

# Emerging Haemosporidian Infections in Village Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) in Yobe State, Nigeria

Jallailudeen Rabana Lawal<sup>1,\*</sup>, Umar Isa Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>, Abdullahi Abubakar Biu<sup>2</sup>, Kasim Muhammed<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Veterinary Parasitology and Entomology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup>Area Veterinary Clinic (Zone A), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Damaturu, Nigeria

## Email address:

rabanaajallailudeen@yahoo.com (J. R. Lawal)

\*Corresponding author

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**Abstract:** In some parts of Nigeria, studies have revealed avian haemosporidian infections in village chickens, some of which are considered emerging parasitic infections because chickens are unnatural hosts. Infections may have occurred as a result of accidental cross-infection via infected haemophagous arthropod vectors. This study was carried out to determine the emerging avian haemosporidian infections in Village chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria using microscopy. Blood samples were collected from 2100 Village chickens in 7 Local Government Areas of Yobe State. Microscopy revealed an overall prevalence of 13.8% (290/2100) for avian haemosporidians comprising of *Plasmodium* with 13.9% (198/2100) and *Haemoproteus* 2.4% (55/2100) as single infections. Mixed infection of *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus* had a prevalence of 1.8% (37/1820). Male (9.9%) had a higher prevalence of avian haemosporidian infections than female chickens (4.0%). Adults (10.4%) had a higher prevalence than growers chickens (3.4%), and prevalence was higher in the rainy (9.3%) than the dry (4.5%) season of the study period. Detection of *Haemoproteus* specie in chickens in Yobe State is considered an emergent infection because chickens are not natural host to the parasite. It is therefore recommended that Village chicken producers should be educated on the risk factors and impacts of avian haemosporidian on bird productivity through frequent agricultural extension services. More research is needed to assess the frequency of avian haemosporidian infections in other poultry species in Nigeria, in order to better understand the disease's epidemiology and develop effective management and prevention strategies.

**Keywords:** Emerging Infection, Village Chickens, Avian Haemosporidian, Yobe State, Nigeria

## 1. Introduction

Poultry is raised by a large number of rural people around the world, and it serves an important economic role in delivering rich animal protein (meat and eggs) and alleviating poverty [28]. Small-scale chicken production operations in impoverished nations involve breeding a few birds that are not provided with contemporary housing facilities for roosting at night, scavenge around households, receive no medical attention, and are not routinely vaccinated [38].

Infectious poultry diseases such as viral, bacterial, protozoan, and parasitic diseases are a major barrier to a successful village chicken production system in developing

countries [7, 15, 36, 43], but avian haemosporidian infections and their consequences in village chickens have received little attention. Village chickens are typically reared under the extensive management systems in most parts of Nigeria [26]. They have access to the environment where they scavenge for food even on unhygienic garbage dumps and near unhygienic pool of water [2]. Village chickens are more likely to be subjected to bites from many types of haemophagous arthropod vectors that may host blood parasites compared to chickens raised in screened pens or restricted to intensive management systems [15, 17, 35]. Although several published research has identified blood parasites primarily in wild and other birds in tropical areas worldwide, recent studies have found emerging haemoparasite infections in

