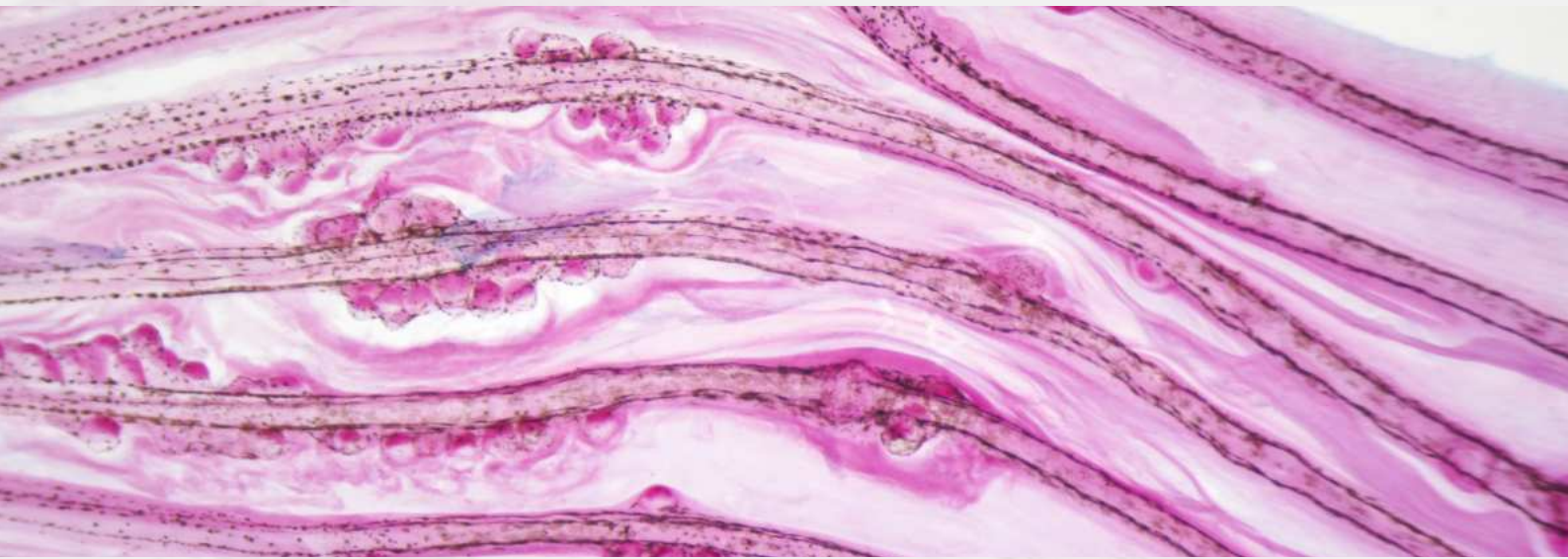






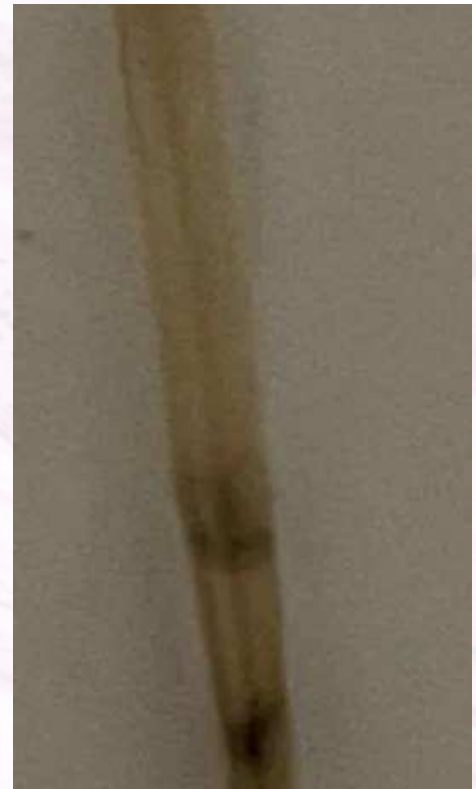
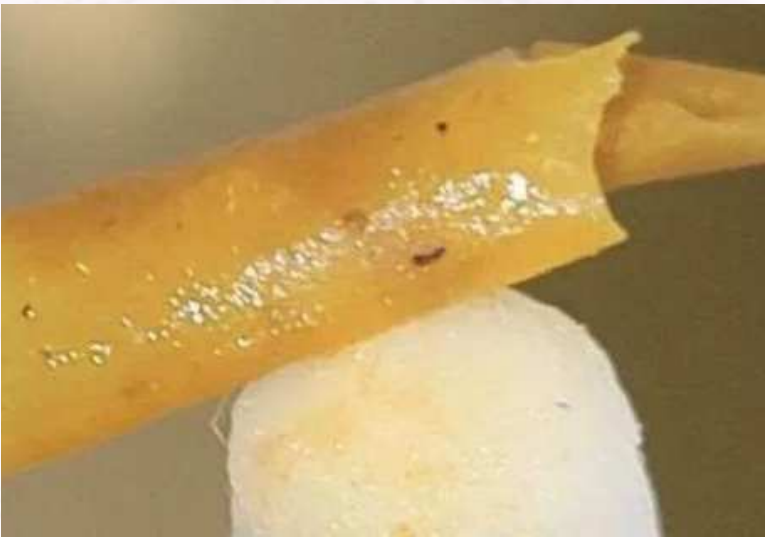






# FLAT WORMS

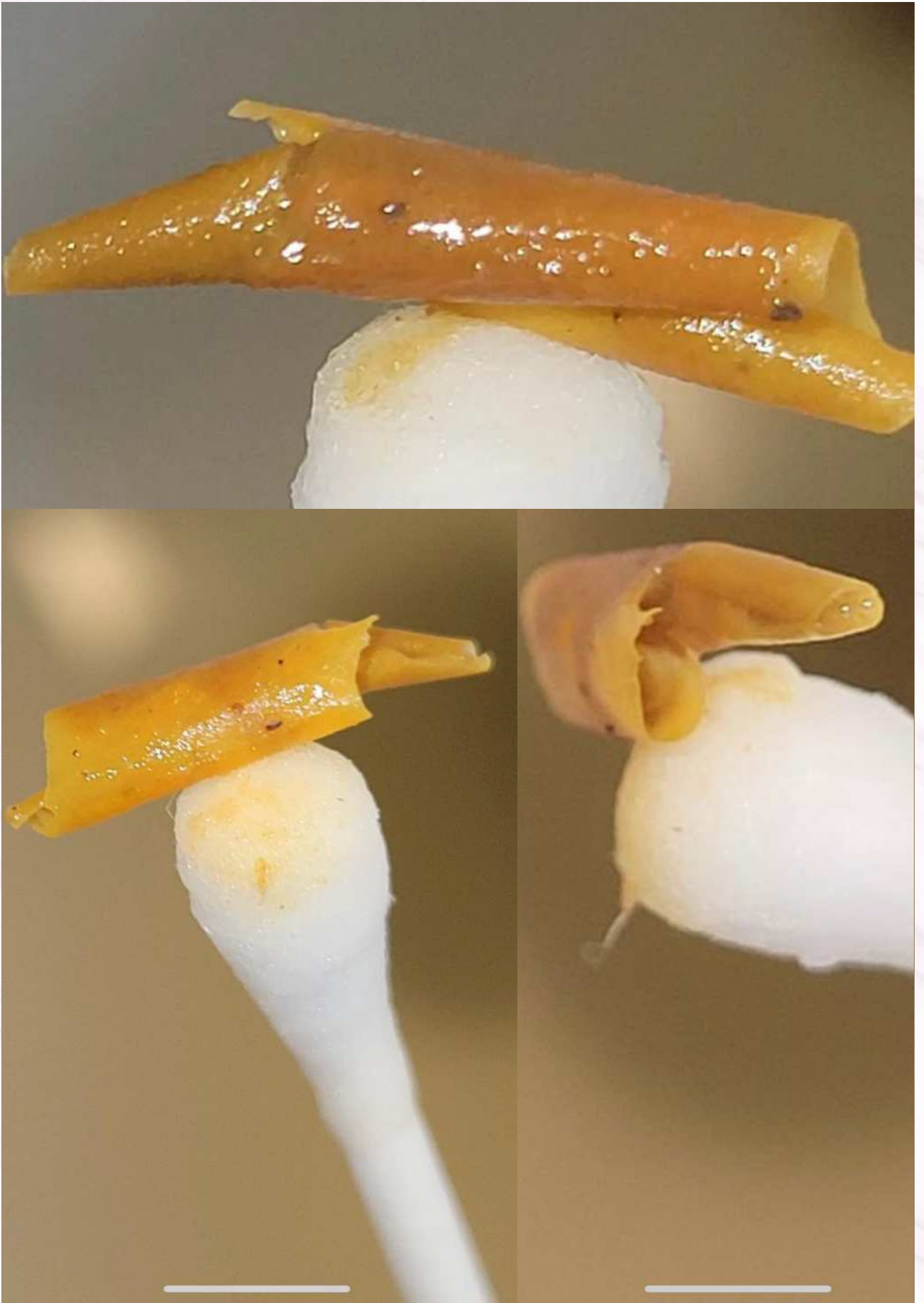
- **General Information:** These parasites vary in size and shape, but all share a flat body structure. They absorb nutrients and oxygen directly through their skin, lacking a traditional digestive or respiratory system. Infections can range from mild to severe, potentially causing nutritional deficiencies, organ damage, and other serious health complications.
- **Types: Liver Flukes:** These primarily infect the liver, causing inflammation and bile duct obstruction. **Blood Flukes:** Responsible for schistosomiasis, they infect blood vessels and can lead to severe organ damage. **Tapeworms:** Living in the intestines, they can grow long and cause nutritional and digestive issues.
- **How Acquired:** Many flatworm infections occur through the consumption of contaminated food (such as undercooked fish, crabs, or other aquatic animals) or water. This is particularly common with liver flukes and some types of tapeworms. Certain flukes, particularly blood flukes, can penetrate human skin when individuals come into contact with contaminated water. Once inside the body, they migrate to specific organs and develop into adult flukes.
- **Lifecycle:** The life cycle of these parasites often involves intermediate hosts. Humans get infected either by consuming these intermediate hosts or by coming into direct contact with parasite larvae in the environment.



# Flat Worms

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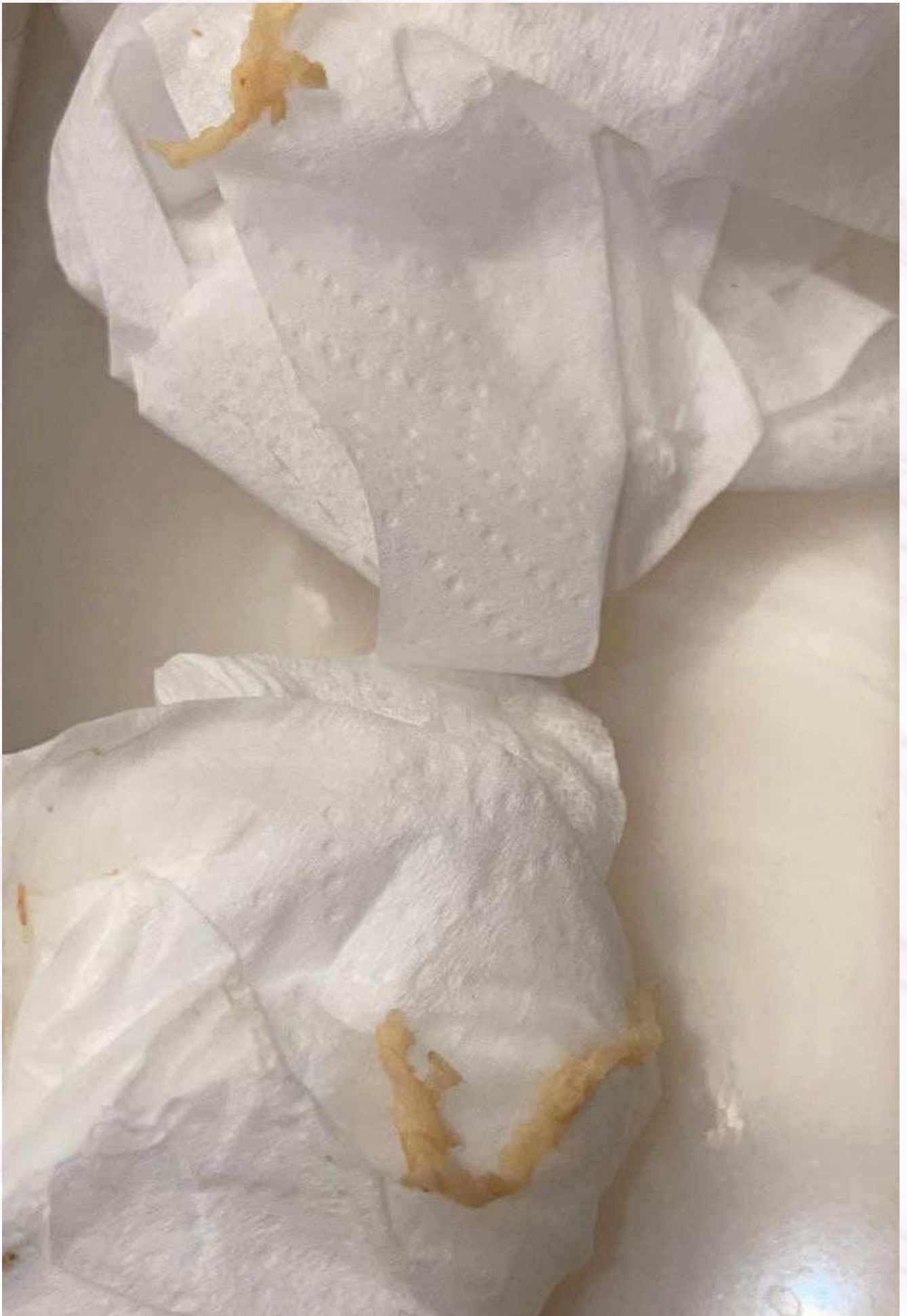
steadily for over 2 years. I have been able to identify some but others have me totally stumped. There was this guy today, it was a first time for me seeing one like this. What is it?



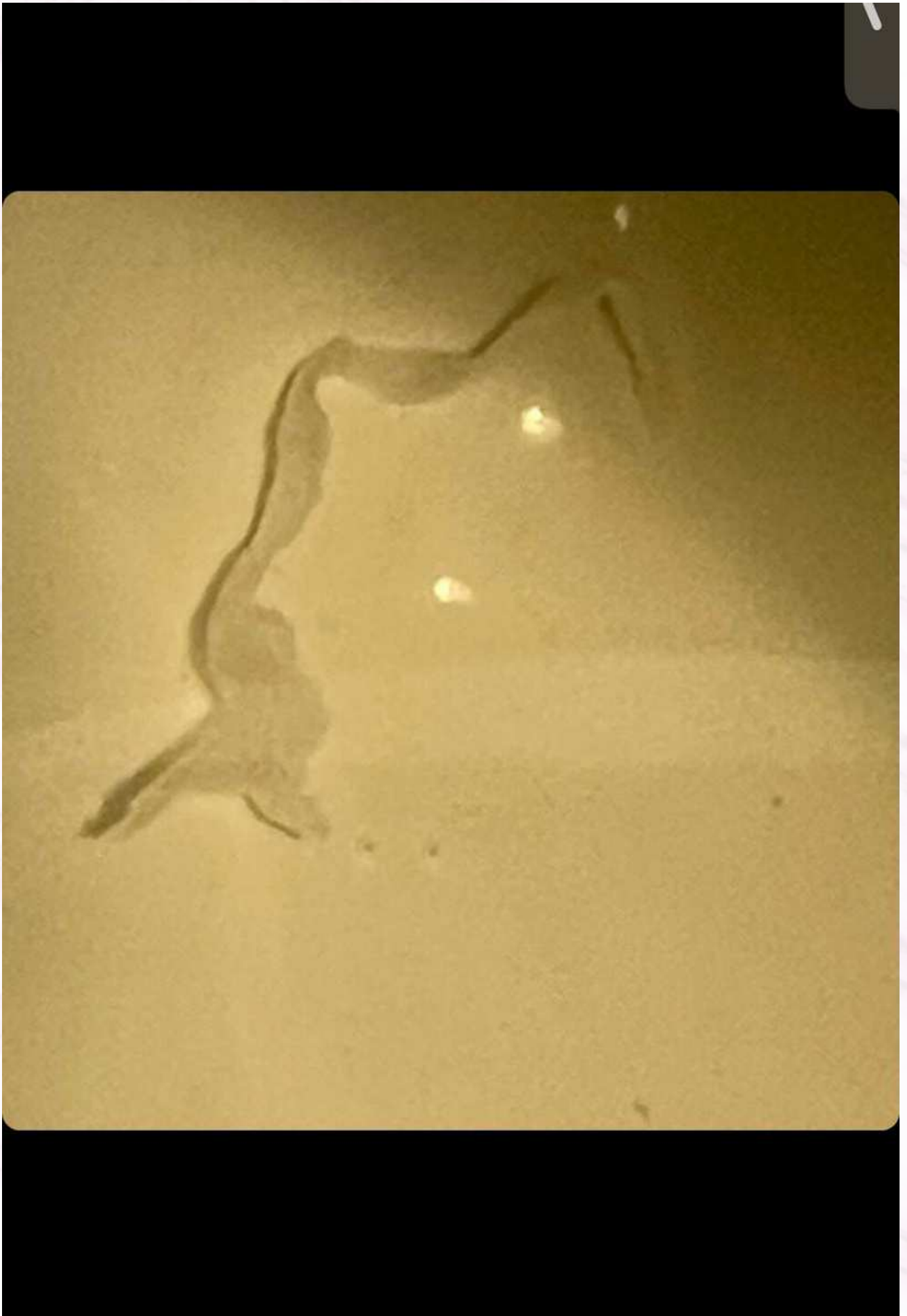
It's not a hair. It was more white and way thicker than my hair. So gross!!

