

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence and Early Detection of Hypodermosis in Goats using a Competitive ELISA System in Lorestan, Iran

محل انتشار:

مجله آرشیو رازی، دوره 76، شماره 1 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

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خلاصه مقاله:

This study aimed to determine the prevalence and early detection of hypodermosis in goats by the investigation of *Przhevalskiana* larvae and sera collected from the infested animals. This study was conducted in Lorestan province, located in the South-West of Iran, from April 2017 up to April 2018. A total of 335 goats slaughtered in Lorestan abattoirs were investigated by clinical-parasitological examinations in different periods. The larvae were collected from the back and flank regions of the slaughtered goats. The number of infested animals, gender and age, number of maggots present on the body of each animal, location, and larval stage of warble flies were recorded in this study. To detect an infestation in the early period, a total of 150 blood samples were randomly collected from the field animals in Lorestan, Iran. The morphological findings showed that out of 335 goats examined, 706 (21.07%) goats were infested. Furthermore, three species of *Przhevalskiana*, including *P. Silenus* (n=726, 50.07%), *P. crossii* (n=440, 30.43%), and *P. aegagri* (n=284, 19.59%) were recognized as the causative agents of goat hypodermosis in this province. No significant difference was observed between genders and/or among the age groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The anti-*Przhevalskiana* antibodies in the serum samples were detected using ELISA from August up to mid-September (summer). Clinical diagnosis of infestation was usually performed from late October until mid-March (winter) by visual observations and direct palpation of warbles in the back and flank regions of the animals. It could be concluded that the use of ELISA can help to detect hypodermosis among goats in the early stages

کلمات کلیدی:

ELISA, Goat, *Przhevalskiana*, Lorestan

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