PREVALENCE AND CHEMOTHERAPY OF TRICHOSTRONGYLOIDS IN CAMELS IN CHARSDA

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT The prevalence of Trichostrongyloids among camels in Charasda district was measured and trials conducted to determine the efficacy of Saussurea lappa and Fumaria parviflora and Albendazole. 500 camels were examined, and trichostrongyloids were observed in 175 (35%). Haemonchos longisteps was the most predominant specie with the prevalence of (52.57%), followed by Trichostrongylus probolurus, Ostertagia Ostertagi, Dictyocaulus and Nematodirus dromedari being 10.85%, 9.71%, 9.14% and 9.14% respectively. Cooperia was found to be the least prevalent 8.57% parasite. Young animals were found to be at higher risk of infection than adult animals. The efficacy of Saussurea lappa was 65.85%, Fumaria parviflora was 46.34, and albendazole was (66.66%) at one dose. Whereas the efficacy after second dose was of Saussurea lappa (85.36%), Fumaria parviflora was (82.92 %), and albendazole was (97.4 3%). Making albendazole is the most effective treatment against trichostrongyloids in camels

Keywords:

Key words: Trichostrongyloids, prevalence, chemotherapy, camel.

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