24 minutes ago











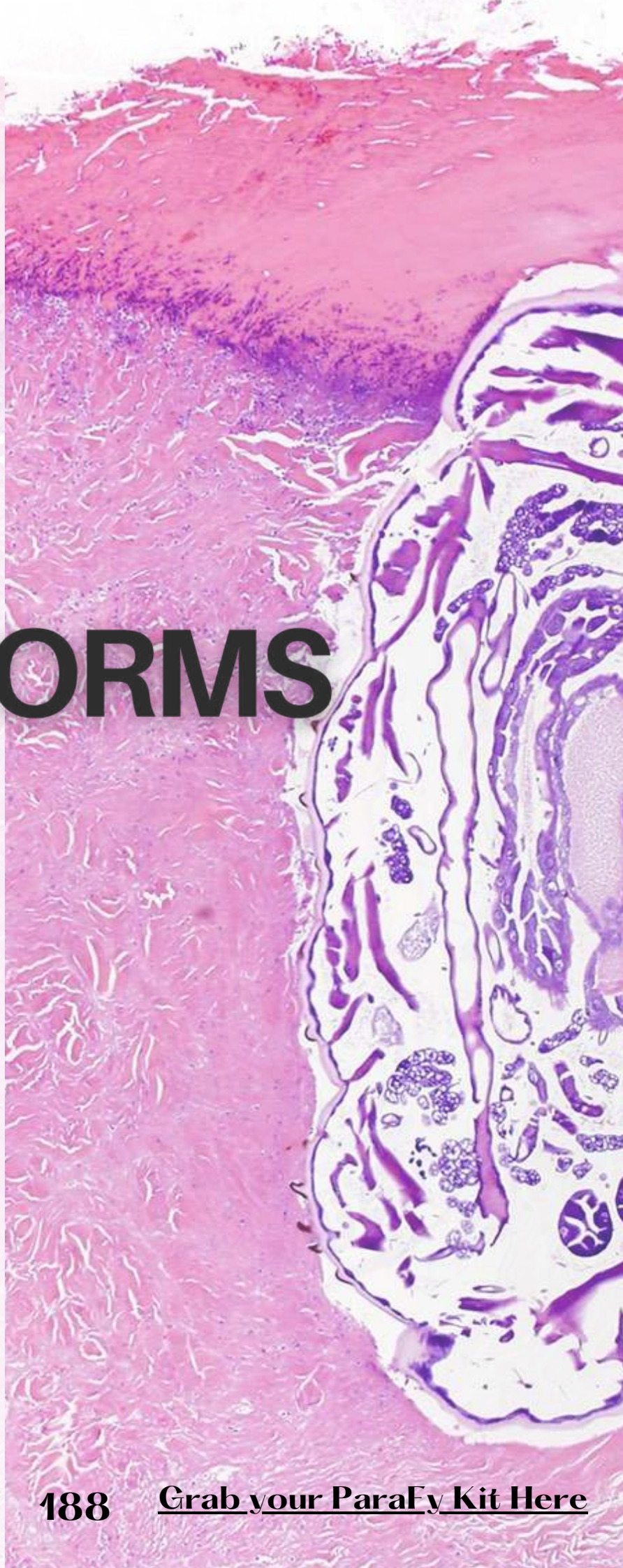






# NOSE WORMS

- **General Information:** Nasal myiasis, commonly referred to as nose worms, is a condition where the larvae of specific flies infest the nasal passages of humans or animals. This condition is more prevalent in regions with poor sanitation and in warmer climates.
- **Types:** *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus* are the most prevalent species.
- **How Acquired:** Infection occurs when larvae, present in contaminated soil, penetrate the skin. Walking barefoot on contaminated soil is a common mode of transmission.
- **Life Cycle:** Egg Laying: Flies lay eggs near the nostrils, which then hatch into larvae. The larvae feed on the host's tissue and develop within the nasal passages. After maturing, the larvae leave the host to pupate and develop into adult flies.





# Nose Worms



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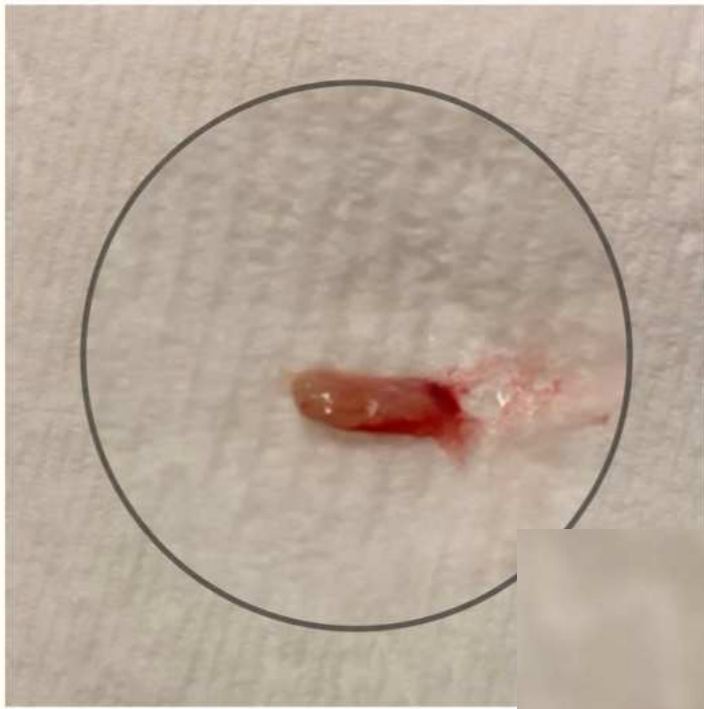
ask me anything 💜

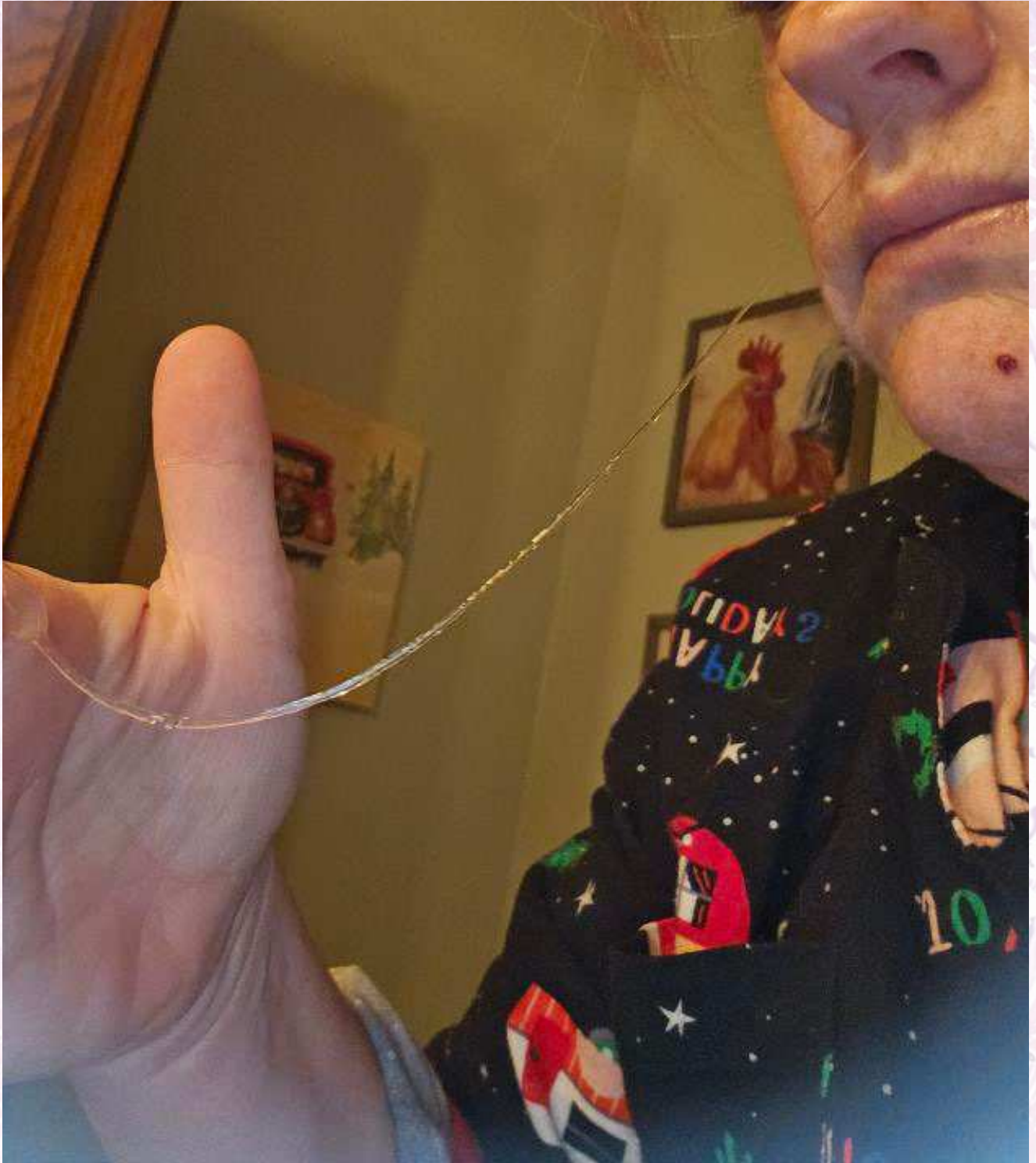
Are you still blowing out worms from your nose?



**YESSSSSS! 50 DAYS INTO PARASITE CLEANSING AND I'M STILL BLOWING WORMS OUT OF MY NOSE!!! i'm estimating over 40 have come out of my nose at this point 🤢🤮 here is a rare sighting of one of them lol**







# SKIN WORMS



- **General Information:** Skin worms encompass various parasitic infestations where worms or their larvae reside in or under the human skin.
- **Types:** Includes parasites like hookworms and threadworms and common conditions include cutaneous larva migrans, dracunculiasis, and myiasis.
- **How Acquired:** **Cutaneous larva migrans** is infection by hookworm larvae from animals, particularly cats and dogs, which penetrate the skin that commonly affects feet, hands, or back. **Dracunculiasis** (Guinea Worm Disease) is transmitted through drinking water contaminated with larvae-infested water fleas leads to infection. Typical entry point for Dracunculiasis is through Painful blister formation on the lower leg where the adult worm emerges. **Myiasis** is caused by a larvae infestation of specific fly species that invade the skin and normally manifests as a skin lump, with possible sensations of movement, pain, or itching. .



## Skin Worms



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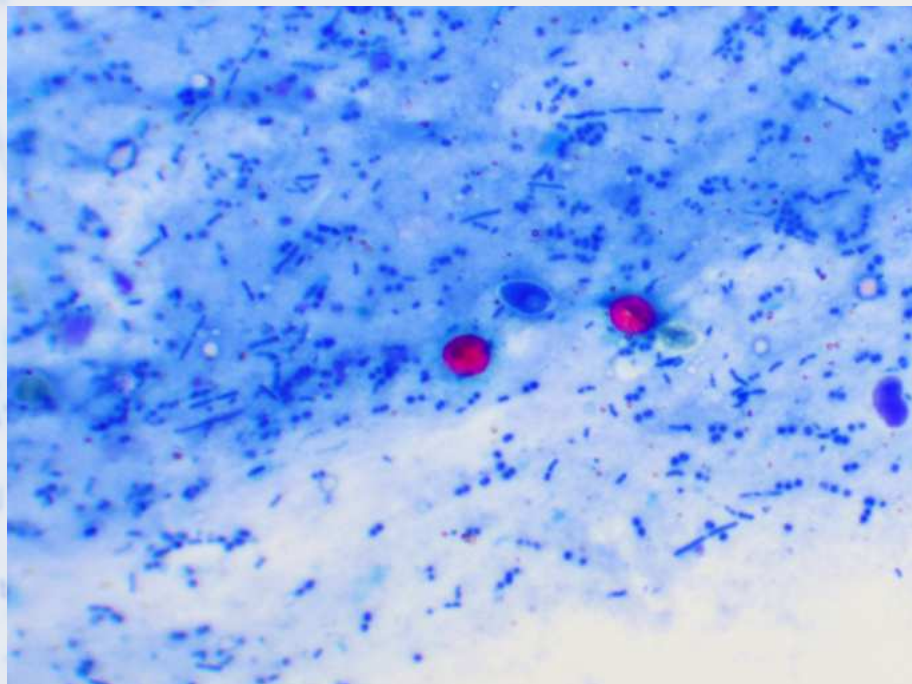
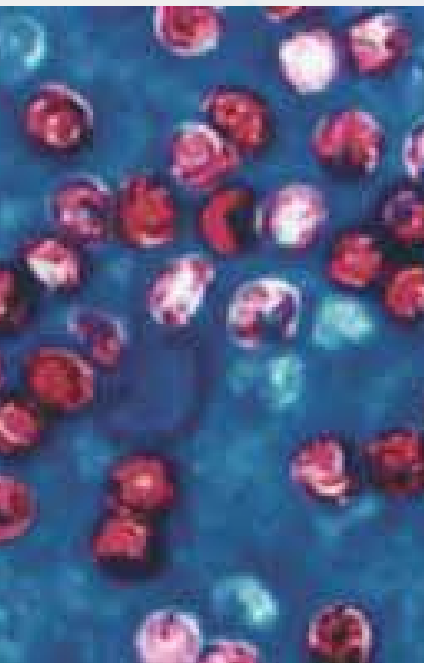






