
Study on Prevalence of Fascioliasis in Ruminants in Dasht Room County in Spring and Summer of 2013

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Abstract: *Fasciola spp* is one of the liver bile ducts and gallbladder Trematodes in Ruminants. In the life cycle of the worm, snails are intermediate hosts and parasitic infection is happened by eating aquatic vegetables contaminated with Metacercaria. Humans also can be infected with this worm. Thus, Finding the contaminated villages where high infection in animals is reported, can help to control diseases. The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of Fascioliasis in Ruminants in 2013 in Dasht Room area, a rural district in Yasuj prevalence. This cross - sectional study, a total of 600 stool samples from Ruminants, including sheep, goat and cattle were collected from six villages in Dasht Room region. The stool samples were transported to the Parasitology laboratory and tested by standard Acid - Ether precipitation method (Thelma method). Sediments were studied with an optical microscope at magnifications of $\times 10$. 174 out of 600 stool samples (29%) were positive for *Fasciola spp* eggs, including 63 sheep (26/03%), 40 goats (23/3%) and 71 cattle (37/9%), respectively. Significant differences between the infection rates of live stocks were not observed in spring and summer season. The most contamination was observed in cattle and the least in goat. Statistically significant difference was observed between them in summer season ($P < 0/05$). Considering to high contamination in the present study (29%), Dasht Room County is a high risk area for *Fasciolosis* in Ruminants.

Keywords: Fascioliasis, Ruminants, Iran

1. Introduction

Liver flukes (*Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica*; Trematoda: Fasciolidae) are flatworm helminths which cause the disease *Fasciolosis* in Ruminants and humans [1]. Fasciolosis is important food born and water born parasitic zoonosis caused by liver fluke of the genus *Fasciola* [2], the *Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica*, are cosmopolitan in distribution, with high frequency in tropical area [3]. *Fasciola spp.* may reach the size of (25–30) mm in length and (8 – 15) mm width. It has leaf shaped Structure [4]. *Fasciola spp* has an anterior and posterior sucker for attachment to host body [5]. *Fasciola spp* completed its entire life cycle in two host cattle, a definitive host, and the snail, an intermediate host, while the human is an accidental host, which causes disease mostly in ruminants, especially in

cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. It may however affect human. These parasites inhabit the hepatobiliary system of the effected animal and rarely can be found in ectopic sites within the host body such as: lungs, diaphragm, intestinal wall, kidneys, and subcutaneous tissue can occur. Once the parasites eggs are ingested by the cattle by the occasional drinking or grazing, and then the parasites migrate through the liver parenchyma to reach the bile duct. The diagnosis of fasciolosis in ruminant caused by *Fasciola spp.* has been made solely by the detection of *Fasciola* eggs in the faces of infected animal [1, 4, 6-10]. The worldwide losses in animal productivity due to fasciolosis were estimated as US \$200 million per annum to rural agricultural communities and commercial producers with over 600 million animals infected. In developed counties, the incidence of *Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica* can reach up to 77%. In

tropical countries, fasciolosis is considered the single most important helminthes infection of cattle [11-13], with reported prevalence of 30–90%. In domestic ruminants, adverse effects of acute or chronic fasciolosis include decreased meat and milk production, decreased fertility, and increased veterinary costs [14]. Fasciolosis is one of the big and most important worldwide problems mainly due to mortality of animals, cost of diagnosis, and treatment of condemned liver and it reduces milk and meat production [15, 16], fertility disorder, and drug resistance against fasciolosis [17]. Fasciolosis is estimated to be responsible for the annual loss of thousands of dollars in the Iranian agricultural industries. In Iran, fasciolosis in domestic ruminants is mainly caused by *F. hepatica*; however, the occurrence of *F. gigantica* has also been reported from different parts of the country [18]. The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of *Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica* infection in ruminants in 2013 in Dasht Room area, a rural district in Yasuj (Yasuj is a city in and the capital of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 96,786, in 20,297 families. Yasuj is an industrial city in the Zagros Mountains of southwestern Iran. The term "Yasuj" is also used to refer to the entire region).

2. Materials and Methods

This cross - sectional study, a total of 600 stool samples from three types of animals including sheep, goat and cattle

were collected from six villages (Amir Abad, Hossein Abad, Jahan Abad, Talkhdan, Tangari, Mansoor Abad) in Dasht Room region in spring and summer 2013 (May & August). The stool samples were transported to the laboratory and tested by standard Acid - ether precipitation method (Thelmann method). Sediments were studied with an optical microscope at magnifications of $\times 10$. Data collected on the application EPI 2000 entered using the chi-square test (Chi-square) were analyzed. In This test, the chance of infection (Odds Ratio), Chi-square and P-value was evaluated and the amount of contamination in rural areas Dasht Room to separate species *Fasciola* spp, the seasonal pollution, and conflicts with the statistical comparison is kind of trap.

3. Results and Discussion

174 out of 600 stool samples (29%) were positive for *Fasciola* spp eggs, including 63 sheep (26/03%), 40 goats (23/3%) and 71 cattle (37/9%), respectively. Significant differences between the infection rates of ruminants were not observed in spring and summer seasons. The most infection was observed in Tangari and the least in Mansoor Abad villages with statistically significant differences ($P < 0/05$). The most contamination was observed in cattle and the least in goat. Statistically significant difference was observed between them in summer season ($P < 0/05$). The results of this study, by sampling season, type of ruminants and annual pollution listed in the tables below.

