

Prevalence Of Gastrointestinal Parasites In Domestic Dogs

Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Adult Dogs in Sweden
Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Captive Bovid at Zoo Negara
A Survey of the Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites and Associated Risk Factors in Children in a Rural City of the Dominican Republic

This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of gastrointestinal and blood parasites in local rabbits at Baghdad province. A total of 80 local breed rabbits were dissected during the period of December /2012 to September/ 2013. There is highly significant percentage of total parasite infected local breed rabbits - it reached 83.75%. The results revealed that a high infection rate (72.5%) was recorded in the intestinal protozoal infection. This study recorded for the first time in Baghdad presence a percentage of infection to each: Blood protozoal parasites in a total percentage reach 35% for the species (Theileria, Babesia, Anaplasma and Plasmodium) with infection rate (23.75, 5, 6.25, 25%) respectively. Also the intestinal protozoa infection rates were (Cryptosporidium 17.5% and Giardia 5%). Whereas the pin worm recorded the infection rate of 10%. While the larvae of cestode recorded an infection rate 38.75%. The following 10 Eimeria species in rabbits were recorded: E.perforans 31.25%, E.piriformis 27.5%, E.irresidua 11.25%, E. media 17.5%, E.flavescens 28.75%,28.75%, E.coecicola 13.75%, E.exigua 18.75%, E.intestinalis 23.75%, E.magna 28.75% E.stiedae 17.5%.

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Sanitation and intestinal health is something we often take for granted today. However, people living in many regions of the

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developing world still suffer with debilitating diseases due to the lack of sanitation. Despite its clear impact upon health in modern times, sanitation in past populations is a topic that has received surprisingly little attention. This book brings together key experts from around the world to explore fascinating aspects of life in the past relevant to sanitation, and how that affected our ancestors. By its end readers will realize that toilets were in use in ancient Mesopotamia even before the invention of writing, and that flushing toilets with anatomic seats were a technology of ancient Greece at the time of the minotaur myth. They will see how sanitation compared in ancient Rome and medieval London, and will take a virtual walk around the sanitation of York at the time of the Vikings. Readers will also understand which intestinal parasites infected humans in different regions of the world over different time periods, what these parasites tell us about early human evolution, later population migrations, past diet, lifestyle, and the effects of sanitation technology. There is good evidence that over the millennia people in the past realized that sanitation mattered. They invented toilets, cleaner water supplies, drains, waste disposal and sanitation legislation. While past views on sanitation were very different to those of today, it is clear that many past societies took sanitation much more seriously than was previously thought. Parasitic diseases are the most widespread of all the major diseases, currently 9 affecting about 3×10^9 people and innumerable domestic animals. There is no doubt that among these parasitic diseases, the helminthic infections of the gastrointestinal tract are about the most important because of their global distribution, their high prevalence, their effects on the nutritional status of men and animals, their effects on the physical and mental development of children, and their economic effects on

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the production of animals. Anthelmintics are important elements in the control of these gastrointestinal helminthic infections. In this volume the editors and authors have tried to find a way through the immense amount of information on anthelmintic drugs that is scattered throughout the literature. Different authors have critically examined this information from different angles. However, the aim of all has been to provide the information needed by veterinarians, physicians, and public health workers to select the most suitable drug for a given situation.

Gastrointestinal parasites impose a great and often silent burden of morbidity and mortality on poor populations in developing countries. Verón, Dominican Republic (DR), is a rural city in the southeastern corner of the country where many Dominicans and Haitians migrate to for work in support and expansion of the tourist industry of Punta Cana. Few studies of the prevalence of gastrointestinal (GI) parasitic infections have been published in the DR. Presently, there is a high prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infections throughout the poorest areas of the DR and Haiti. This study investigated the prevalence of GI protozoan and helminth parasites from children at the Rural Clinic of Verón during 2008. Participants provided a fecal sample that was examined microscopically for protozoan and helminth parasites using the fecal flotation technique to concentrate and isolate helminth ova and protozoan cysts. Of 108 fecal samples examined, 107 were positive for one or more parasites. Participant ages ranged from 2 to 15 years; 52 were males and 56 were females.