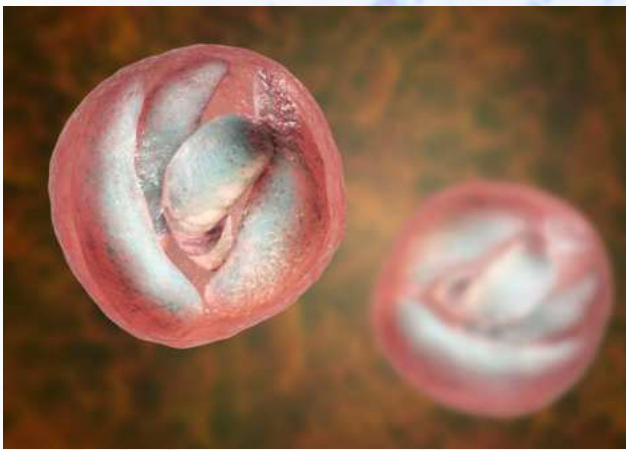
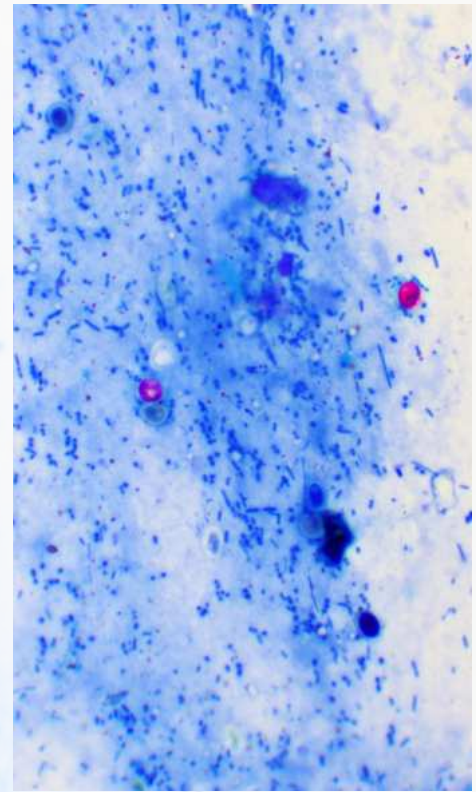
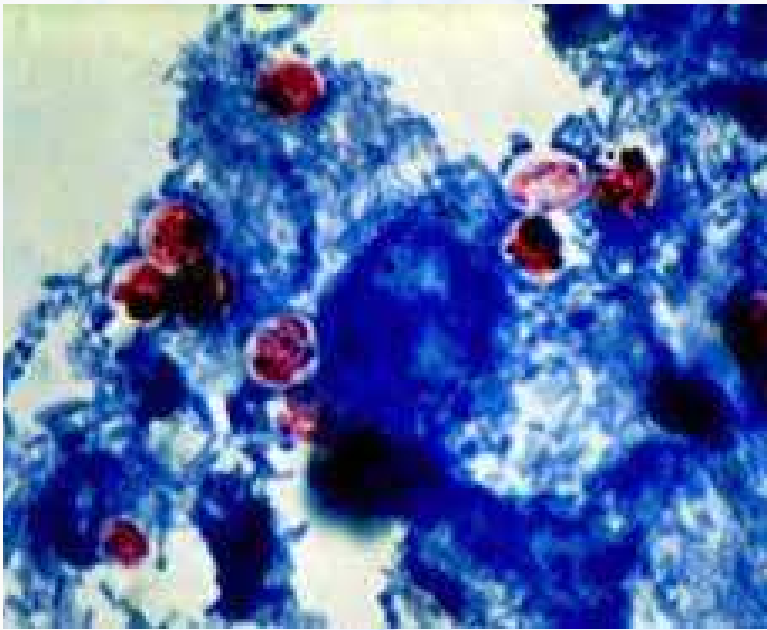






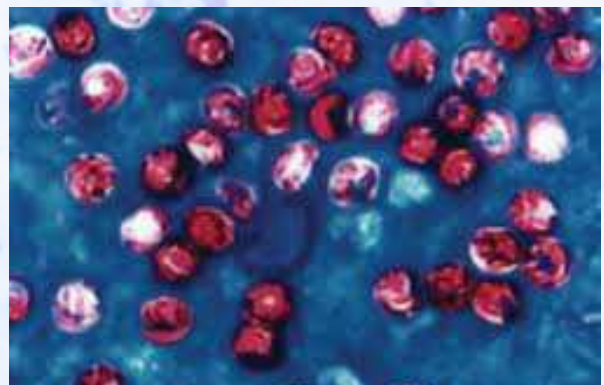
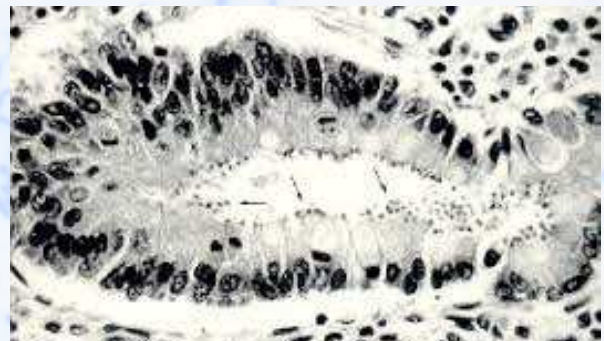
# CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM (parvo)

- **General Information:** A microscopic parasite causing a diarrheal disease called cryptosporidiosis.
- **Types:** Primarily caused by *Cryptosporidium parvum*. It is also the type of parasites that kills puppies.
- **How Acquired:** Commonly transmitted through water (especially contaminated drinking and recreational water), but also through contact with infected animals, surfaces, and soil, and by consuming contaminated food.
- **Lifecycle:** Ingestion of Oocysts: Infection begins when a person ingests oocysts, which are the infectious form of the parasite. Inside the intestine, oocysts release sporozoites, which infect the epithelial cells of the gastrointestinal tract. The parasite undergoes both sexual and asexual reproduction in the host, producing new oocysts, which are shed in feces. The parasite's oocysts are highly resistant to chlorine treatment, which makes it a concern in water supplies.

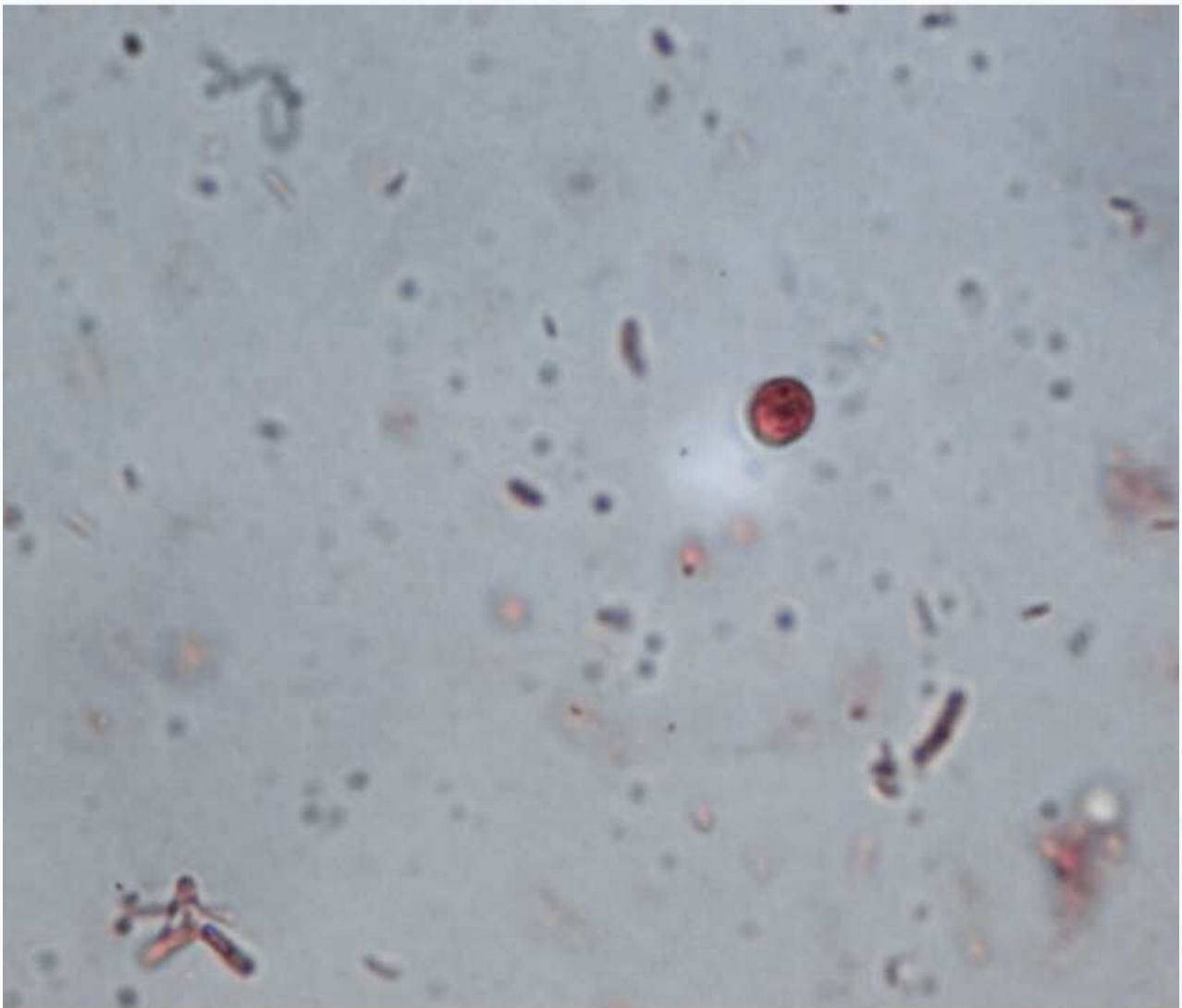


## Cryptosporidium Parvum

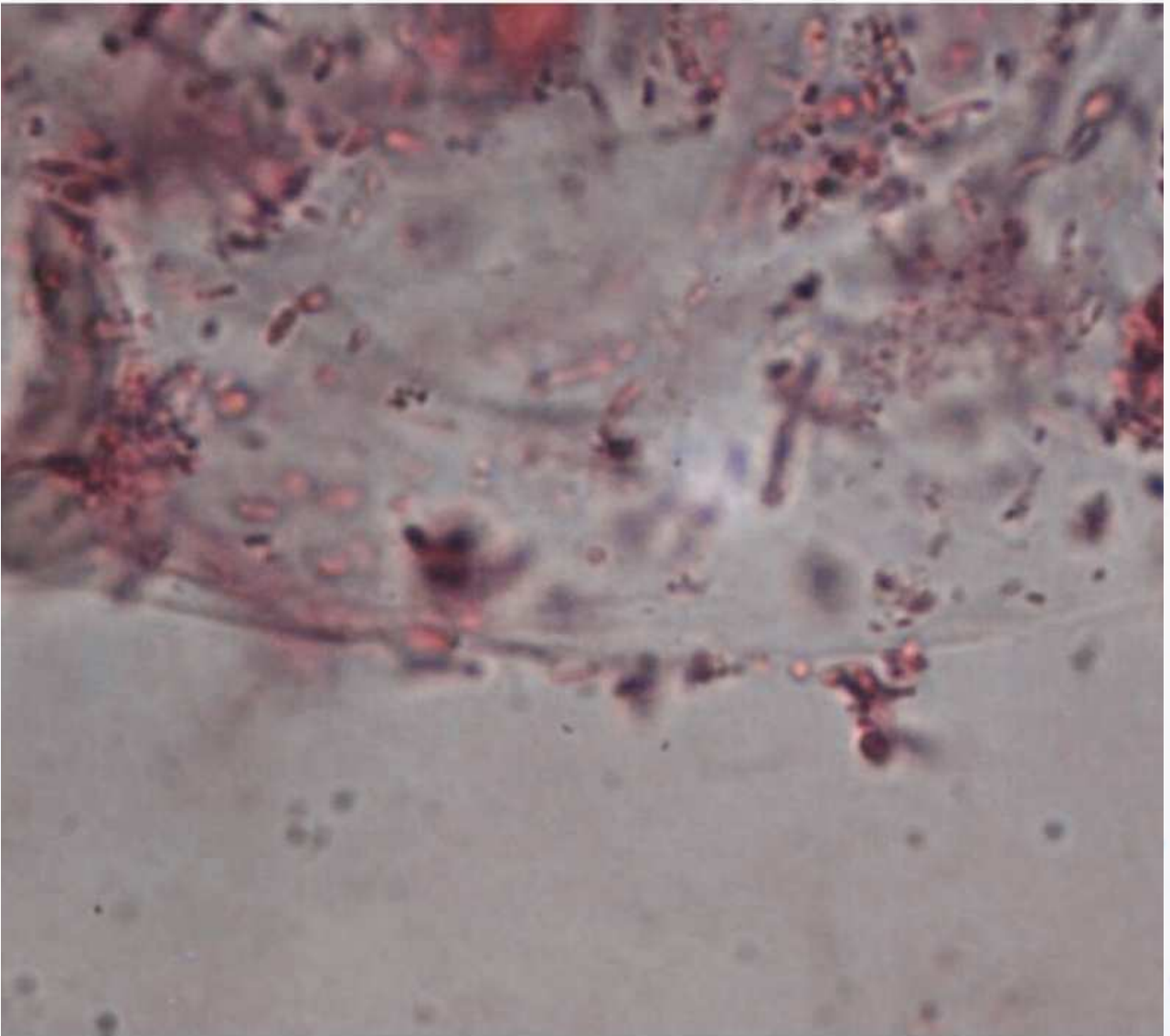
WELCOME  
TAPEWORMS  
HOOKWORMS  
ROPEWORMS  
MORGELLONS  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS  
PINWORMS  
FLATWORMS  
NOSE WORMS  
SKIN WORMS  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM  
FLUKES  
WHIPWORMS  
ROUNDWORMS

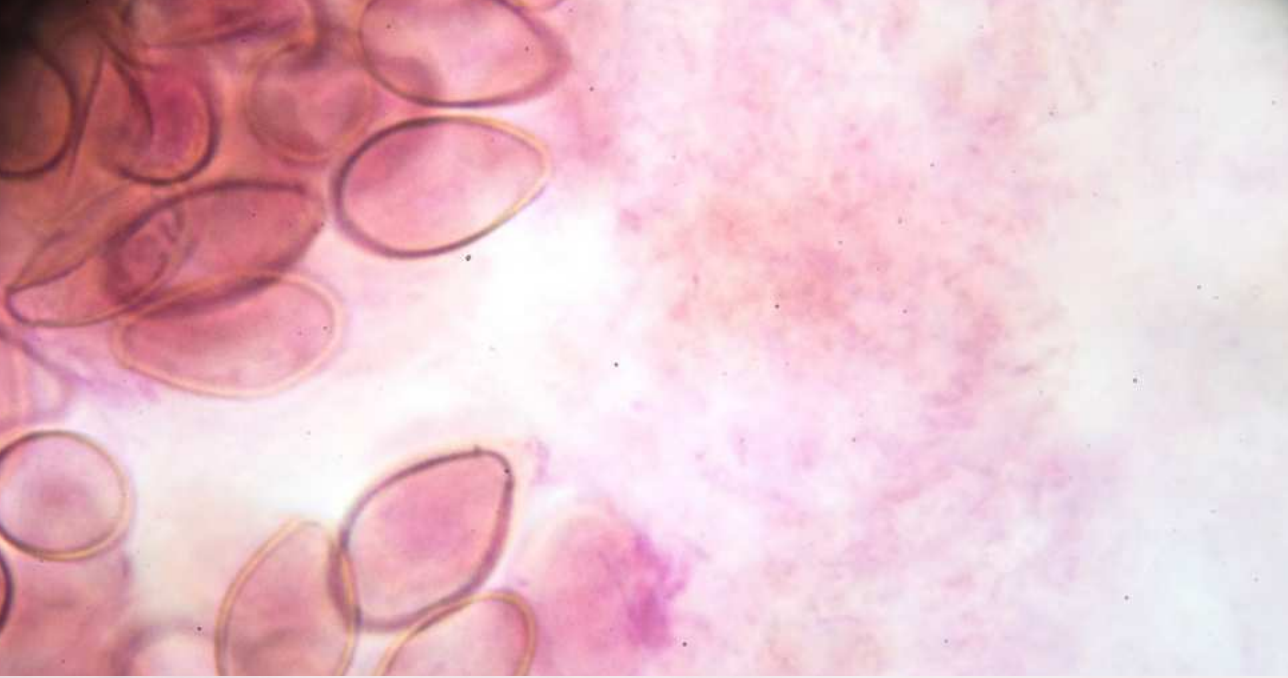


# Cryptosporidium Parvum



# D.Fragilis





# FLUKES

- **General Information:** Flukes, classified under the class Trematoda, are parasitic flatworms known for their leaf-like bodies. These organisms infest various human organs, causing a range of health issues, with a life cycle often involving multiple hosts.
- **Types:** Common types include the liver flukes *Clonorchis sinensis* (Chinese Liver Fluke) and *Opisthorchis*, blood flukes (*Schistosoma*), *Fasciola hepatica* (Liver Fluke), *Paragonimus westermani* (Lung Fluke) species can cause lung fluke infections and *Heterophyes*, *Metagonimus*, and *Fasciolopsis* are intestinal flukes that affect the digestive system.
- **How Acquired:** Fluke infections occur through the consumption of contaminated food, water, or undercooked/infected intermediate hosts, such as freshwater snails, fish, or aquatic plants. The lifecycle of flukes often involves multiple hosts, making transmission complex.
- **Life Cycle:** Fluke eggs are passed in the host's stool or sputum, depending on the type of fluke. These eggs hatch into miracidia, which are free-swimming larvae. Miracidia infect intermediate hosts, such as snails, and develop into sporocysts, rediae, and cercariae. Cercariae leave the intermediate host, often attaching to aquatic plants or encysting on other surfaces. Humans become infected when they ingest metacercariae on contaminated food or water, or through direct skin penetration (as seen in some types of flukes). Flukes mature in the definitive host's body and lay eggs, restarting the lifecycle.

