hossam maghraby

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم اللّه الرحمن الرحيم

hossam maghraby

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

hossam maghraby

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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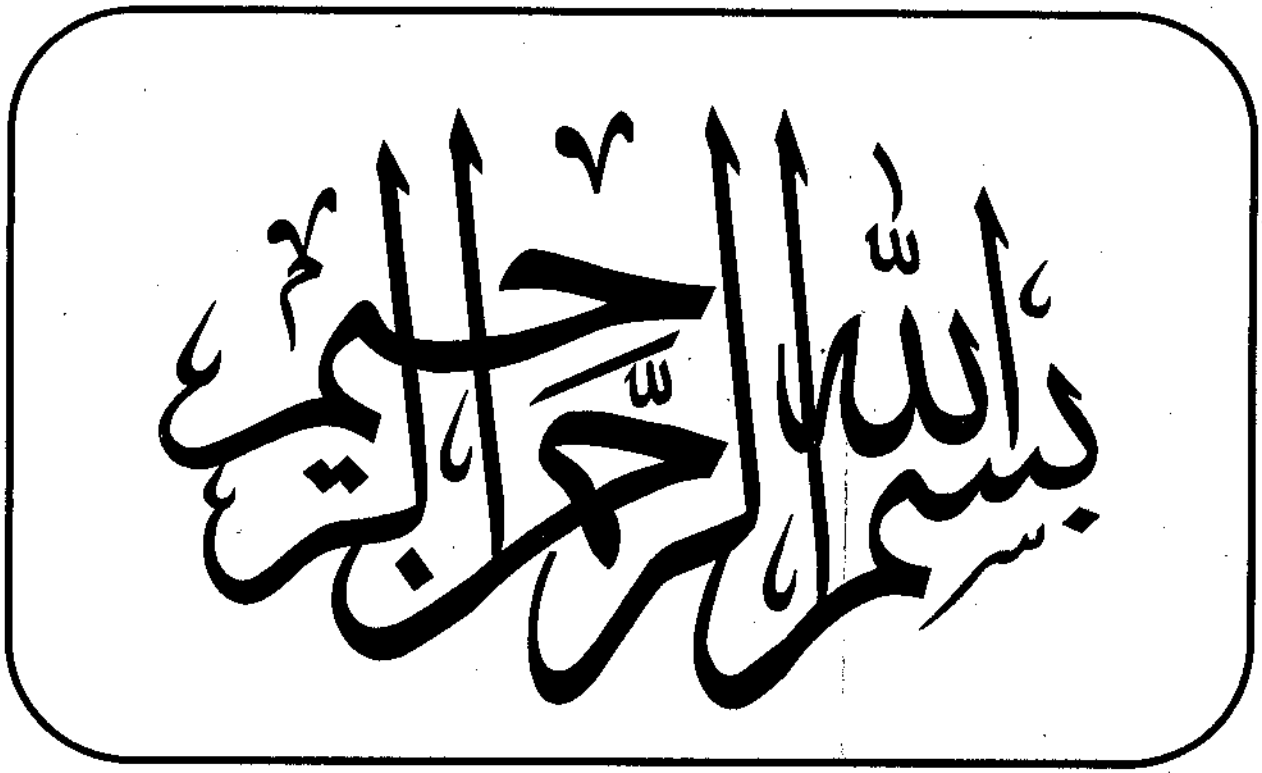
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Cairo University
Faculty of veterinary Medicine
Department of Veterinary
Medicine and Infectious diseases

STUDIES ON PARASITIC INFESTATION IN SOME WILD ANIMALS

A Thesis
Presented by

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(B.V.Sc., Cairo university, 1989)

For
M.V.Sc. DEGREE
Infectious Diseases

Under supervision of

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Approval Sheet

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"Studies on Parasitic Infestation in Some Wild Animals"

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Abstract

Name: Sahar abd El Fattah Hussein Zein El-Din
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Title of thesis: **Studies on Parasitic Infestation in Some Wild Animals**
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Abstract