Table 1. The contamination of ruminants in the spring.

Village name	ruminants	No. of samples	No. Fasciola spp. Positive	Percent of Infection
Amir Abad	Sheep	22	3	13.6%
	Goat	8	0	0
	Cattle	20	2	10%
Jahan Abad	Sheep	23	9	39.1%
	Goat	18	9	50%
	Cattle	9	6	66.6%
Hossein Abad	Sheep	24	10	41.6%
	Goat	18	4	22.2%
	Cattle	8	4	50%
Tangari	Sheep	21	4	19.04%
	Goat	17	6	35.2%
	Cattle	12	8	66.6%
Mansoor Abad	Sheep	24	5	20.8%
	Goat	14	2	14.2%
	Cattle	12	7	58.3%
Talkhdan	Sheep	4	0	0
	Goat	9	2	22.2%
	Cattle	37	8	21.6%
Total	Sheep	118	31	26.2%
	Goat	84	23	27.3%
	Cattle	98	35	35.7%
		300	89	29.6%

Table 2. The contamination of ruminants in the summer.

Village name	Ruminants	No. of samples	No. Fasciola spp. Positive	Percent of Infection
Amir Abad	Sheep	19	7	36.8%
	Goat	9	1	11.1%
	Cattle	22	12	54.5%
Jahan Abad	Sheep	23	3	13.04%
	Goat	25	6	24%
	Cattle	2	1	50%
Hossein Abad	Sheep	31	4	12.9%
	Goat	6	1	16.6%
	Cattle	13	3	23.07%

Village name	Ruminants	No. of samples	No. Fasciola spp. Positive	Percent of Infection
Tangari	Sheep	23	9	39.1%
	Goat	16	7	43.75%
	Cattle	11	4	36.3%
Mansoor Abad	Sheep	10	2	20%
	Goat	19	1	5.2%
	Cattle	21	2	9.5%
Talkhdan	Sheep	18	7	38.8%
	Goat	12	1	8.3%
	Cattle	20	14	70%
Total	Sheep	124	32	25.8%
	Goat	87	17	19.5%
	Cattle	89	36	40.4%
		300	85	28.3%

Table 3. The contamination of ruminants in the 2013 (spring and summer).

Village name	Ruminants	No. of samples	No. Fasciola spp. Positive	Percent of Infection
Amir Abad	Sheep	41	10	24.3%
	Goat	17	1	5.8%
	Cattle	42	14	33.3%
Jahan Abad	Sheep	46	12	26.08%
	Goat	43	15	34.8%
	Cattle	11	7	63.6%
Hossein Abad	Sheep	55	14	25.4%
	Goat	24	5	20.8%
	Cattle	21	7	33.3%
Tangari	Sheep	44	13	29.5%
	Goat	33	13	39.3%
	Cattle	23	12	52.1%
Mansoor Abad	Sheep	34	7	20.5%
	Goat	33	3	9.09%
	Cattle	33	9	27.2%
Talkhdan	Sheep	22	7	31.6%
	Goat	21	3	14.2%
	Cattle	57	22	38.5%
Total	Sheep	242	63	26.03%
	Goat	171	40	23.3%
	Cattle	187	71	37.9%

Compared with previous studies by "Moshfe et al, 2003" in Yasuj's Slaughterhouse (the prevalence of *Fasciola hepatica* was investigated and it was concluded that 27490 (14.4%) domesticated animals out of the total number 190861 slaughtered domestic animals including sheep, goats and cattle has been infected by this parasite. Infection rate was (9.26%). The prevalence rate of infection in sheep (17.71%) was higher than the one in cattle (16.71%) and in goats (11.69%), this study showed high prevalence of *Fasciola* spp in ruminants, in Dasht Room area (29%), due to high human population and proximity to the city of Yasuj and slaughterhouse is very important [19]. as a result of positive human serum against *F. hepatica* parasites in the area of Sarkari et al and the contamination of livestock in the study should Dasht Room one of the areas at risk and to prevent the high incidence knew Fasciolosis Awareness of the disease is serious action [20].

4. Conclusion

In general, previous studies and this study in Iran and other country it appears that the peak of infection is in the spring and summer growing season and abundance of aquatic plants and associated spring cattle and pasture, there is the issue of the season with this parasite struggle It is important [21]. Since most species of snails as an intermediate host in Iran live in fresh water and aquatic plants use water springs and ponds in

the area with wild plants suitable place to live snails in the spring and summer Dasht Room provide [22]. According to previous studies mentioned results, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad as provincial livestock and ruminants susceptible to infection by *Fasciola* spp. The growth of the disease among cattle and human serum have been reported in the province and the city of Yasuj and Dasht Room area, the importance of preventing the common disease between humans and animals is necessary. Significant contamination of cattle ranchers in this study focus on the use of anti-parasitic drugs in this type of trap is needed because the financial losses will be even more significant. In this study it was found that Tangari village that is almost Dasht Room source of river pollution is more that people in these village officials require pollution prevention even in other villages. In this study there was no significant seasonal differences, though the prevalence in the present study compared with previous studies in the spring and summer transfer chance to show that a quarter of awareness of short duration can the cycle of life and the transition *Fasciola* spp did two seasons prevention.

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