**Grab your ParaFy Kit Here**





# Flukes



- WELCOME
- TAPEWORMS
- HOOKWORMS
- ROPEWORMS
- MORGELLONS
- SCHISTOSOMIASIS
- PINWORMS
- FLATWORMS
- NOSE WORMS
- SKIN WORMS
- CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM
- FLUKES
- WHIPWORMS
- ROUNDWORMS









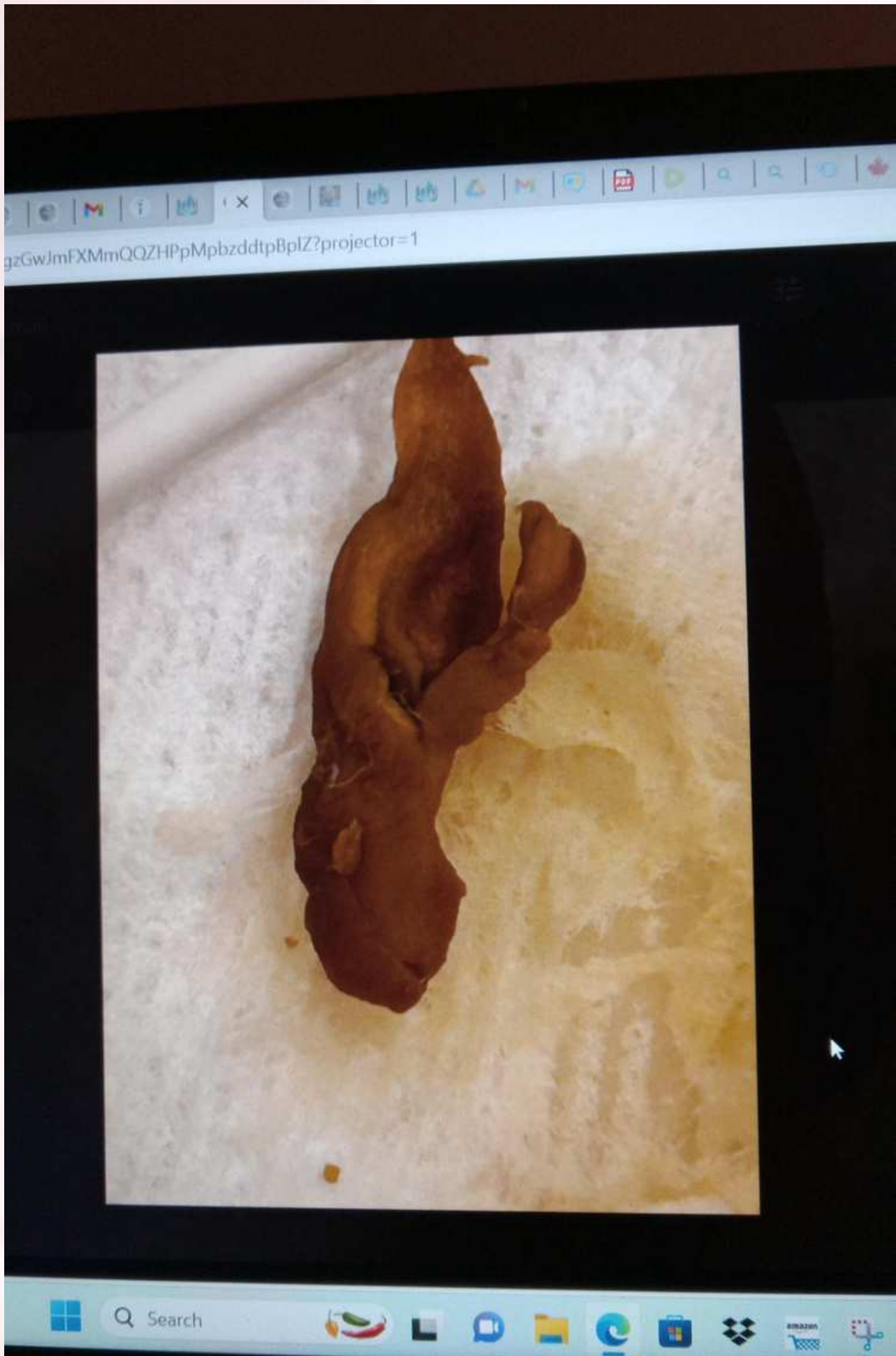


14 minutes ago



Reply...

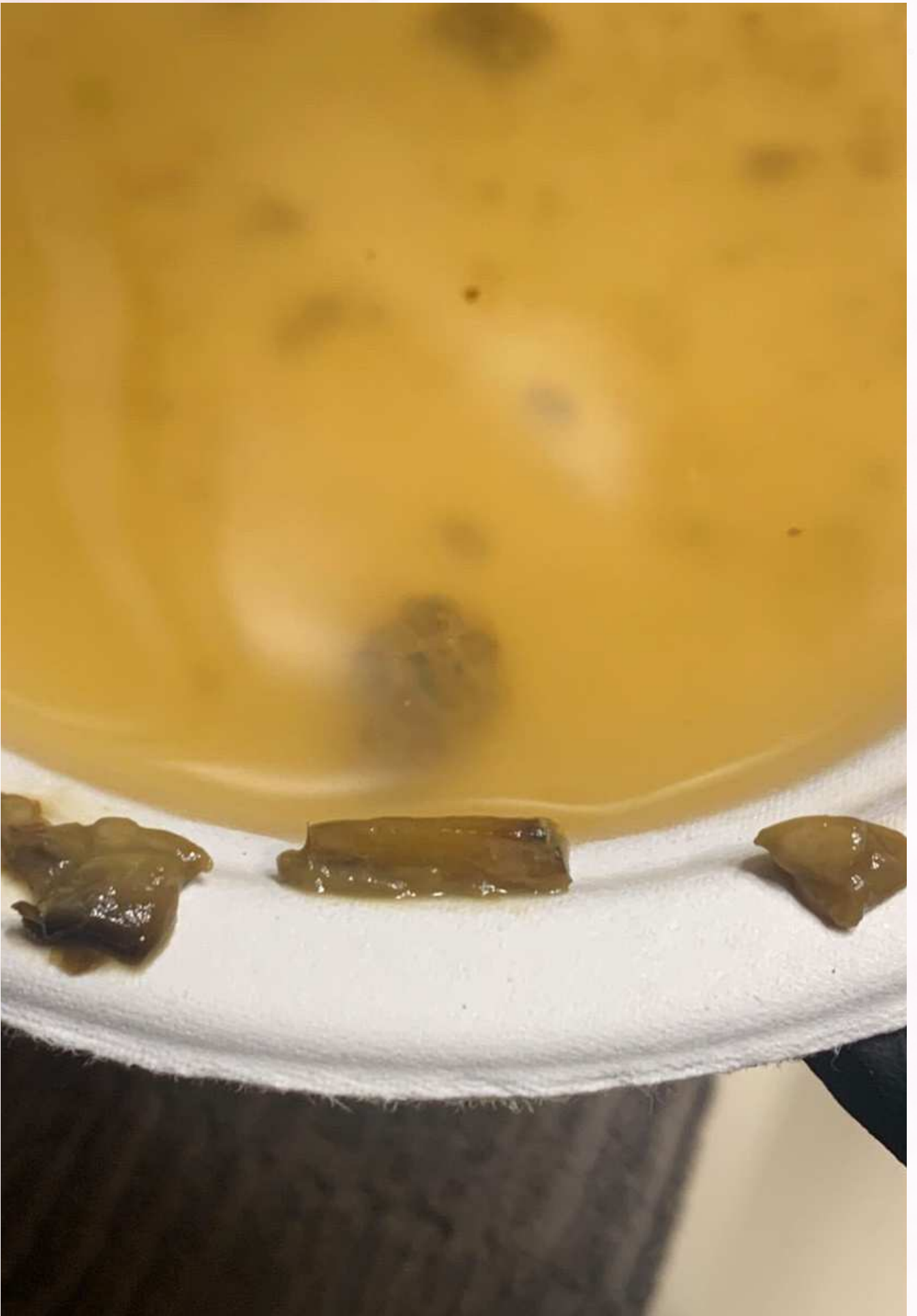




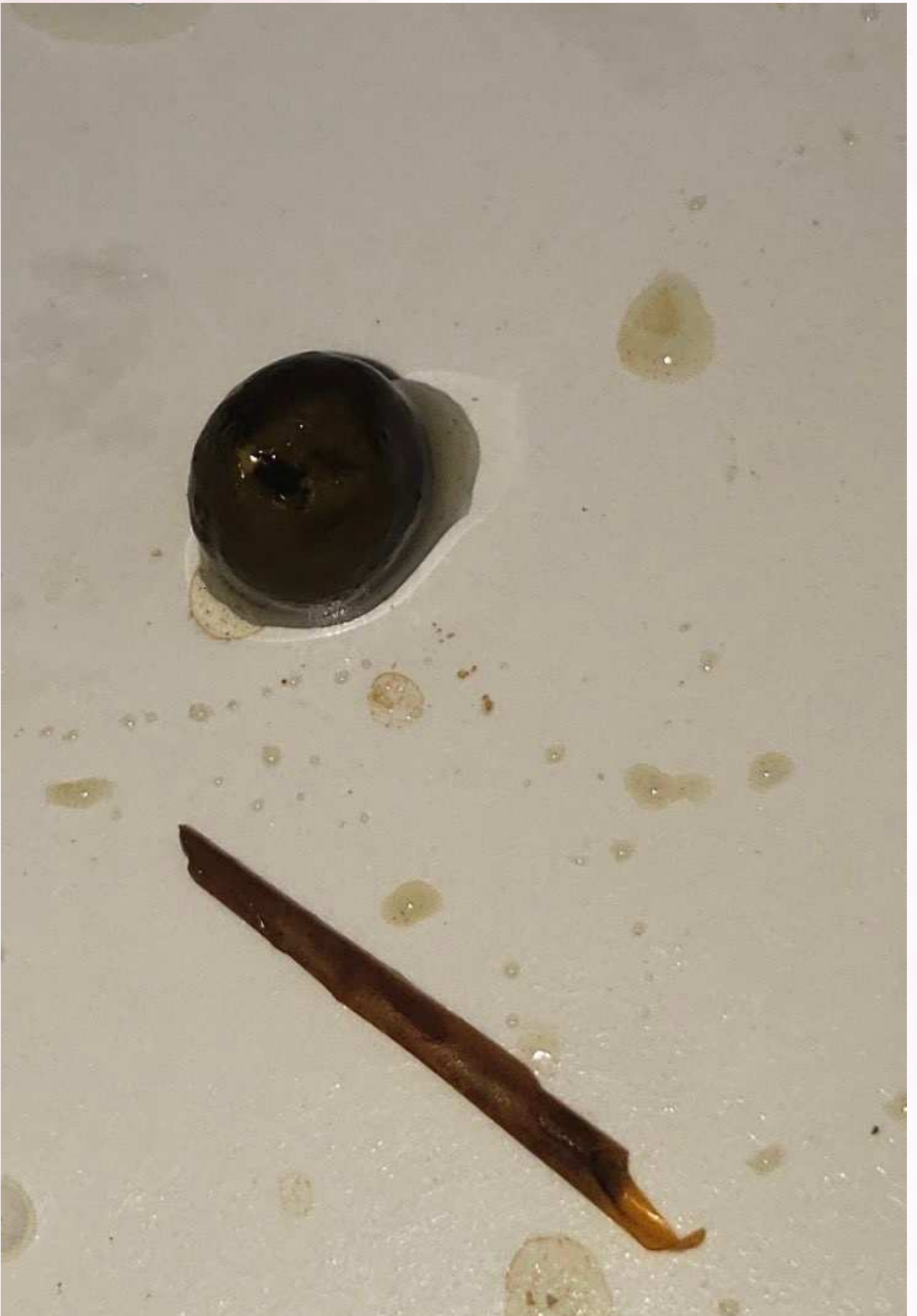


Ok, I'm in panic mode, and am desperate to get your expert answer. So there are these REALLY hard spike things coming off of the pieces. I'm seriously tripping out.













