Hydatidosis of Camels and sheep Slaughtered in Aswan Governorate, Southern Egypt

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Abstract:

Abstract BACKGROUND: Hydatidosis, is an infection caused by the cystic larval stage of the Echinococcus granulosus. This disease is a zoonotic disease has a worldwide distribution and common in developing and undeveloped countries.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of the present study is to Studying the infection rate and predilection seats of hydatid cyst affections among slaughtered food animals in Aswan Governorate, southern Egypt and study the effect of age and sex of infected slaughtered animals on the infection with Hydatid cyst. Also study the effect of seasonal variations in the infection with Hydatid cyst among slaughtered animals. In addition the macroscopic examination, Microscopic examination Scanning electron microscopy and histopathological studies for the collected Hydatid cyst are examined

METHODS, This investigation was carried out from August 2015 to July 2016 in two main slaughterhouses in Aswan Governorate to study the hydatidosis in camels and sheep. by routine meat inspection, Hydatid cyst count and characterization was conducted. FINDINGS: A total of 2080 camels and 674 sheep were examined. Of these, 173 (8.32%) camels and 3 (0.45%) sheep were found to harbour one or more Hydatid cysts. Female and older age slaughtered animals were more susceptible to infection with these metacestode than males and younger animals. Hydatid cyst infection in slaughtered animals is most commonly found in lung followed by liver while mixed infection in both lung and liver was found only in camel. Hydatid cyst in slaughtered camels was higher in autumn followed by winter, while Hydatid cyst in slaughtered sheep was found only in autumn season. Fertile cysts in lung and liver of slaughtered camels was (83.4%) and (30%), respectively. While the fertility of Hydatid cyst in infected lung and liver of sheep was (100%). MAIN CONCLUSIONS: This study reported that slaughtered animals were infected with relatively high infection rate of hydatid cyst may be due to the presence of socio-economic conditions favourable for the disease and maintenance of high level of infection. So must design governmental control programs against Hydatidosis to minimize the infection rate in Aswan Governorate and ensure effective protection not only for animal population but also for humans at risk of contracting the infection

Keywords:

Keywords: Hydatid cyst, camel, sheep, Aswan, Egypt, Zoonosis.

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