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Percent infection rates were 48.2% for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 13.9% for *Enterobius vermicularis*, 24.1% for *Entamoeba histolytica*, and 22.2% for *Giardia intestinalis*. 9.3% had double infections. A survey of subject characteristics and risk factors was completed by each parent/guardian. Any plan to reduce GI parasites in children of this region will require a determined effort between international, national, and local health authorities combined with improved education of schools, child care providers, food handlers, and agricultural workers. A special effort must be made to reach out to immigrants and those not part of the public education system and to address microbial water quality. This issue of *Veterinary Clinics: Food Animal Practice*, guest edited by Dr. Ray M. Kaplan, focuses on Ruminant Parasitology. This is one of three issues each year selected by the series consulting editor, Dr. Robert A. Smith. Articles in this issue include, but are not limited to: biology and epidemiology of GI nematode parasites in cattle, epidemiology and control of GI parasites of cattle in southern climates, epidemiology and control of GI parasites of cattle in northern climates, anthelmintic resistance and strategies for sustainable control of parasites, refugia-based strategies for parasite control in livestock, epidemiology and control of liver flukes, diagnostic methods in livestock parasitology, parasite vaccines, what Modeling parasites, transmission and resistance can teach us, fecal egg count reduction tests in cattle and small ruminants, ectoparasites of ruminants, ruminant coccidiosis, neosporosis, toxoplasmosis, and sacocystosis in ruminants, giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis

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in ruminants, biology, epidemiology and control of GI nematodes in small ruminants, and realistic approaches to parasite control in ruminant livestock.

This research addressed two important issues concerning conservation of orangutans in Indonesia, the prevalence of diseases in orangutans at reintroduction centers and the extent of intra-subspecific genetic variation between isolated populations of Bornean orangutans. The research was conducted at the Wanariset Orangutan Reintroduction Centre in East Kalimantan from 1994 to 1997, during which time extensive field excursions were made throughout Borneo, and at the Biomedical Primate Research Centre in the Netherlands in 1998. Studies were designed to identify and determine the prevalence of diseases, specifically gastrointestinal parasites, tuberculosis and certain viral diseases. Further studies defined the factors associated with mortalities of orangutans at the reintroduction centre. Gastrointestinal parasites, in particular *Strongyloides* spp. and *Balantidium coli*, posed health problems for rehabilitant orang-utans. A molecular study using mitochondrial DNA was undertaken to determine whether there was significant genetic diversity between six isolated populations of wild orangutans within Borneo. It was concluded that there are at least four genetically distinct populations located in East Kalimantan, southwest and central Kalimantan, northwest Kalimantan and Sarawak, and Sabah. The findings of this research are discussed in terms of the implications for management policies for reintroduction centres, as well as for the conservation of wild

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populations. They will also be of relevance to zoos and primate centers. -- cover

Roundworms are the most prevalent parasite of swine in the world today. Their presence on a pig farm can have detrimental effects on farm profitability due to their impact on growth rate, feed conversion, and general health of the produced pigs. For farmers, it is therefore essential to be aware of the “worm status” of their herd in order to make informed decisions on how to control this disease on their farm. This chapter concentrates on the diverse aspects involved in the diagnosis and control of *Ascaris suum* infections on pig farms. It focuses on how the results obtained from different detection methods should be interpreted and what efforts could be made to control parasite transmission and consequentially reduce the prevalence and economic impact of this parasite on a pig farm. *Toxocara* is a parasitic helminth worm which continues to stimulate both public concern and scientific interest. *Toxocara canis* and *T.cati*, the most studied species, are gastrointestinal parasites of dogs and cats and their eggs can contaminate the environment, thus exposing humans and other mammals and birds to infection. Many questions remain unanswered about the host-parasite relationship, its epidemiology and public health significance. Veterinarians and clinicians are interested in its importance as a zoonosis. The

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parasite's capacity to cause ocular disease is of concern to ophthalmologists, while its propensity to stimulate allergic manifestations is of interest to allergologists, dermatologists and respiratory medicine specialists. Furthermore *Toxocara* provides a unique model system to explore questions in parasite biology. This book provides a comprehensive review of *Toxocara* and the disease it causes known as toxocariasis.

We first discussed the possibility of organizing a symposium on helminth communities in June, 1986. At that time, we were engaged in writing a joint paper on potential structuring mechanisms in helminth communities; we disagreed on a number of issues. We felt the reason for such debate was because the discipline was in a great state of flux, with many new concepts and approaches being introduced with increasing frequency. After considerable discussion about the need, scope and the inevitable limitations of such a symposium, we decided that the time was ripe to bring other ecologists, engaged in similar research, face-to-face. There were many individuals from whom to choose; we selected those who were actively publishing on helminth communities or those who had expertise in areas which we felt were particularly appropriate. We compiled a list of potential participants, contacted them and received unanimous support to organize such a symposium. Our intent was to cover several

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broad areas, fully recognizing that breadth negates depth (at least with a publisher's limitation on the number of pages). We felt it important to consider patterns amongst different kinds of hosts because this is where we had disagreed among ourselves.