ions/











8 hours ago



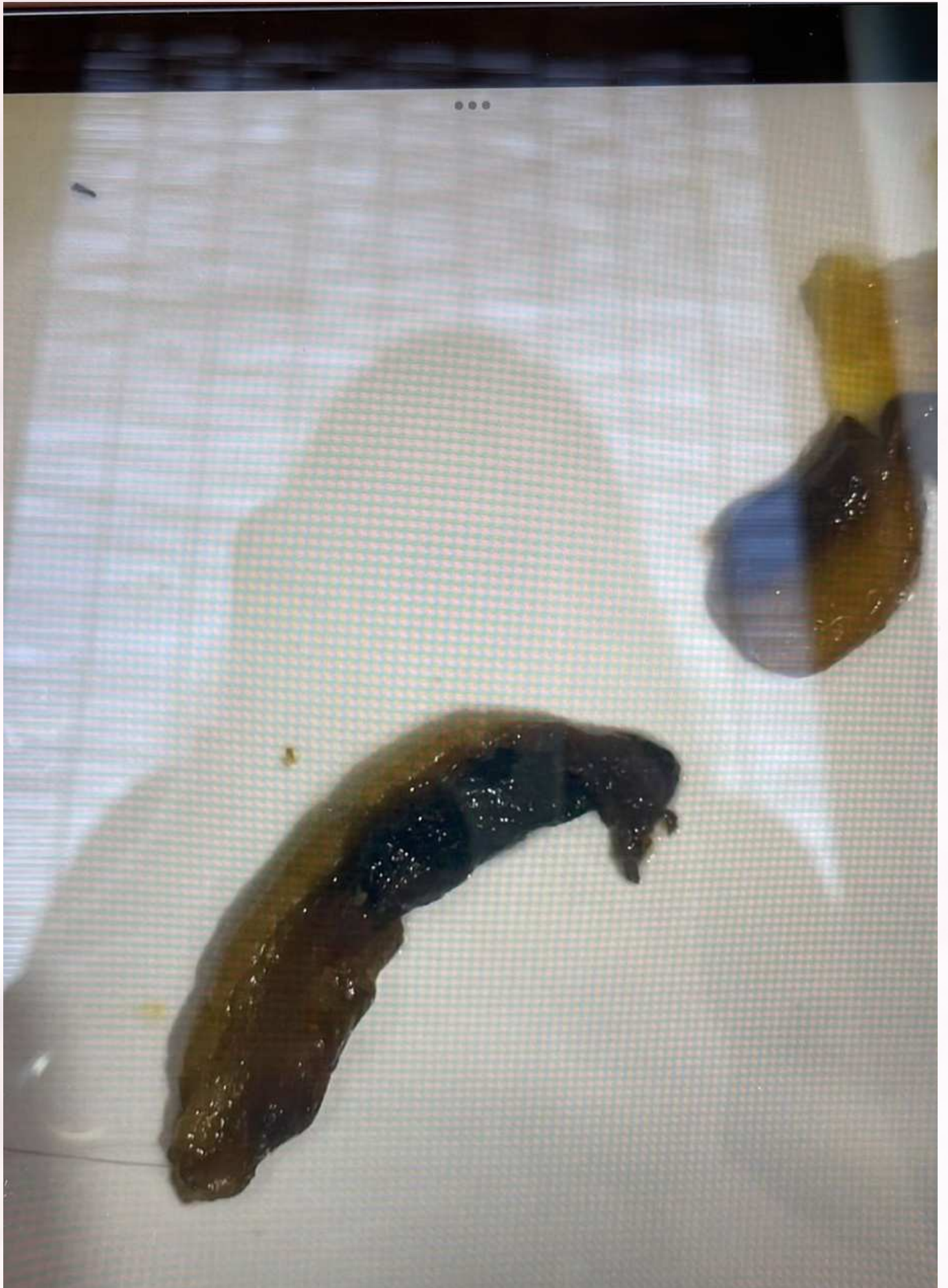
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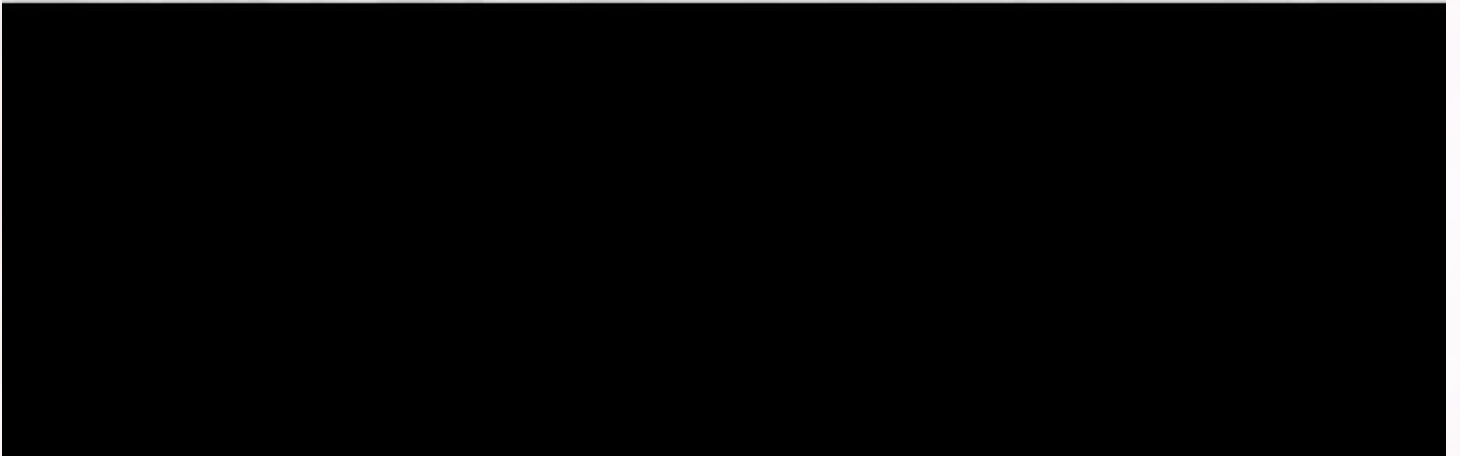




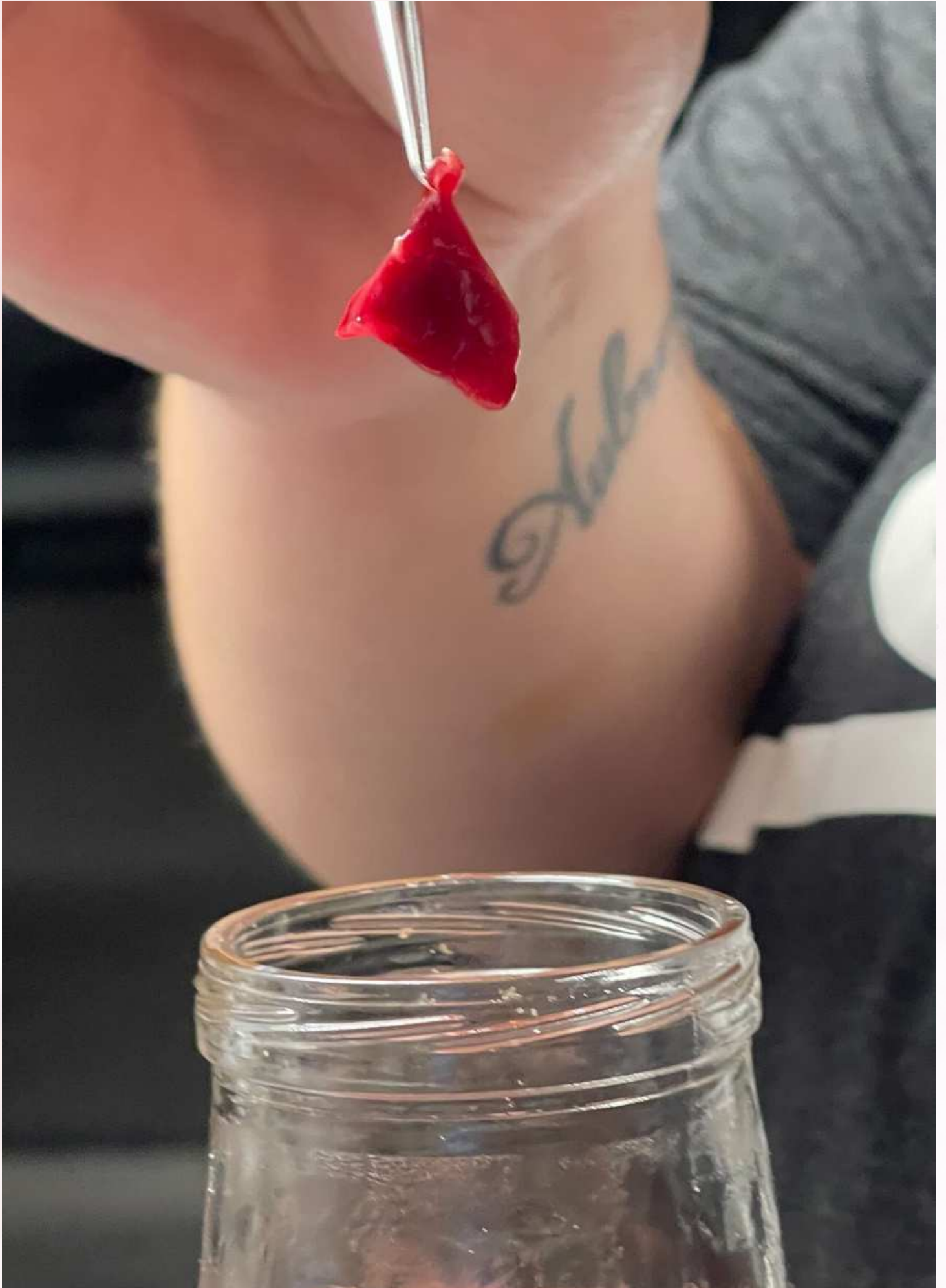
Search













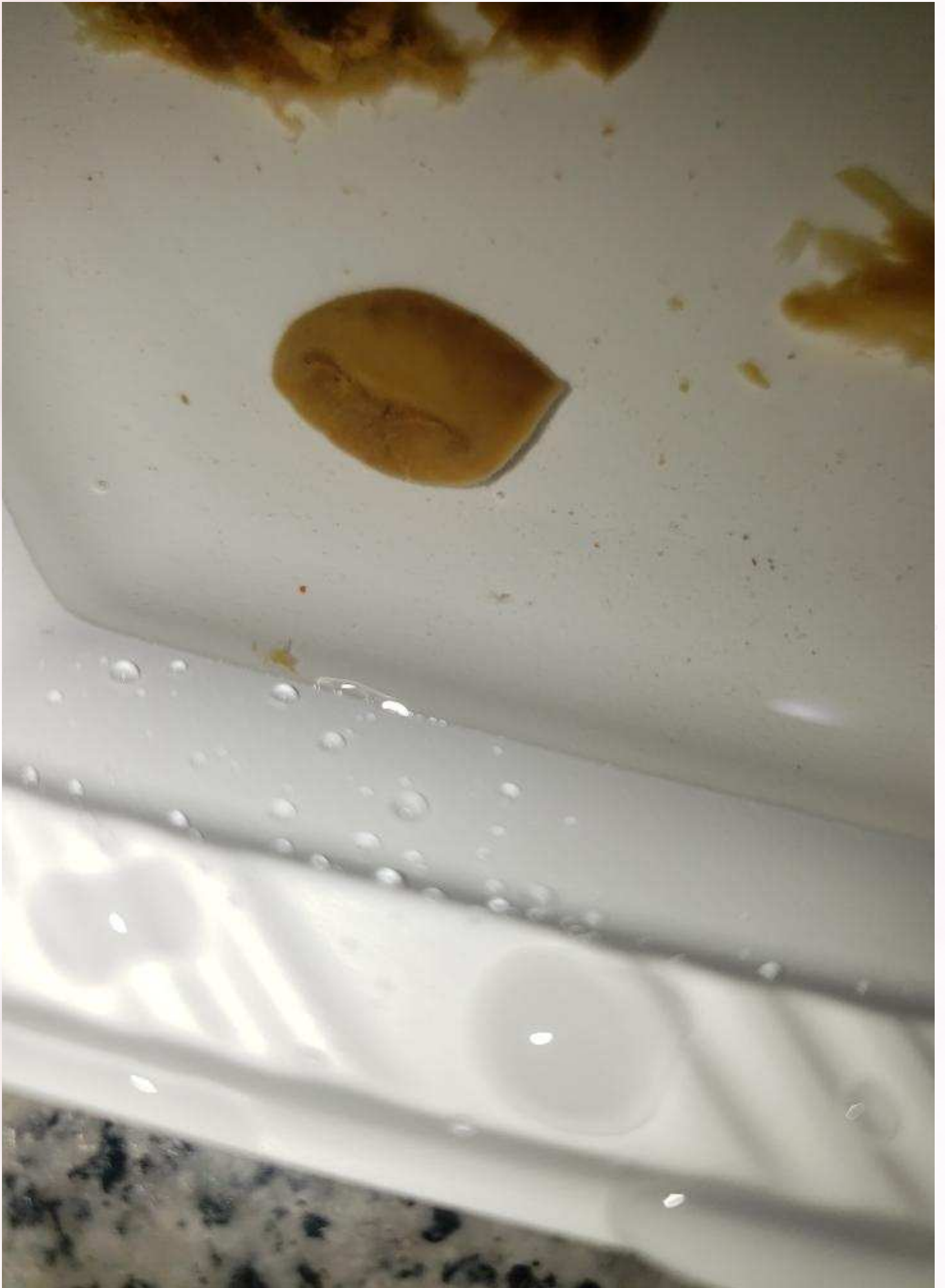


















245





247



248



249







252





Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android









Like Reply 4h

stuff, but mostly these.

Tap and hold to react



Swipe any message to reply

We have a parasite identification resource if you click on our like.

They look like liver flukes |

Send

# WHIPWORMS



- **General Information:** Whipworms, scientifically known as *Trichuris*, are a type of parasitic roundworm that can infect the human digestive system. They are named "whipworms" because of their distinctive whip-like shape, with a long, slender front end and a thicker posterior end. These parasites primarily dwell in the large intestine, causing a condition called trichuriasis.
- **Types:** There are a few different species of whipworms that can affect humans, but the most common one is *Trichuris trichiura*. This particular type of whipworm is responsible for causing trichuriasis in humans. *Trichuris suis* is another species, which mainly infects pigs but can occasionally affect humans as well.
- **How Acquired:** Whipworm infections typically occur when a person ingests the eggs of these parasites. This can happen through various means such as contaminated food and water, poor hygiene from feces transferred to the mouth and ingesting soil especially in children since the soil may contain whipworm eggs while playing.
- **Life Cycle:** It begins with infected individuals passing stool containing whipworm eggs. These eggs mature in soil over weeks to months, becoming infectious. Infection occurs when people inadvertently ingest soil, food, or water with these infective eggs. Once ingested, the eggs hatch in the digestive system, and the larvae migrate to the large intestine. Adult whipworms attach themselves to the intestinal lining and reproduce by producing eggs. Infected individuals continue to excrete whipworm eggs in their stool, further contaminating the environment.



## Whipworms

WELCOME  
TAPEWORMS  
HOOKWORMS  
ROPEWORMS  
MORGELLONS  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS  
PINWORMS  
FLATWORMS  
NOSE WORMS  
SKIN WORMS  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM  
FLUKES  
WHIPWORMS  
ROUNDWORMS

