

عنوان مقاله:

Occurrence and public health implications of gastrointestinal parasites of domesticated pigs (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) in Billiri Local Government Area, Gombe State, Nigeria

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

A cross-sectional study was designed, from February, ۲۰۱۶ to October, ