PREVALENCE AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF BOVINE FASCIOLIASIS, WITH UNUSUAL MIGRATION TO LUNG IN NEW-VALLEY GOVERNORATE

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT The main objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of fascioliasis in cattle, and to describe the histopathological changes in liver and lung. A total of 600 slaughtered bull's 1-2 years were examined grossly to investigate Fasciola infection, from abattoirs in New-Valley Governorate. The livers of 120 bulls (20%) were positive for fascioliasis, with unusual migration to lung. The results indicated that Fasciola hepatica was more prevalent than other flukes infections including Fasciola gigantica and Fasciola hepatogigantica (58.3 vs. 12.5 and 29.2%, respectively). The histopathological examinations illustrate the presence of acute fascioliasis (66.7%), chronic fascioliasis (33.3%), and ectopic lesion of fascioliasis (3.3 %). From the above results it could be concluded that bovine fascioliasis is endemic in New-Valley, constitutes a major cause of economic losses and threat public health.

Keywords:

Key words: Fasciola infection, bulls, histopathological changes, ectopic lesion, New-Valley Governorate.

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