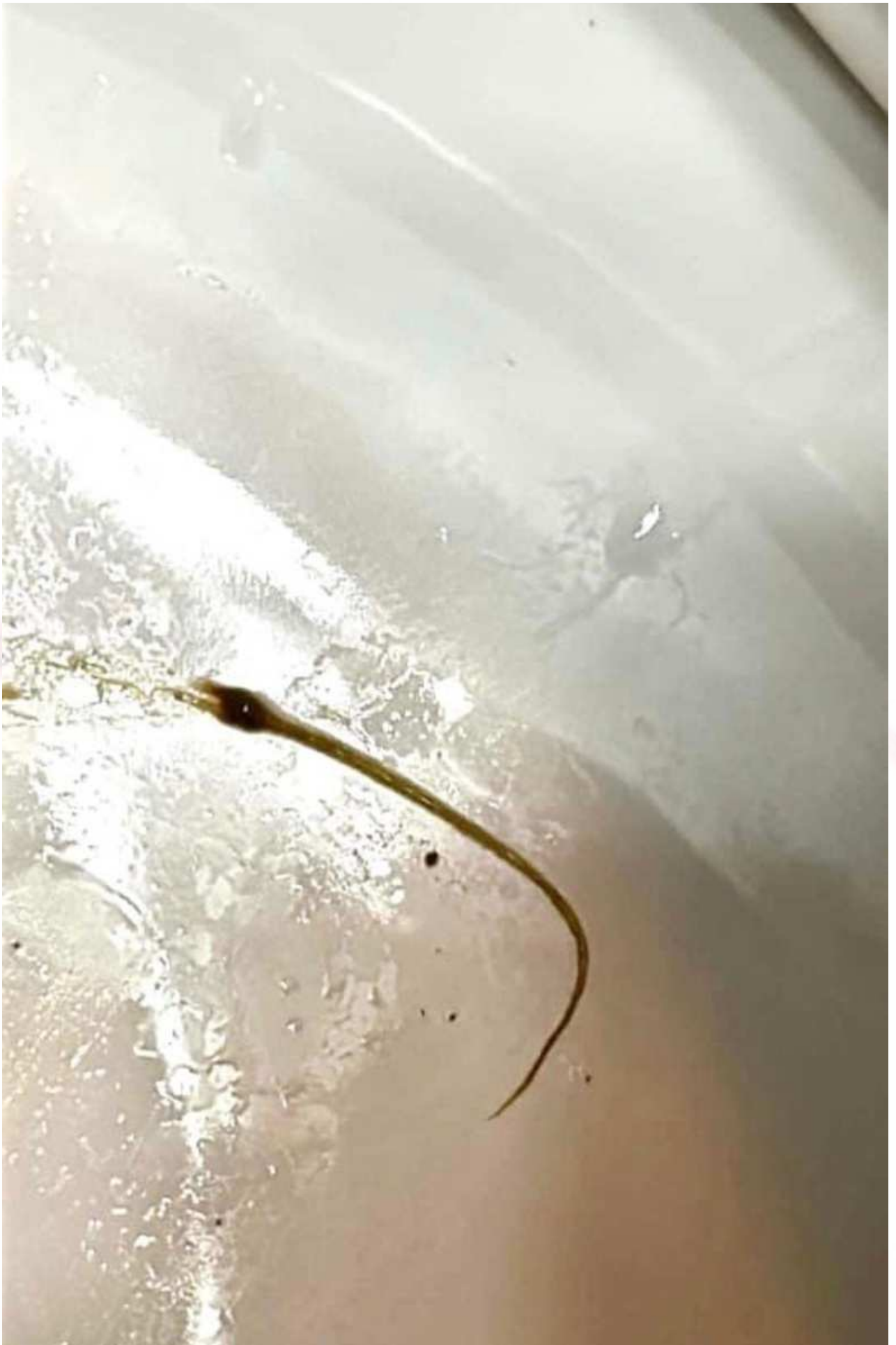




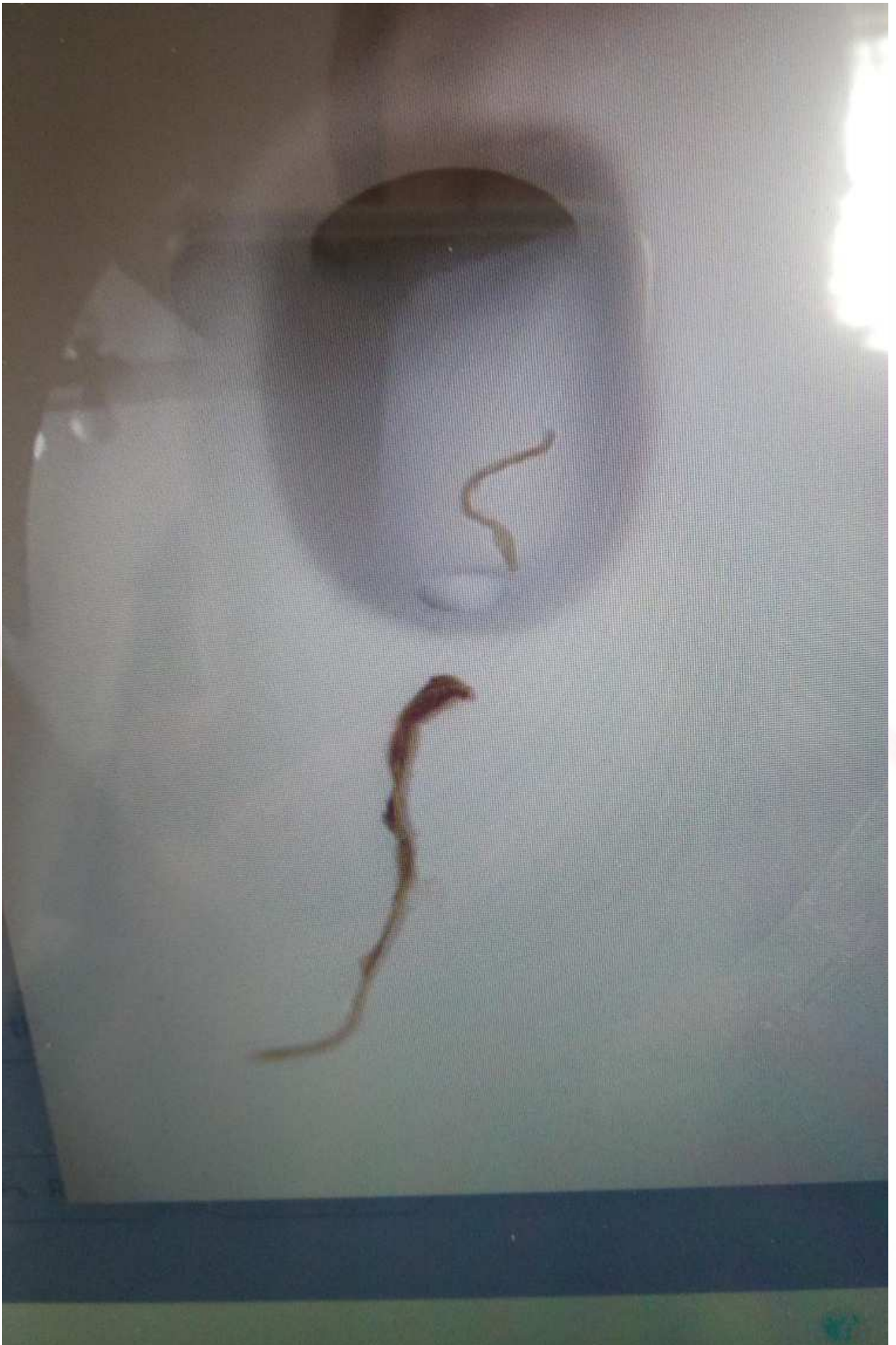


**263**



















# What is this!!!!

Sent from my Bell Samsung device over Canada's largest network.





















# ROUND WORM

- **General Information:** Roundworms, scientifically known as nematodes, are a diverse group of parasitic worms that can infect various parts of the human body. They have a cylindrical, elongated shape and are among the most common intestinal parasites found in humans.
- **Types:** There are several types of roundworms that can affect humans, **Ascaris lumbricoides (Human Roundworm)** is the most common roundworm infection in humans and primarily affects the intestines but their larvae can migrate through the bloodstream to various organs, including the lungs. **Ascaris Suum (Pig Roundworm)** primarily infects pigs but humans can also become infected with *Ascaris suum*, especially in situations where there is close contact with infected pigs or consumption of undercooked or contaminated pork. **Hookworms *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus***, which attach to the intestinal walls and feed on blood. **Pinworms (*Enterobius vermicularis*)** which are small worms that typically infest the colon and rectum, causing itching around the anal area. ***Trichinella spiralis*** roundworms can cause trichinosis when humans consume undercooked meat containing larvae.
- **How Acquired:** Roundworm infections are usually contracted through the ingestion of roundworm eggs or larvae. These can be found in contaminated soil, food, water, or on surfaces.
- **Life cycle:** Roundworm eggs are excreted in the host's stool. In the environment, these eggs develop into infective larvae. Humans become infected when they ingest or come into contact with these infective eggs or larvae. Once inside the host's body, the larvae migrate to various organs or tissues, where they mature into adult worms. Adult roundworms reproduce, and their eggs are excreted in the host's stool, completing the cycle.



## Roundworm

WELCOME  
TAPEWORMS  
HOOKWORMS  
ROPEWORMS  
MORGELLONS  
SCHISTOSOMIASIS  
PINWORMS  
FLATWORMS  
NOSE WORMS  
SKIN WORMS  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM  
FLUKES  
WHIPWORMS  
ROUNDWORMS







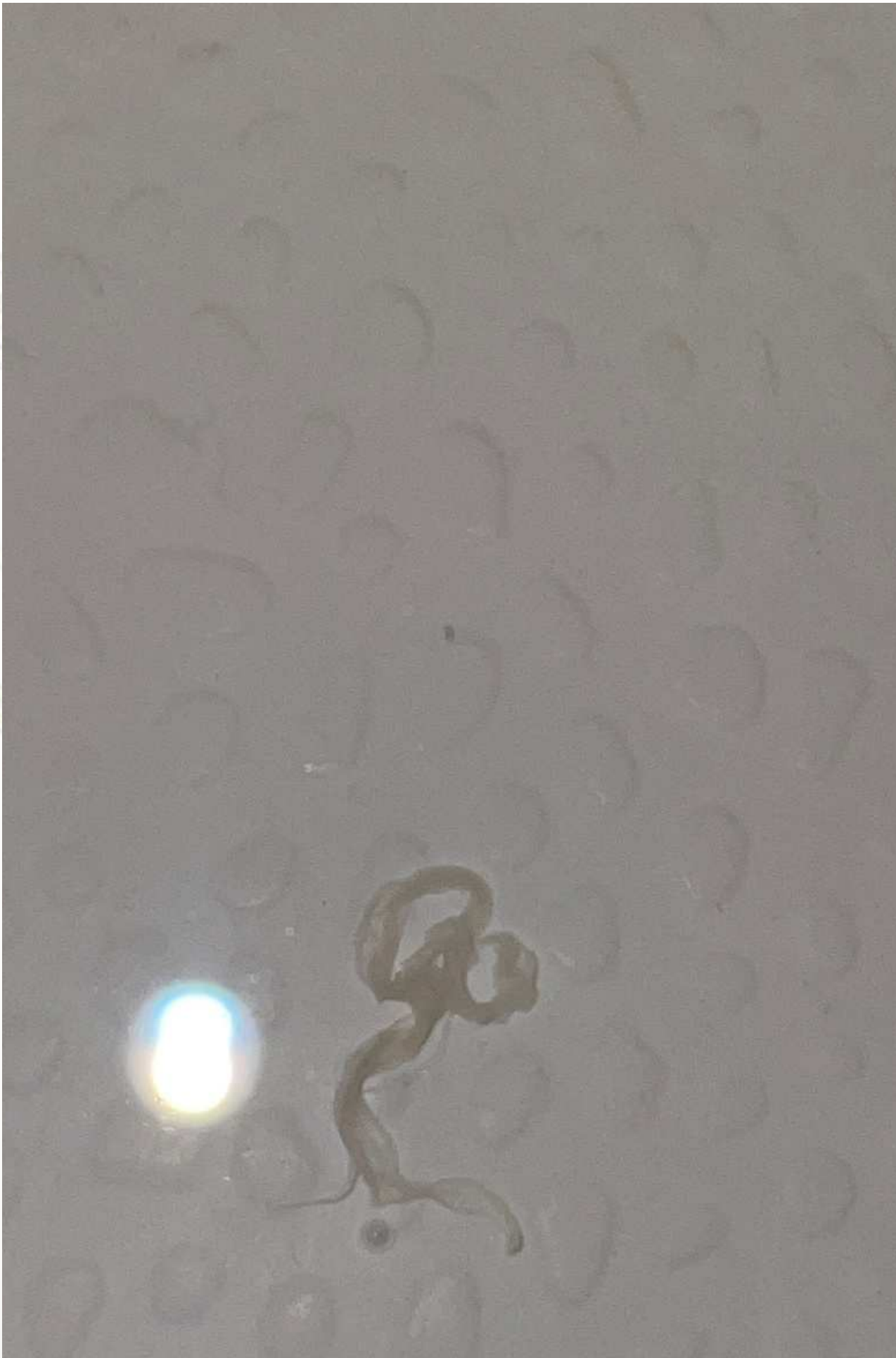














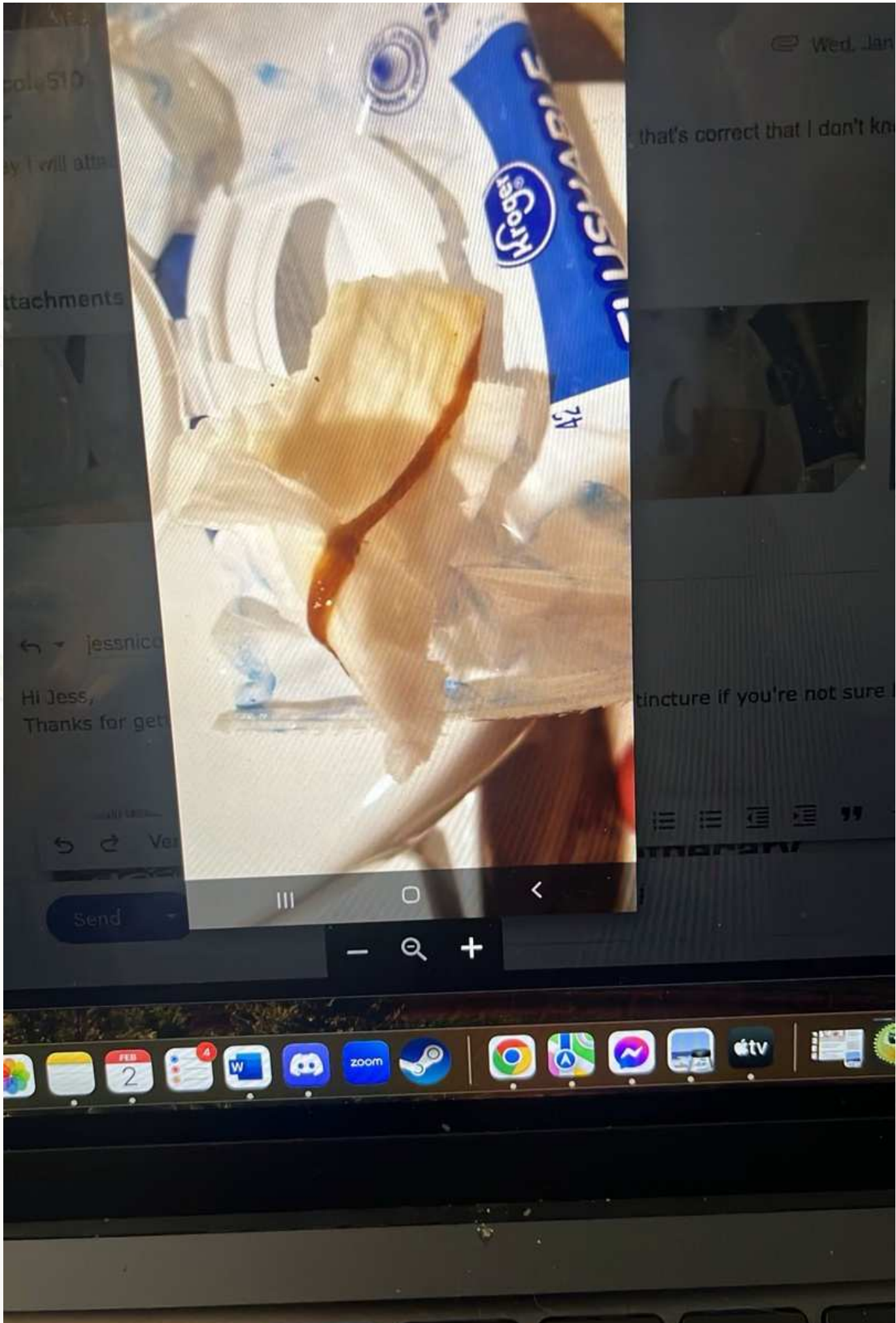


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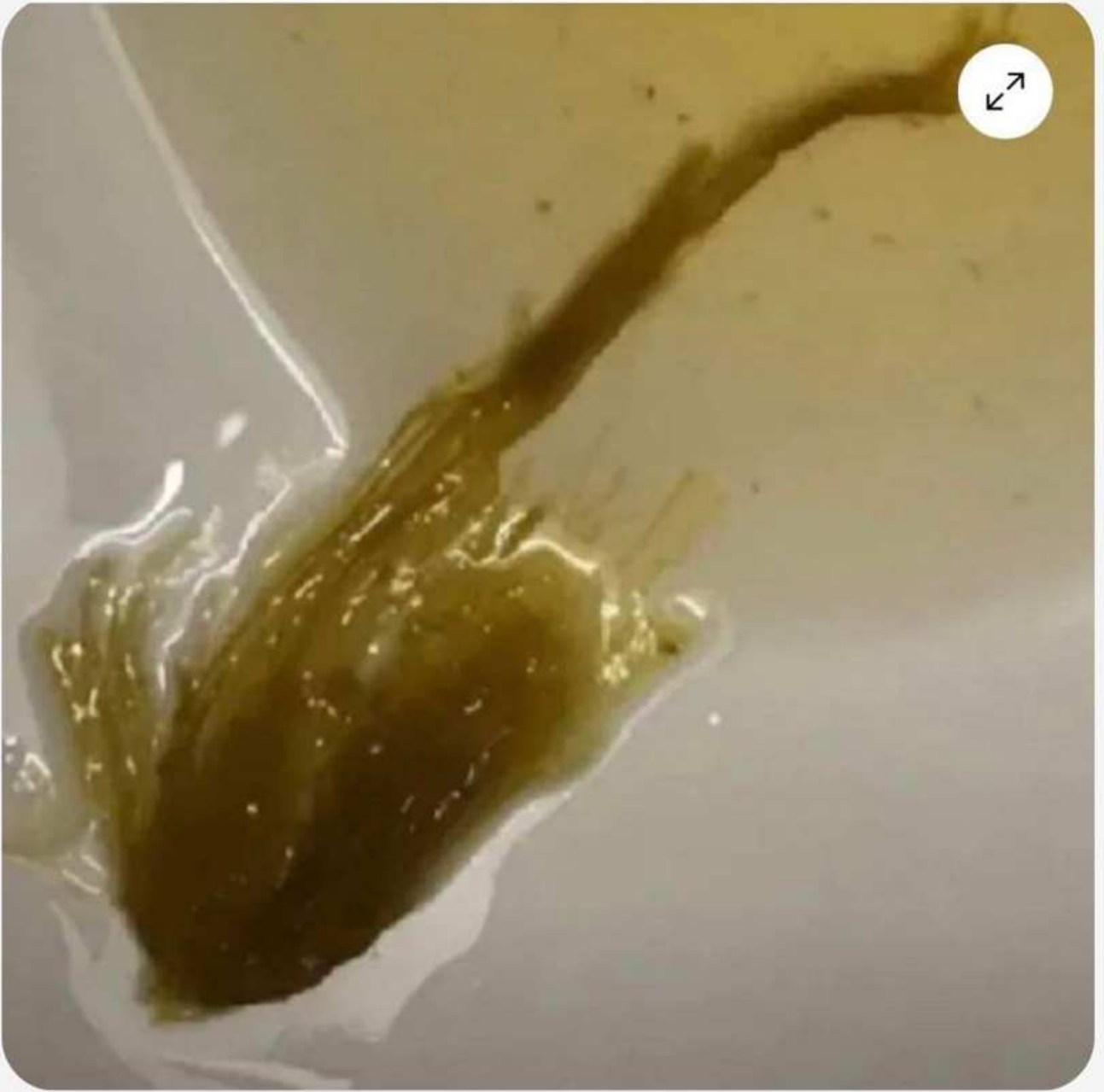






