

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



HOSSAM MAGHRABY

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



بعض الوثائق

الأصلية تالفة



HOSSAM MAGHRABY



بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



HOSSAM MAGHRABY

SOME STUDIES ON HELMINTHES OF DOMESTIC AND WILD BIRDS

B/ε9cc

By

AMR MOHAMED ABDEL-FATTAH

B. V.Sc. (Assuit University - 1991)

Under the Supervision of

Dr. Mahmoud A. El-Seify

Prof. and Chairman of Parasitology Dept.

Faculty of Vet. Medicine

Tanta University

A Thesis

Submitted to Tanta University

for the Degree of

Master of vet. Medical Science

(Parasitology)

Parasitology Department

1996

Department of Parasitology
Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Kafr El-sheikh
Tanta University

Approval Sheet

This is to approve that the Dissertation presented by Amr Mohamed Abdel-Fattah to Tanta University entitled "*some studies on helminthes of domestic and wild birds*" for the degree of M.V.Sc has been approved by the examining committee :

Signature

1- Dr. M. K. Selim

Professor of Parasitology
Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Cairo University .

M.K.Selim

I. Mosalam

2- Dr. I. Mosalam

Professor of Parasitology
Faculty of Vet. Medicine
Zagazig University

3- Dr. M. A. El-Seify

Professor and Chairman of Parasitology Dept.
Faculty of Vet. Medicine , Kafr el-Sheikh
Tanta University

M.A.El-Seify

6.3.1996

Acknowledgement

Thank "ALLAH" for his gifts .

I wish to express my deepest thanks and sincere gratitude to Dr. M.A. El-Seify Professor and Chairman of Parasitology Department , Faculty of Veterinary Medicine , Tanta University (Kafr El-Sheikh) for his valuable supervission , guidance , suggestions and advices that give me the greatest helps to accomplish this study .

My sincere appreciation with the best thanks to Dr. M. Abdel-Azziz Ass. Professor of Histology as well as M. Abdel-Twab Ass. lectural of Histology , Faculty of Veterinary Medicine , Alex. University (Edfina) for for their willing assistance during the preparation of the histochemical study .

My grateful acknowledgment and thanks to Dr. N.M. El-Bahy lecural of Parasitology , Faculty of Veterinary Medicine , Tanta University (Kafr El-Sheikh) for his help .

To

My parents ,

My wife

And My daughter

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	1-2
<i>Review</i>	3-17
<i>Materials and Methods</i>	18-27
<i>Results</i>	24-162
<i>Discussion</i>	163-175
<i>Summary</i>	176-178
<i>References</i>	179-195

Arabic summary

Introduction

1- introduction

The economical importance of domestic birds is well recognized and much more attention is nowadays given to that field of study all over the world .

Several studies were conducted to enhance production to reach its possible highest level . It is reported that the bacterial , viral and parasitic diseases affected the egg and meat production of birds (Taylor , 1931 and Levi , 1957) .

Domestic birds are susceptible to infestation with a large number of internal parasites and it is safe to state that very few flocks are entirely free from them . Parasites may not be an essential cause of certain diseases , but certainly they adversely affect the general condition of the hosts and predispose them to other bacterial and viral infection . The study of parasitic helminthes of domestic birds has attracted the attention of many workers (Ackert, 1931& 1940 , Ackert & Herricks, 1938 , Reid, 1955 and Rasheed & Bassiony, 1957) . Parasitic helminthes induce retardation of growth , loss of body weight and abnormal thirst which result in the increase of the mortality rate leading to enormous financial losses . This has been clarified by Ezzat (1960) ,who added that the helminthes are the most prevalent and blame them as the cause of low production and failure in raising selected foreign breeds in poultry farms.

The symptoms caused by worm infestation vary and are not constant enough to be relied upon for diagnosis , the lesions encountered are of far less value than the finding and identification of the causative parasites themselves as stated by Baker (1938) .

Wild birds form a large branch of the animal kingdom and are very widely distributed .

The fact that the wild birds have usually fed a diet containing a high proportion of arthropods, earthworms, mollusca, fish, amphibia, reptilis and rodents, many of them are the intermediate hosts for some helminthes means that these birds carry a high parasite burden and they are of great important for beining act as a source of infestation of our domestic birds with new species of parasites. Moreover, the problem has a zoonotic aspect, as in agricultural countries like Egypt, man is usually in an intimate contact with water, hence the potential danger of infestation with many trematodes of aquatic birds. **Nasr (1941)** recorded *Prohemistomum vivax* and as a humen parasites as well as many species of *Echinostoms*. **Chandler and Pradatsundaraser (1957)** recorded some species from genus *Raillietina* in birds and children in Bangkok. **Watson (1960)** listed several humen cases infested with aquatic bird trematodes, (e.g *Olinostomum comblanatum*, *Phaneropsolus bonnei*, *Plagiorchis muris* and *Echinparyphium paralum*).

It has been found that the role played by the wild birds as a source of infestation for our domestic birds with new species of helminthes did not receive much attention. So, the aim of the present study is to reveal some aspects of the problem of the helminthes parastising both the domestic and wild birds at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.

The program of the present study includes :

Studing the incidence of the different helminth parasites in the domestic and wild birds. Also clarifying the role played by the wild birds in the transimission of new species of helminthes to the domestic birds. And studing the host-parasite interaction from the point of histochemical changes in the intestinal tissue of the parasitised birds.

Review

2 - Review

There are several authors reported the incidence of helminth parasites among domestic and wild birds in Egypt as well as other localities all over the world.

2.1. Helminthes of domestic birds :

2.2.1. Domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) :

Gender (1911) recorded 6 species of the genus *Heterakis* in Dahomy, France. from gallinaceous birds.

Meggitt (1927a) Discribed both *Rallietina tetragona* and *Raillietina echinobothrida* from domestic birds in Egypt .

Cram (1928) Recorded *Dispharynx Spiralis* from chickens, and pigeons in Texas, U.S.A.

Beaudette and Hudson (1930) recorded two nematodes *Capillaria annulata* from chickens and pheasants and *Dispharynx spiralis* for the first time from quail in Europe.

Morgan and Wilson (1938) deleted *Heterakis gallinarum*, *Ascaridia galli*, *Capillaria longicollis*, *Capillaria columbae*, *Davainea proglottina*, *Trichostrongylus tenuis*, *Raillietina cestocillus*, *Amoebotaenia spheroides* and *Hymenolepis carioca*, in domestic fowl in Scotland and they reported that *Heterakis gallinarum* was the predominant helminth with an incidence of 82.3%.

Alicata (1939) studied the caecal worms parasitising chickens in Hawaii and he recorded that *Subulura brumpti* was predominant and infest 84% of the examind birds.