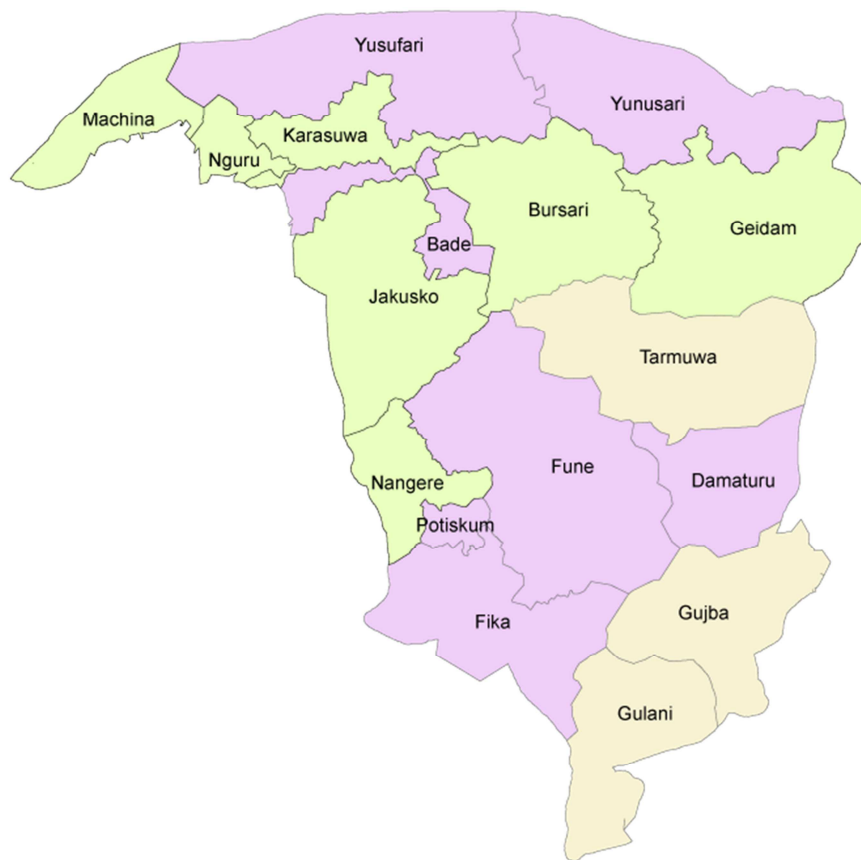
poultry species including village chickens [1, 27, 39]. *Plasmodium*, *Leucocytozoon*, *Haemoproteus*, *Microfilaria*, *Aegyptinella*, *Fallisia* and *Trypanosoma* species are genera of haemoparasites recorded in chickens around the world [3, 6, 41]. Avian haemosporidian is an emerging parasite infection in domesticated birds, and there has been an increase in research revealing avian haemosporidian infections in domesticated birds in some parts of Nigeria [9, 14, 25, [27], raising concerns. However, because there is no published data on the prevalence of avian haemosporidian infections in village chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria, a study on the prevalence of haemosporidian infections in village chickens is needed to develop strategies for effective control programs and to improve the safety and productivity of village

chickens in the study area.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Study Area

Yobe State is located in northeastern Nigeria, with Damaturu as its capital and Potiskum (Figure 1) as its main city. The state shares borders with four states: Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Jigawa, as well as the Diffa and Zinder regions of Niger to the north. Because the state is primarily located in the dry savanna zone, the climate is hot and dry for the majority of the year.



**Figure 1.** Map of Yobe State showing the study areas.

### 2.2. Study Design and Study Population

After getting consent from their owners, a total of 2100 village chickens were sampled from families that rear several poultry species as part of a cross-sectional study that used non-probability sampling procedures.

### 2.3. Study Period and Blood Sample Collection

Blood samples and other data collections were carried out from September 2019 to November 2020. Blood samples were aseptically collected from each sampled village chicken via the wing vein (venipuncture) using sterile 5ml syringes and 23 gauge needles. Blood samples were immediately

dispensed into sample bottles containing EDTA as anticoagulant and transported in cool flasks to the Department of Veterinary Parasitology and Entomology Research laboratory for processing and microscopy examination.

### 2.4. Blood Smear Preparation

Thin blood and buffy coat smears were made on a clean dry slide according to standard protocol as described by Mello *et al.* [18], smears were allowed to air dry for a few minutes, then fixed in absolute methanol, and then allowed to air dry again, before properly labeling each slide.

### 2.5. Microscopic Detection of Avian Haemosporidian

The slides were stained with Giemsa stain (pH 7.2), raised with distilled water, and allowed to air dry according to the standard procedures described by Ribeiro *et al.* [31]. Stained blood smears were later viewed under a light Olympus® (Japan) microscope first at low magnification (40x), and then at high magnification (100x) oil immersion objective for the presence of intracellular or extracellular blood parasites. The haemosporidian schizonts, gametocytes, and trophozoites were examined and identified based on morphology as previously described by Valkiūnas [41].

### 2.6. Data Analysis

GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Inc., San Diego, CA) was used to analyze the data. Prevalence rates were calculated as percentages of proportions, the Chi-squared test was used to compare categorical variables (age, sex, and season), and the relative risk calculated using the GraphPad Prism software. The lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for a proportion were calculated using the procedures provided by Newcombe [22]. Differences were considered significant for *p*-values equal to or less than 0.05.