The faecal samples of various species of wild and zoo animals belong to subclass Ungulates kept in captivity in Giza zoo were examined in a period from March 2003 to March 2004 for the presence of gastrointestinal parasites. The prevalences of infection by enteric parasites have been studied. It was found that the highest prevalence of infection was recorded in Family Bovidae 38.27%, as well as Giraffidae 38.57%, followed by Camelidae 35.9%, while it reached to 15.35% in Equidae and 4.67% in Cervidae. No parasitic infection were diagnosed in examined animals belong to families Suidae, Hippopotamidae, Rhinocerotidae or proboscidae. Eight different GIN species were diagnosed include *Trichostrongylus spp., Ostertagia spp., Haemonchus spp., Nematidirus spp., Trichuris spp., Strongyloides spp., Strongylus spp. and Parascaris equorum*. As well as different Coccidian spp. Oocysts. No Fluke infection could be recorded. This infection was associated with no apparent symptoms, slight diarrhea, or profuse diarrhea specially in young animals. No seasonal variations could be recorded during the study, this may be related to the maintenance of that animals in captivity under regular administration of protective and treatment doses of anthelmintics and antiprotozoal agents.

Introduction

Introduction

The protection of wildlife has been attempted in many parts of the world through development of Sancturies and Zoological gardens. The main aim behind this is to conserve the rare species or the endangered species of wild animals and birds to maintain the biological diversity.

Parasitic infestation of wild animals is of great importance. There is several studied on parasitic infestations of wildlife animals in order to understand the significance of these organisms and the diseases they produce in their mammalian hosts. Parasitic infestation if did not lead to death of the animals, it may act as a stress factor which decreases the animal productivity and keeps them under stress and icreases their susceptibility to any other bacterial and viral infections, so the accurate identification of these parasites is vital in applied practical work for successful treatment and disease control in different group of animals. The parasitologists turn their attention increasingly to the problems of parasitic diseases as significant pathogens of wild animals as mentioned by **Davis and Anderson (1971)**.

The present study is aimed to determine the prevalence of parasitic infestation in wild ungulates and Elephants in Giza Zoo, Symptoms on the affected animals, The morphological feature of some parasitic diagnostic stages as well as the type and efficacy of the applied treatment.

Literature

Literature

Wild animals belong to subclass ungulates which include various animal families such as Bovidae, Cervidae, Camelidae, Suidae, Hippoptamidae, Giraffidae, Equidae, Rhinocerotidae , and Proboscidae, are common wild animal distrputed in Zoo.All of theses animals may be infected with different types of parasites. The present literature are focused on the different enteric parasites which infect animals among this group as the following:-

A-Parasites affecting Bovidae:

Forrester (1964 b) Stated that the lung worm–pneumonia complex (lungworm disease, haemorrhagic septicemia, shipping fever, verminous pneumonia, lungworm pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, pasteurellosis, or protostrongylosis) is the most significant disease in bighorn sheep in that it prevents prolonged overpopulation with consequent destruction to forage supplies in north America. He added that the disease occur only in rocky mountain bighorn sheep (*ovis c. Canadensis*) although genus *protostrongylus* can infect the desert bighorn (*ovis c.nelsoni*) in Nevada and California.

Mituch (1969) found both spp.of *Mullerius (M. tenuispiulatus* and *M. capillaries)* in the lung of Chamois inhabit in the Tatra National Park and larvae of the genera *Bicaulus* and *Cytocaulus* in the feaces.

Davis and Anderson (1971) Fully described the lung worms affecting wild animals, They stated that: from the identified 120 *metastrongyloids* species, 89 are known exclusively from wild Animals.,22 from domestic or semidomesticated animals and 9 from both wild and domesticated. They cleared that Members of family *protostrongylidae* (14 genera ,43 spp) is found mainly in ruminants including cervids, sheep,goat, chamois, mouflon and antelope.