Background: Guinea-Bissau, Western Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although previous health interventions have improved childhood mortality and morbidity dramatically, gastrointestinal parasitic infections and associated diarrhea remain a major health concern. The current prevalence and impact of these infections is unknown, and previous studies are outdated. In the present cross-sectional field study, we investigate the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among children in the capital of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau and identify potential risk factors for infection.

Methods: From August 2015 to April 2017, a total of 1.274 participants aged 2-15 years were included. We collected fecal samples and obtained information on age, household composition, animal husbandry and hygienic standards. Fecal samples were examined by conventional light microscopy. Potential risk factors were identified by logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of intestinal helminths and protozoa were 11,5% (95% confidence interval (CI): 9,7% - 13,2%) and 44,0% (95% CI: 41,3% - 46,8%), respectively. Helminth infections were dominated by hookworm, which was present in 7,8% of all included

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(95% CI: 6,3% - 9,2%). The prevalence of pathogenic protozoa *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* and *Giardia lamblia* was 17,3% (95% CI: 15,2% - 19,3%) and 23,9% (95% CI: 21,5% - 26,2%), respectively. Older children were more susceptible to infection with hookworm and *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar*, whereas younger children were more susceptible to infection with *Giardia lamblia* (Odds ratio (OR) 3,56 and 0,52. respectively). Poor hygienic standards, including source of drinking water and toilet access were found to be major risk factors for infections with hookworm and *Giardia lamblia*. Conclusion: We find a surprisingly high prevalence of pathogenic protozoans among children from urban Bissau. Future improvement of sanitation standards and education of both children and adults should aid to lower the prevalence.

Fecal samples were obtained from guenons in Gombe National Park utilizing noninvasive, opportunistic sampling techniques. Samples were then examined for the presence of gastrointestinal parasites using chlorazol black stain, Lugol's iodine staining, as well as concentration via fecal flotation with Sheather's sugar solution. Results were analyzed using SPSS (IBM corp), and compared to other forested regions in Africa to determine whether hybridization influences parasite prevalence of these guenons living in Gombe; and if these guenons differ from similar guenons in other regions of Africa. The null hypothesis was unable to be rejected in all cases; hybridization could not be stated as a contributing factor for differences found in parasitic prevalence rates. Furthermore, no statistical difference was found between Gombe's

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guenons, and those living in other regions of Africa in most cases. The author suspects that the abundance of parasitic generalists discovered, small sample size, and opportunistic sampling protocol contribute to these finding.

There is a general lack on Information regarding gastrointestinal and filarial helminth infections of dogs in Botswana. Based on a first survey, the dissertation focuses on the occurrence and prevalence of gastrointestinal and filarial helminth infections of domestic dogs in the metropolitan area of the capital Gaborone. Faecal and blood samples were obtained from 150 live dogs aged 1-19 years (56 females and 84 males). Ten different dog breeds featured in the survey, with the indigenous Tswana as the most dominant breed (74.67 %) followed by the crossbreeds (14.67 %). The overall prevalence of gastrointestinal helminth infections was 64 % (96/150) based on direct faecal flotation. The spectrum of gastrointestinal parasites detected included *Ancylostoma* spp. (64 %), *Dipylidium caninum* (4.66 %), *Toxocara canis* (1.33 %) and the coccidian *Isoospora* spp (4 %). Dogs hosting a single gastrointestinal helminth species were more common (54.6 %) then those hosting 2 (6.67 %) or 3 species (0.67 %). *Ancylostoma* spp., *T. canis* and *D. caninum* have zoonotic implications. The overall prevalence of filarial helminth infections was 18 % (27/150) based on demonstration of microfilariae in blood by membrane filtration. Based on acid phosphatase staining, microfilariae of 3 filarial helminths were identified, namely *Dirofilaria repens* (14.67 %) followed by *Acanthocheilonema reconditum* (2.67 %) and *Acanthocheilonema dracunculoides* (0.67 %). *Dirofilaria repens* has zoonotic implications.