## 3. Results

The prevalence of Haemosporidian infections in village chickens from Yobe State, Nigeria, is summarized in Table 1. Out of the total 2100 village chickens sampled and examined, haemosporidian infections were found in 290 chickens with an overall prevalence rate of 13.8% (95% Confidence interval=12.4%–15.4%). The prevalence rate in Damaturu (2.7%; 95% Confidence interval=2.1%–3.5%) was found to be higher followed by Postikum (2.3%; 95% Confidence interval=1.8%–3.1%), Fika (2.1%; 95% Confidence interval=1.5%–2.8%), Bade (1.8%; 95% Confidence interval=1.3%–2.5%), Yunusari (1.8%; 95% Confidence

interval=1.3%–2.5%), Fune (1.7%; 95% Confidence interval=1.2%–2.3%) and Yusufari (1.4%; 95% Confidence interval=1.0%–2.0%) Local Government Areas of the study area.

The emerging haemosporidian infections in Village Chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria are summarized in Table 2. The prevalence of *Plasmodium* spp. infection (9.4%; 95% Confidence interval=8.3%–10.8%) is higher compared to *Haemoproteus* spp. infection (2.6%; 95% Confidence interval=2.0%–3.4%). Thus *Plasmodium* spp. and *Haemoproteus* spp. mixed infections (1.8%; 95% Confidence interval=1.3%–2.4%) were found to be the least prevalent in this study period.

Table 3 summarizes the results of some risk factors associated with haemosporidian infections in Village Chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria. The prevalence of haemosporidian infections in males (9.9%; 95% Confidence interval=8.7%–11.2%) was found to be higher than in female (4.0%; 95% Confidence interval=3.2%–4.9%) chickens, and the association between the prevalence of haemosporidian infections and chicken age was shown to be statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 75.052$ ; Relative risk=2.743). However, the prevalence of haemosporidian infections was found to be higher in adults (10.4%; 95% Confidence interval=9.2%–11.8%) compared to growers (3.4%; 95% Confidence interval=2.7%–4.2%) chickens, and the association between the prevalence of haemosporidian infections and age group of chickens was also found to be statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 39.211$ ; Relative risk=3.881). The prevalence of haemosporidian infections in the rainy (9.3%; 95% Confidence interval=8.1%–10.6%) was found to be higher compared to the dry (4.5%; 95% Confidence interval=3.7%–5.5%) season of the sampling period; and the association between the prevalence of haemosporidian infections and sampling season was also found to be statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ;  $\chi^2 = 39.211$ ; Relative risk=2.053).

**Table 1.** Haemosporidian infections in Village Chickens from Yobe State, Nigeria.

Study areas	No. of chickens examined	No. (%) of chickens infected	Prevalence (%)	95% CI LL–UL
Bade	300	38 (12.7)	1.8	1.3–2.5
Damaturu	300	57 (19.0)	2.7	2.1–3.5
Fika	300	43 (14.3)	2.1	1.5–2.8
Fune	300	35 (11.7)	1.7	1.2–2.3
Potiskum	300	49 (16.3)	2.3	1.8–3.1
Yunusari	300	38 (12.7)	1.8	1.3–2.5
Yusufari	300	30 (10.0)	1.4	1.0–2.0
Overall	2100	290 (13.8)	13.8	12.4–15.4

Key: LL=Lower limit; UL=Upper limit; CI=Confidence Interval

**Table 2.** Emerging Haemosporidian infections in Village Chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria.

Type of Infection	Haemosporidians Encountered	No. of chickens infected N=2100	Prevalence (%)	95% CI LL–UL
Single	<i>Haemoproteus</i> spp.	55	2.6	2.0–3.4
	<i>Plasmodium</i> spp.	198	9.4	8.3–10.8
Mixed	<i>Plasmodium</i> + <i>Haemoproteus</i> spp.	37	1.8	1.3–2.4
Overall		290	13.8	12.4–15.4

Key: N=Total number of chickens examined; LL=Lower limit; UL=Upper limit; CI=Confidence Interval