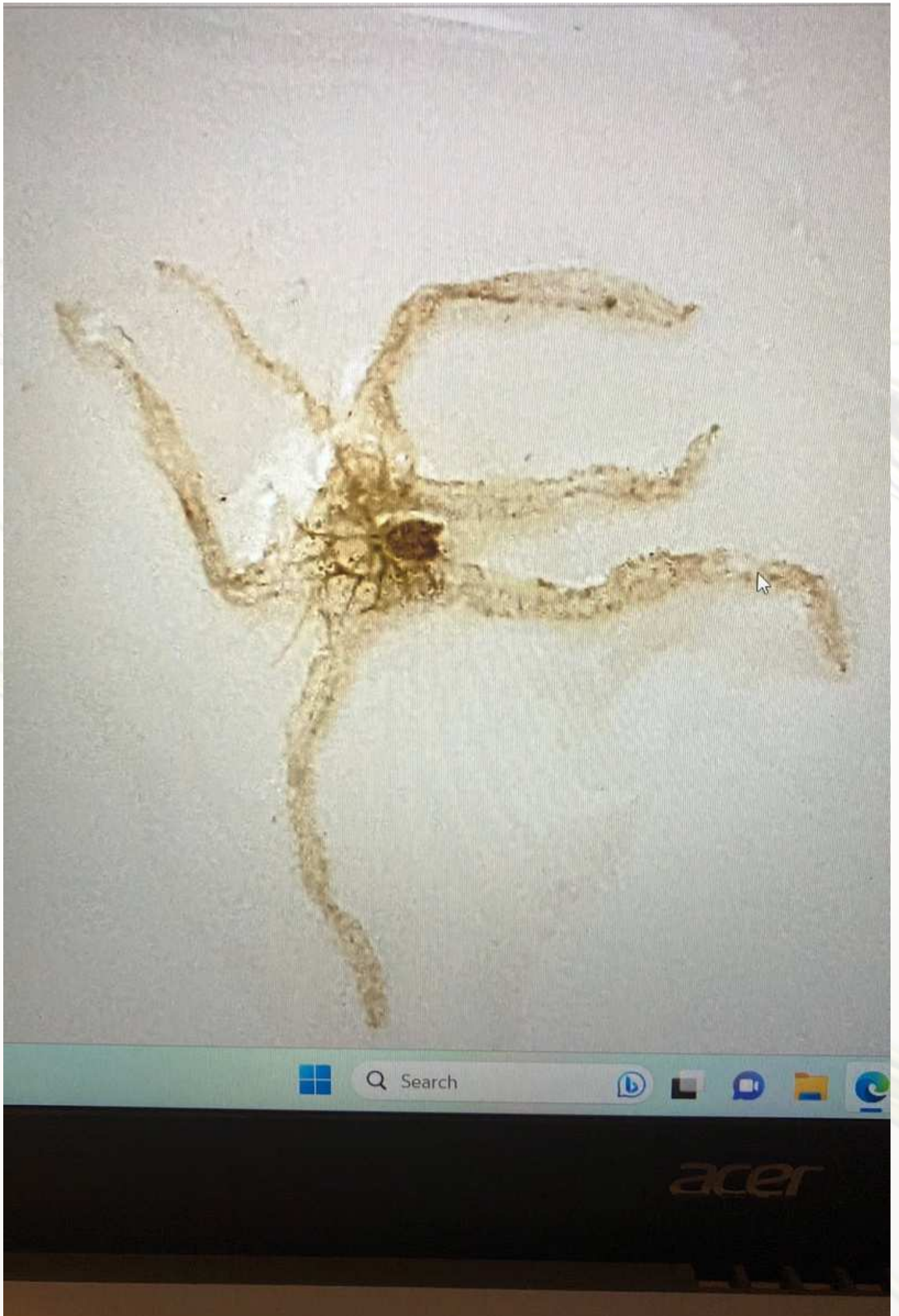








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305





Reply...





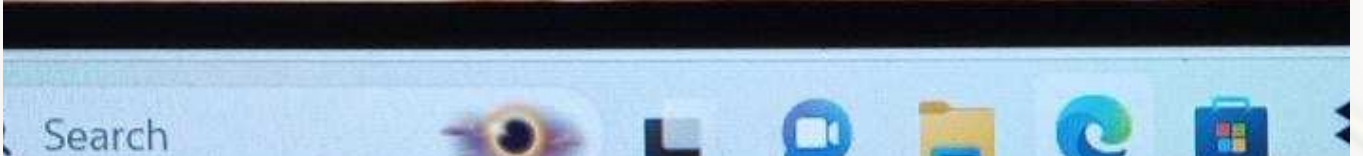
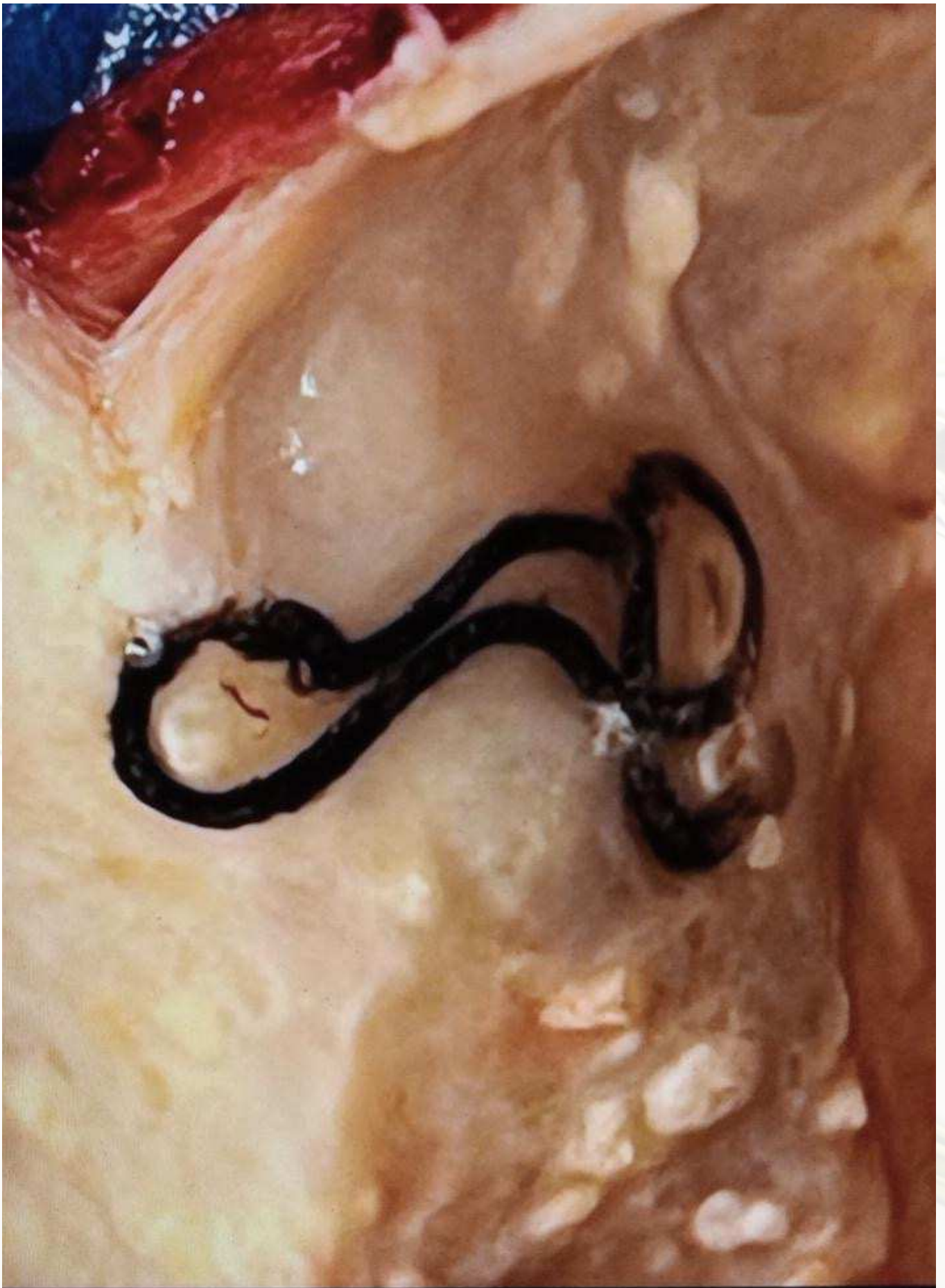
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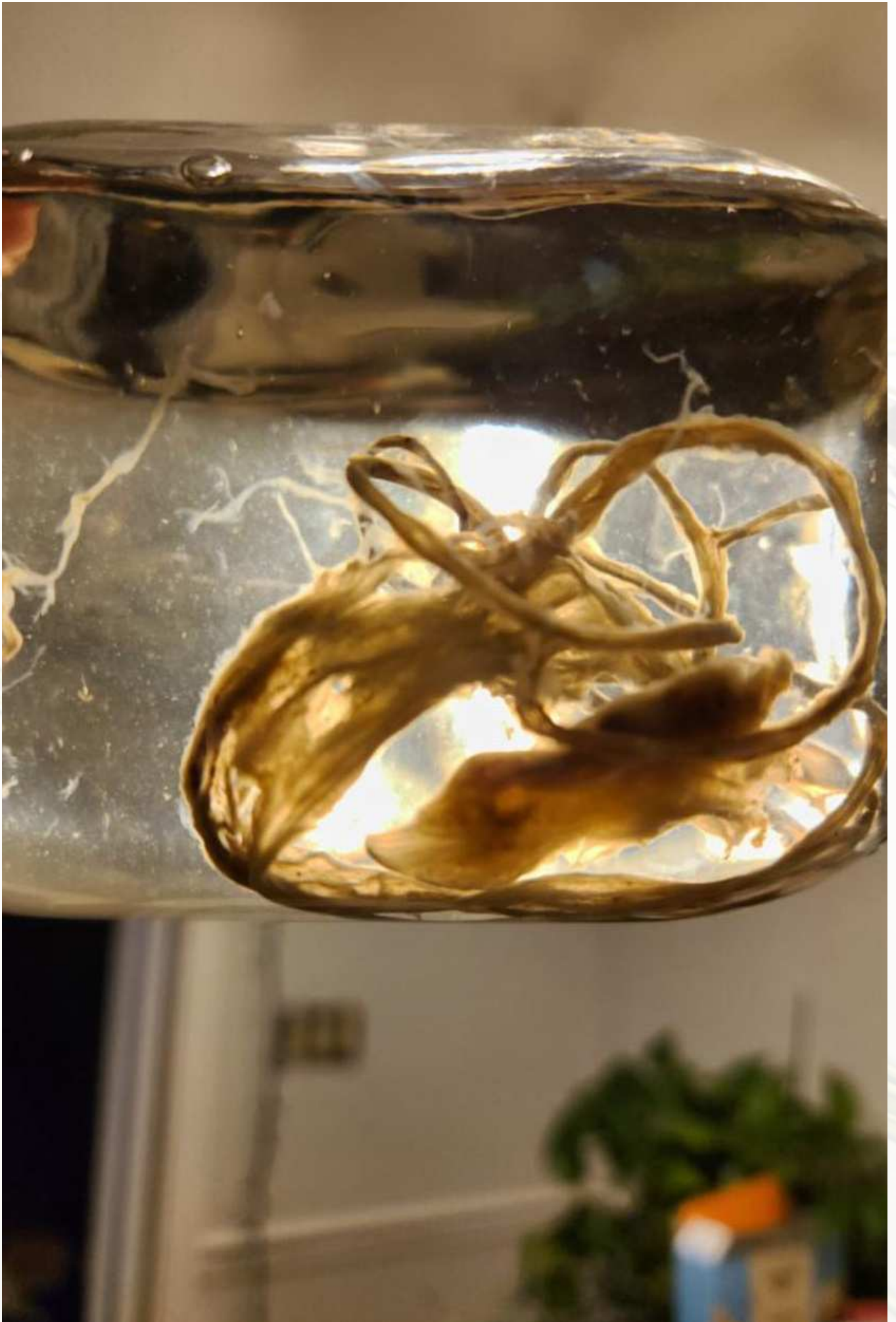