This will be the first time a volume will be compiled focusing on South American monkeys as models to address and test critical issues in the study of nonhuman primates. In addition, the volume will serve an important compliment to the book on

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Mesoamerican primates recently published in the series under the DIPR book series. The book will be of interest to a broad range of scientists in various disciplines, ranging from primatology, to animal behavior, animal ecology, conservation biology, veterinary science, animal husbandry, anthropology, and natural resource management. Moreover, although the volume will highlight South American primates, chapters will not simply review particular taxa or topics. Rather the focus of each chapter is to examine the nature and range of primate responses to changes in their ecological and social environments, and to use data on South American monkeys to address critical theoretical questions in the study of primate behavior, ecology, and conservation. Thus, we anticipate that the volume will be widely read by a broad range of students and researchers interested in prosimians, New World monkeys, Old World monkeys, apes, humans, as well as animal behavior and tropical biology.

Peromyscus leucopus is the most abundant rodent in the North East United States and it is also a reservoir host for many zoonotic pathogens. The population dynamics of *P. leucopus* are unstable and resultant irruptions in the mouse population can increase exposure of humans to rodents and their byproducts. The drivers of this population instability are not known. Gastrointestinal parasites can destabilize host population dynamics and so this study set out to characterize the infections of six helminths. *Peromyscus leucopus* were captured from four field sites in Central Pennsylvania, and their gastrointestinal parasites were removed and identified. *Syphacia peromysci* was most prevalent and occurred in the highest intensity. Mass and body length in general had a positive relationship with parasite infection, but body condition displayed a negative relationship with infection. *Pterygodermatites peromysci* showed clear and significant turnovers in both the age prevalence and age intensity

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relationships, which supports a prior result that *P. peromysci* is not aggregated as are most other macroparasites.

Brachylaima peromysci age prevalence and intensity curves showed a large increase in the later age classes based upon mass. Coupling the non-aggregated distribution of *P. peromysci* with the known impact upon host fecundity, one should expect this parasite to destabilize host population dynamics and future manipulative population level experiments are warranted.

Study of parasitology, like any other branch of biological science, has in recent years been increasingly revealing and rewarding with enrichment and embellishment by basic sciences, specially with application of spectacular advances in molecular biology and biotechnology. Such a fruitful fusion of more than one discipline has now come to characterise more than ever before our approach to the subject. This volume of helminthology with contributions from a galaxy of distinguished scientists in specific areas, bears an eloquent testimony to the gratifying yield that accrues from cross fertilisation of multiple disciplines and able support from basic sciences. Matazoan parasites, helminths, living in more than one host in different stages of development, present an intricate spectrum of host-parasite relationship, which has evolved through diverse frame and flow of ecologic circumstances. The situation is further complicated, as elaborated here, by genotypic and phenotypic variations, which profoundly influence the dynamic interaction between hosts and parasites and determine consequently survival and propagation of the latter. Indeed, one of the important messages upheld in this book is that genetic endowment of parasites plays a

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pivotal role in their immunogenicity, pathogenicity, response to variable environmental composition, including drug response and also their transmission dynamics and epidemiology. Evolution of parasitic helminths with concomitant physiologic and morphologic alterations have been traced from free-living stage to development of host-specificity of different degrees and parasitic speciation.

In order to provide quality welfare for captive exotic ungulates, like giraffe and various antelope, it is imperative to understand the complexity of their social networks, pathogen networks and variables that affect gastrointestinal parasite infection. When keeping these animals in captivity, it is crucial to keep them healthy, both physically and mentally. Two separate studies are included that explore the mental and physical health of captive exotic ungulates. In the first study we explored a variety of factors that may affect the animals' susceptibility to gastrointestinal parasites. This research found that age, species, and preferred location were all variables that affected the general occurrence of gastrointestinal parasite infection and/or the risk of high infection. Individuals that were considered juveniles or senior were more likely to have a high egg per gram intensity than those that were considered adults. Select species had a significantly higher chance of acquiring gastrointestinal parasites over other species. Individuals that commonly used specific locations, including one with multiple feeding areas, had a higher prevalence of infection. Using this information, cleaning efforts and anthelmintic treatments can be focused to reduce the

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risk of infection of gastrointestinal parasites. The second study uses a network analysis approach to better understand the structure of social networks and how pathogens spread in captive ungulate populations housed in multi-species enclosures. Social network analysis of observations allowed us to see that strong social networks exist in captivity, with four distinct clusters found. Utilizing commensal *Escherichia Coli* as a model, this study was able to use pulse-field gel electrophoresis to look at and better understand fecal-oral pathogen transmission. Those sharing the same pulsotype were typically from the same species and found in the same enclosure. By acquiring a better understanding of these factors, managers can develop their practices and improve animal welfare at their facility.

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