Parasitological Studies on Filariasis in Assiut Governorate.

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Abstract:

In order to elucidate the present status of filariasis in Assiut Governorate, humans, dogs, equines, camels, and cattle were surveyed. No Wuchereria bancrofti microfilariae could be detected in 400 human blood samples collected from the endemic areas between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. On the other hand, five clinical cases of elephantiasis were recorded, which were amicrofilaraemic. Dirofilaria repens non sheathed microfilaria was recorded for the first time in Egypt from the peripheral blood of four out of 30 (13.3%) dogs. Onchocerca cervicalis microfilaria was detected in the umbilical skin in one out of 30 (3.3%) donkeys. The non sheathed Onchocerca reticulata and the sheathed Setaria equina microfilariae were found in the peripheral blood of three (6%) and eight (16%) out of 50 donkeys respectively. Dipetalonema evansi microfilariae was recovered in peripheral blood of one out of 15 (6.6%) camels. No microfilariae could be detected in the umbilical skins of 130 cows and buffaloes. The role of the above mentioned microfilariae in producing human morbidity is discussed.

Keywords:

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