**Table 3.** Some Risk factors associated with Haemosporidian infections in Village Chickens in Yobe State, Nigeria.

Risk factors	No. of chickens examined	No. of chickens infected (%)	Prevalence (%) 95% CI (LL–UL)	<i>p</i> -value	$\chi^2$	Relative Risk
Sex						
Male	1000	207 (20.7)	9.9 <sup>a</sup> (8.7–11.2)	<0.0001	75.052	2.743
Female	1100	83 (7.5)	4.0 <sup>b</sup> (3.2–4.9)			
Age (months)						
Adults (> 5)	930	219 (23.5)	10.4 <sup>a</sup> (9.2–11.8)	<0.0001	131.55	3.881
Grower (3–4)	1170	71 (6.1)	3.4 <sup>b</sup> (2.7–4.2)			
Season						
Rainy	1050	195 (18.6)	9.3 <sup>a</sup> (8.1–10.6)	<0.0001	39.211	2.053
Dry	1050	95 (9.0)	4.5 <sup>b</sup> (3.7–5.5)			

NB: Values with different superscripts <sup>a,b</sup> are significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) different

Key: LL=Lower limit; UL=Upper limit; CI=Confidence Interval;  $\chi^2$ =Chi-square

## 4. Discussion

The present study showed 13.8% overall prevalence of haemosporidian infections in village chickens from Yobe State, Nigeria. This is the first recorded avian haemosporidian prevalence in the study area which makes it an emergent infection in the poultry sector in this part of Nigeria. Our result exceeds that of George *et al.* [5], who found 2.4% in Zaria, Kaduna State; Usmana *et al.* [40], who found 12.0% in Sokoto; and Igbokwe *et al.* [11], who found 11.4% in Maiduguri, Borno State. The present study's findings, however, are lower than the 26.4% recorded in Ibadan, Oyo State [33], 19.56% in Kano, Kano State [13], 46.7% in Owerri, Imo State [27], 37.7% in Nassarawa States [9], and 23.2% in Makurdi, Benue State [25]. The disparities in reported prevalence rates of haemosporidian infections in village chickens from various studies could be attributable to sample sizes, geographical locations, as well as the availability of arthropod vectors and season, which could influence vector breeding. Furthermore, higher prevalence rates of avian haemoparasites in village chickens have been documented in some parts of Africa, including 43.4% in Ethiopia [4], 79.2% in Kenya [32], 71.0% and 79.1% in Malawi by Njunga [23] and Lutz *et al.* [16] respectively, 61.9% in Uganda [42], 35.0% in Ghana [30], 32.0% in Zimbabwe [29]. These studies demonstrated an increasing evidence of avian haemosporidian in scavenging village chickens from diverse locations of Africa.

The high prevalence of avian haemosporidian recorded in village chickens in Damaturu, Potiskum, and Fika Local Government Areas could indicate that these LGAs have an abundance of arthropod vectors capable of transferring haemosporidian infections to village chickens. These LGAs are the state's largest urban center, with an abundance of poor drainage and open sewers that could create an ideal environment for the reproduction of various arthropods, particularly mosquitoes. Moreover, village chickens' vulnerability to haemosporidian infections in these areas may also be exacerbated by their scavenging habit.

Two haemosporidian taxa, *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus*, were found to be prevalent in this study, indicating the availability of their appropriate vectors in the studied area.

Gimba *et al.* [6], Nakayima *et al.* [19] and Nourani *et al.* [24] have all reported these two avian haemosporidians, indicating that they are the most common in village chickens and have a global distribution. The present study also discovered mixed *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus* infections, which is consistent with previous findings [6, 10, 16, 20, 21, 25]. *Microfilaria*, *Leucocytozoon*, *Aegyptianella*, and *Trypanosoma* were not found microscopically in any of the samples examined in this study, despite reports by Etisa *et al.* [4] and Opara *et al.* [27] that these avian haemosporidian and haemoparasites were found in village chickens.

*Plasmodium* species (9.4%) was the most common haemosporidian in village hens, confirming the findings of other researchers who found *Plasmodium* species to be the most common haemosporidian infection in scavenging birds [4, 6, 8, 19, 21, 32, 37]. However, the *Plasmodium* prevalence rate in this study is lower than 11.4% in Maiduguri [11], 12.0% in Sokoto [40], 33.3% in Owerri [27], and 32.0% in Ibadan [33] of Borno, Sokoto, Imo, and Oyo States respective in Nigeria. Variations in reported prevalence rates of avian haemosporidian infections in Nigerian village chickens could be related to variances in management and husbandry practices, as well as the availability of appropriate vectors, environmental and climatic conditions.

