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STUDY REGARDING THE ENDOPARASITISM IN GOATS FROM DOLJ COUNTY

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Abstract: A group of 27 goats from Dolj County was studied. The methods performed were the classic coproparasitological methods but also the macroscopic examination of the gastrointestinal mass. Following the examination, gastrointestinal nematodes with the highest prevalence were identified. The results obtained draw attention to the epidemiological context and parasitological control.

• Introduction

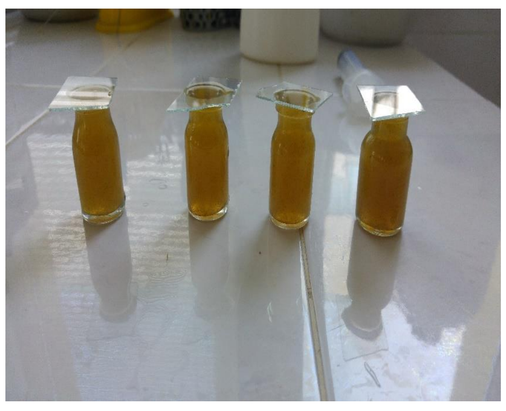
The analysis of the incidence / prevalence of protozoa, cestodes, trematodes and gastrointestinal nematodes in goats have been performed in correlation with the investigation of the factors that influence their appearance and evolution. Both the characteristics of the regions and the environmental factors have a role in changing the frequency of disease cases. To these, we add the endogenous and exogenous factors involved in the pathogenesis of endoparasitosis and we have, thus, some important elements in the complex picture of their epidemiology.

• Material and method

The purpose of this study was to identify the presence of endoparasites in a herd of goats in Craiova, Dolj County, using classical coproparasitological methods, macroscopic and microscopic examination of gastrointestinal mass and organs from goats. 27 Carpathian goats were examined.

• Results and discussions

The performance of the coprological examinations revealed the following results: the presence of the oocysts of 37%; the presence of cestode oncospheres 55%; the presence of 93% NGI eggs. The necropsy examinations performed on 5 goats were completed with the following results: identification of cestodes in the intestine of a number of 3 goats; identification of gastrointestinal nematodes in all 5 goats.



• Conclusions

In conclusion, the identification of intestinal nematodes in a high percentage indicates the existence of an epidemiological context favorable to the development of infestation elements, in the Craiova area, where the study was conducted and draws attention to pasture management and parasitological control of these parasites.