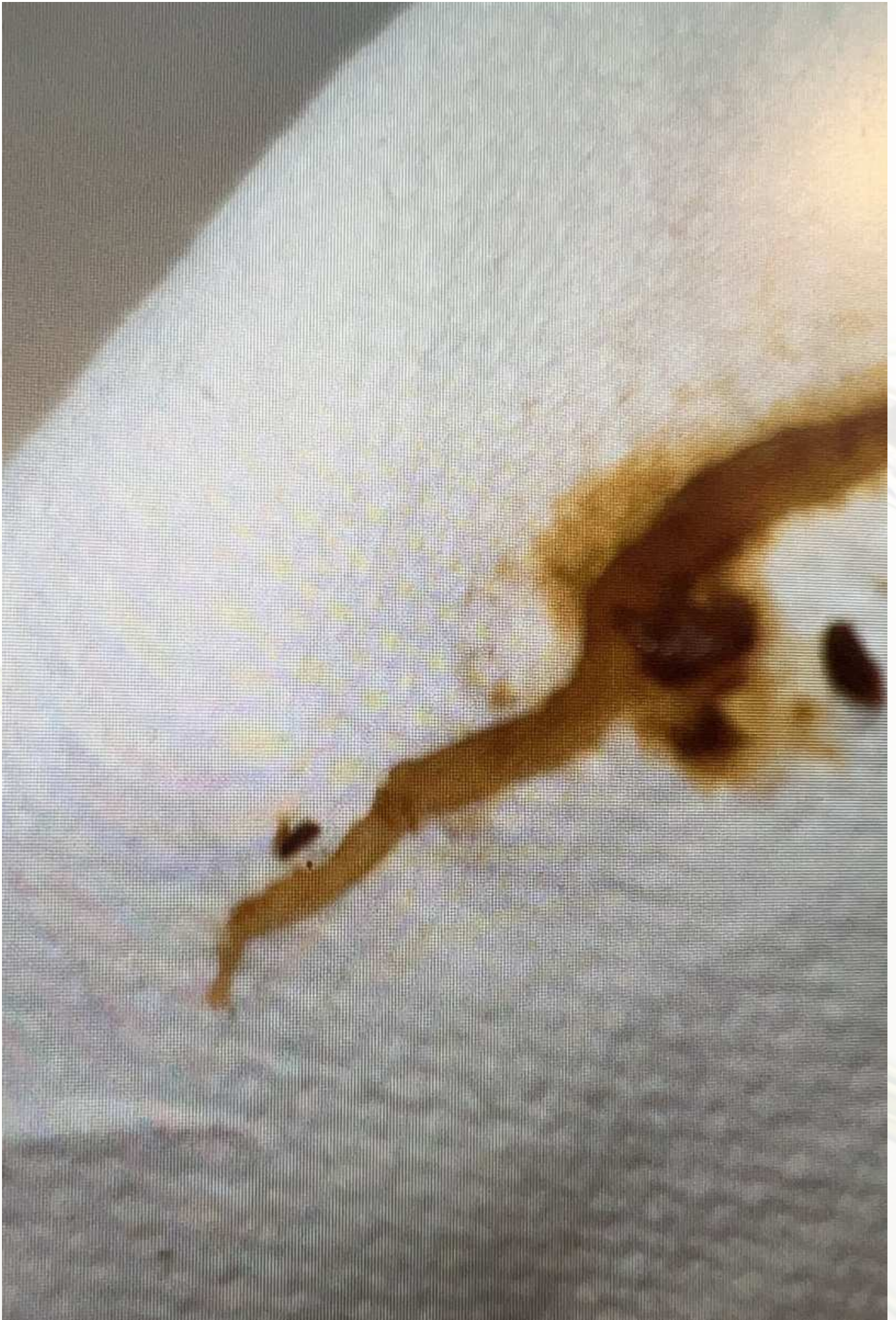


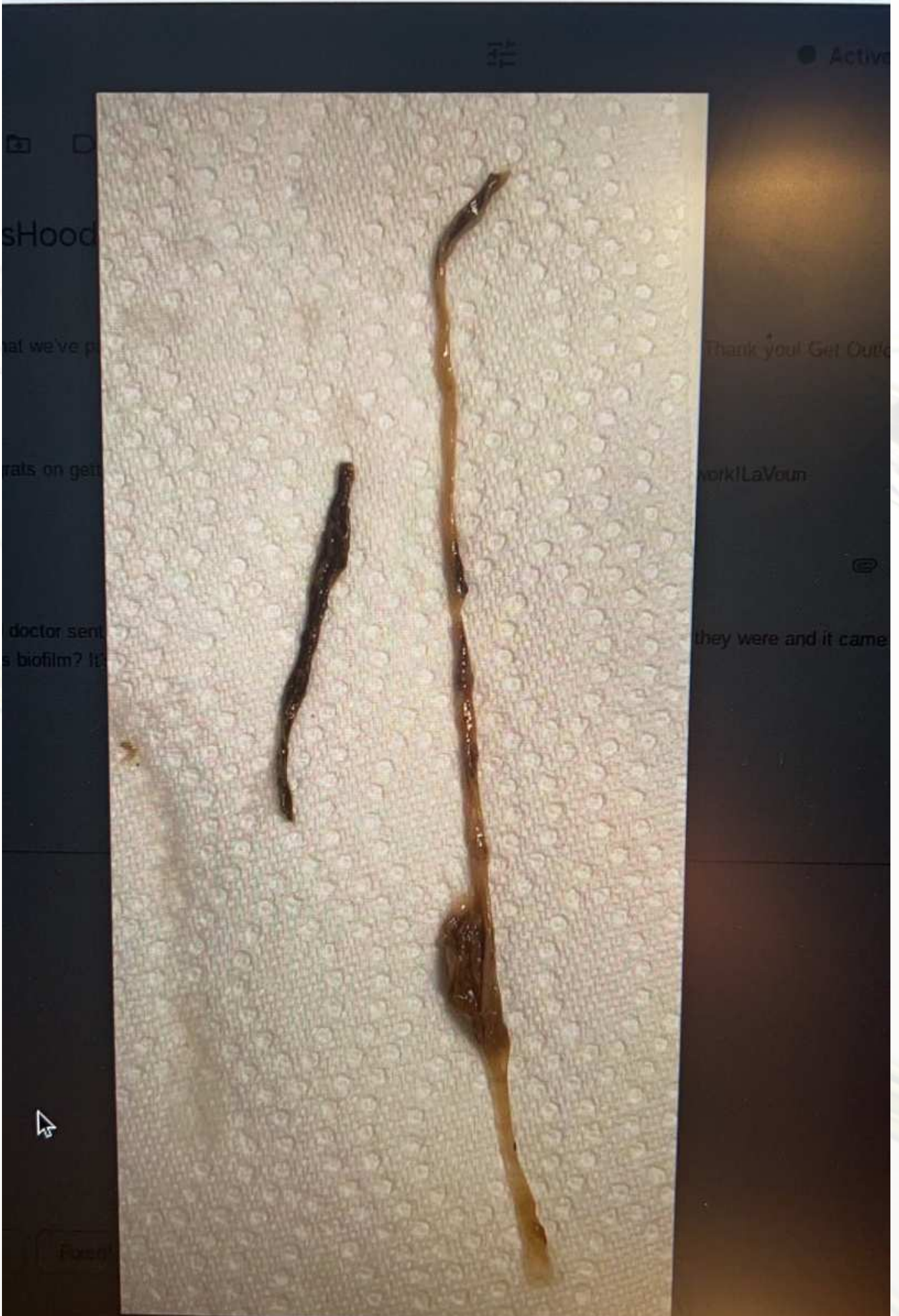




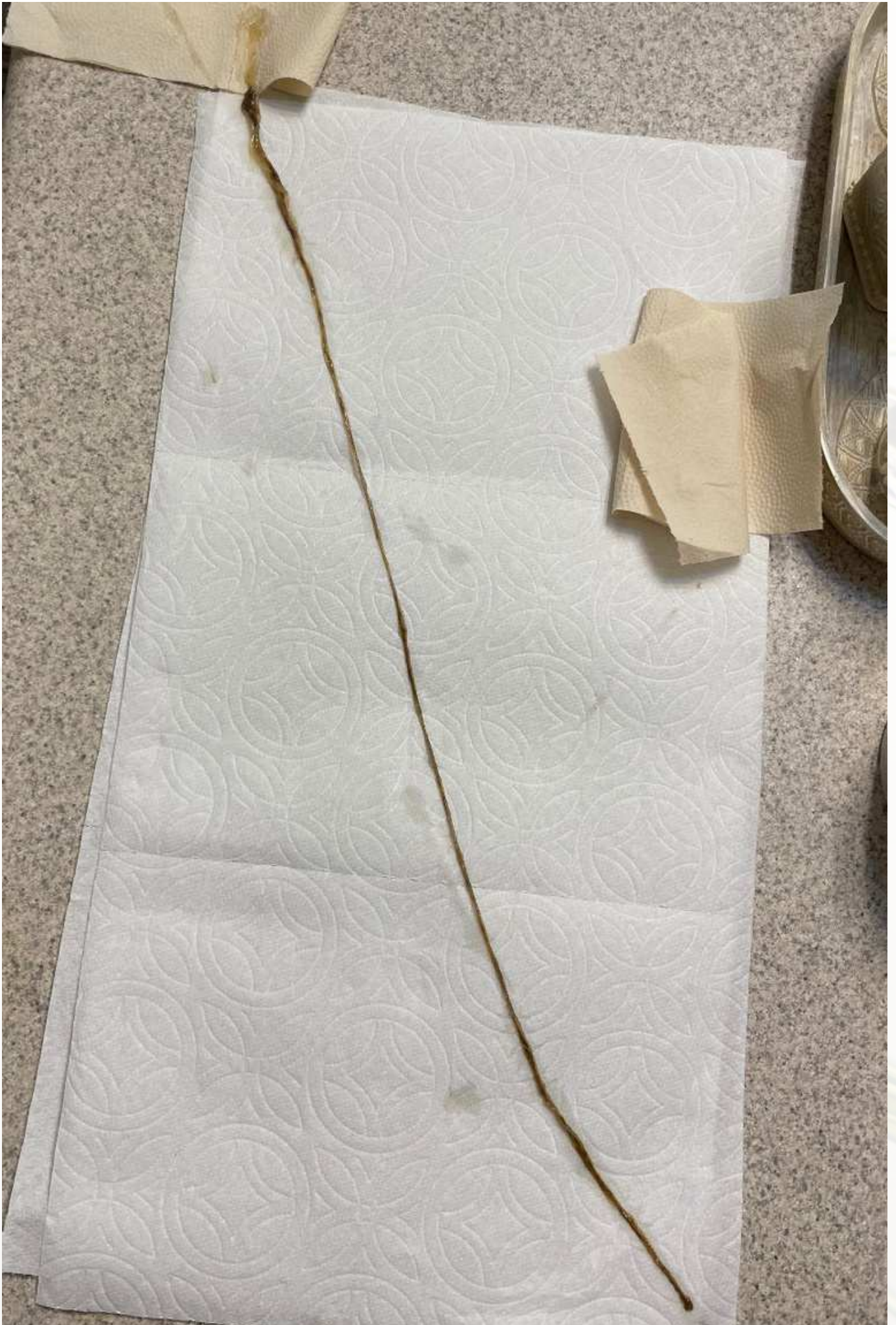






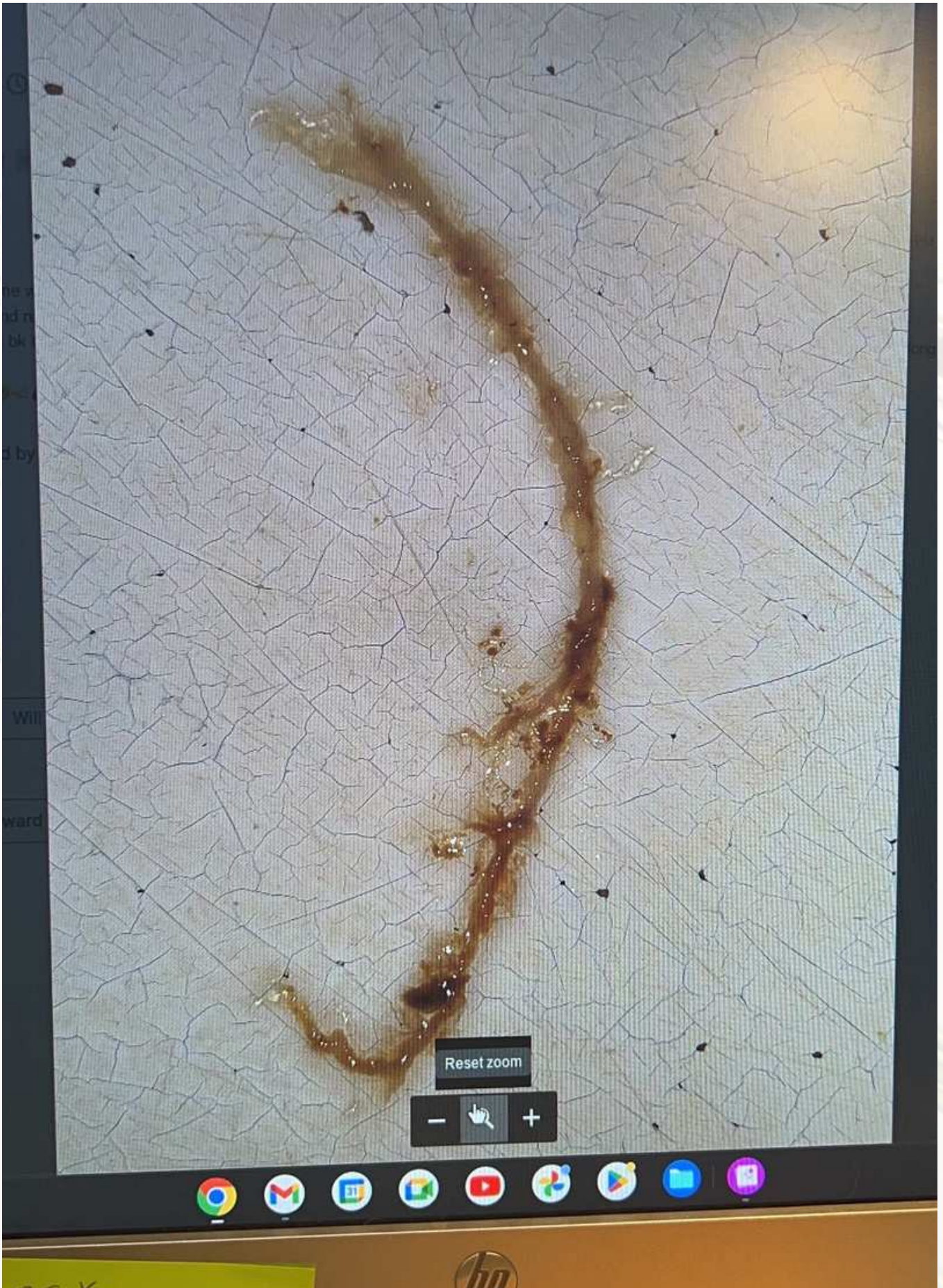






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Yesterday  
11:01 AM

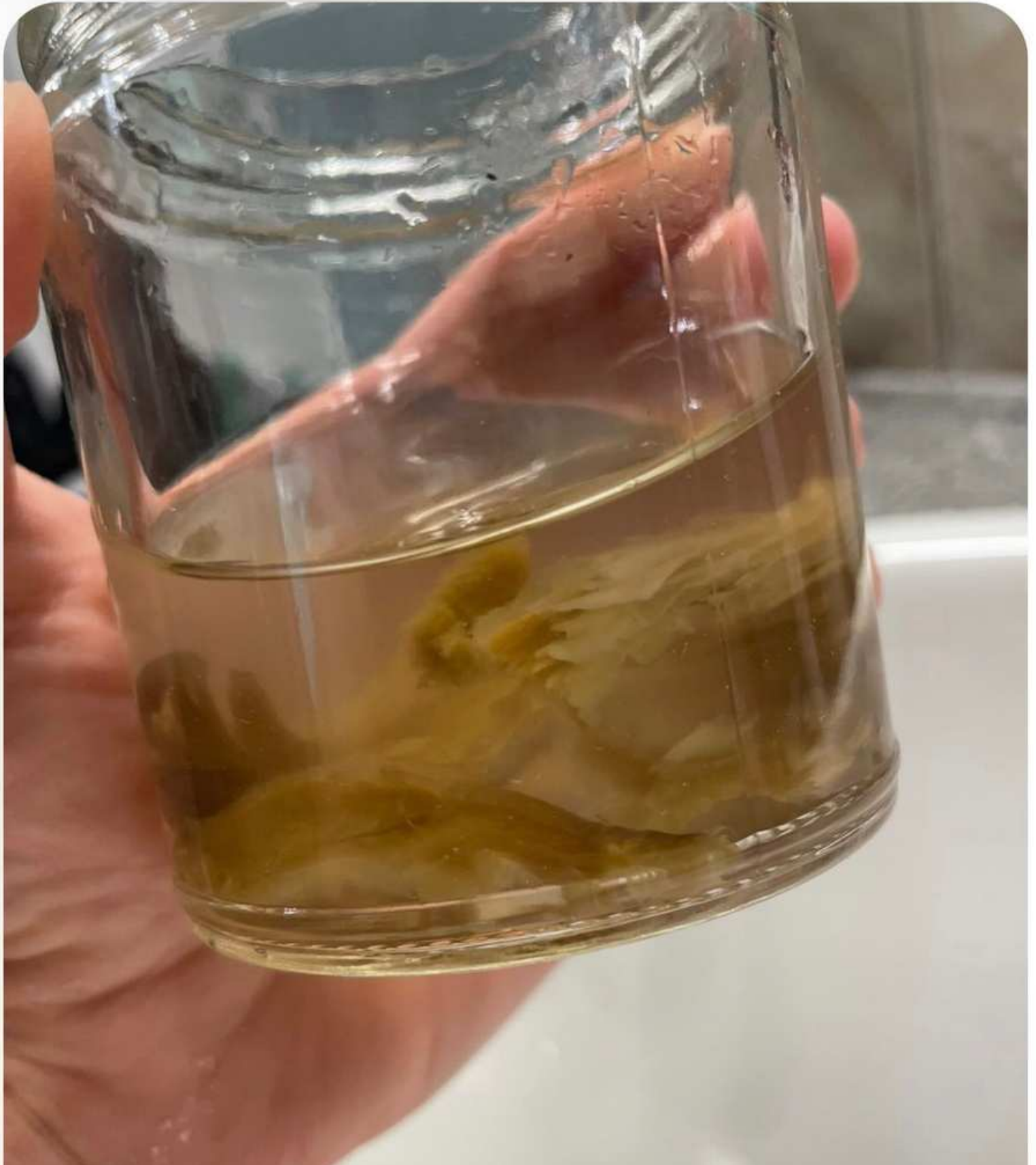
Edit



 HDR







54 minutes ago



54 minutes ago



Reply...















# THANK YOU



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