The prevalence of a single *Haemoproteus* infection was found to be 2.6% in this Study. However, Sabuni *et al.* [31], Gimba *et al.* [6], and Nath and Bhuiyan [21] from Ethiopia, Selangor, and Bangladesh, respectively, reported lower prevalence rates of 0.9%, 0.8%, and 2.5%. The prevalence of *Haemoproteus* in village chickens reported in this present study is lower than 23.3% reported in Bangladesh [12], 13.2% in Iraq [10] and 50.9% in Nigeria [14]. This could be due to variances in geographical regions, arthropod vector abundance, and season of sample collection. Village chickens have been reported as an unnatural host to *Haemoproteus* specie, which has been frequently detected in pigeons and other wild birds. Infection of the chickens by *Haemoproteus* specie may occur during a blood meal where suitable vectors may visit both host and result in cross-infection from pigeon to chicken, which are commonly reared together in households. In some infected village chickens, a mixed *Plasmodium* and

*Haemoproteus* species infection was discovered at a prevalence rate of 1.8%. This study agrees with the findings of Naqvi *et al.* [20], who found mixed *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus* species infection in scavenging chickens. However, our finding is lower than 47.4% reported by Hasson [10], but higher than 0.5% reported by Nath and Bhuiyan [21].

The results of this study revealed a higher prevalence in males (9.9%) than female (4.0%) village chickens which was statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ), and this could be attributed to the facts that cocks anatomically have larger combs and wattles, that are richly supplied with blood vessels which may attract blood sucking arthropods that transmit haemosporidians to the host bird. Previous studies [14, 25, 27] have found that male have a greater prevalence of avian haemosporidians than female village chickens in some parts of Nigeria. The findings of our study are also in line with previous reports in Africa and Asia [4, 8, 32]. It is important to note that other worker have reported higher prevalence of haemoparasites in the hen [10, 20, 21, 34].

The prevalence of avian haemosporidian infections based on age of village chickens in this study has revealed a higher prevalence in adults (10.4%) compared to the growers (3.4%) which was statistically significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ). This might be attributed to the behaviour of adult village chickens which roam far long distance to scavenge for food on or near unhygienic environments and travel far in search of mates, and this predisposes them to higher risks of contact with arthropod vectors, while the growers are usually found near their roosting areas. Also, adult chickens have more prominent and developed combs and wattles which are well vascularized and provide predilection sites for arthropod vectors. This finding concurs with the findings of Abdul Momin *et al.* [1] in Bangladesh and Etisa *et al.* [4] in Ethiopia who also reported significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher prevalence of haemoparasites infection in adult chickens compared to growers. However, this finding contradicts that of Sabuni *et al.* [32] in Kenya and Naqvi *et al.* [20] in Pakistan who reported a relatively higher prevalence of avian haemosporidian infections in growers compared to adult chickens, but the difference was not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

This present study has revealed a significantly ( $p < 0.0001$ ) higher prevalence of haemoparasites during the rainy season (9.3%), which is the season that provides favourable conditions such as temperature and humidity that allow breeding of most arthropod vectors such as mosquitoes and other biting flies. The prevalence recorded in this study agrees with the findings of Igbokwe *et al.* [11] who also reported a high prevalence of avian haemoparasites during the rainy season in Maiduguri, Nigeria, but contrasted with Nath and Bhuiyan [21] who reported higher prevalence of haemoparasites in dry season.

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

In Yobe State, Haemosporidian parasites of Village

chickens such as *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus* species are prevalent (13.8%; 95% CI=12.4%–15.4%). The prevalence of haemosporidian infections were significantly higher in male, adults chickens and higher in the rainy season of the study period. *Plasmodium* (9.4%) was discovered to be the most prevalent haemosporidian in village hens in Yobe State, and *Haemoproteus* species discovery in chickens is considered an emerging infection because chickens are not *Haemoproteus* species' native hosts. Village chicken farmers should be educated about the risk factors and effects of haemosporidian infection on bird productivity by regular extension services, with an emphasis on control and prevention methods. To better understand the epidemiology of the disease, more research should be done to assess the prevalence of avian haemosporidian in other avian species in the study area. To characterize the Haemosporidian species infecting village chickens in Yobe State, more advanced molecular approaches should be used.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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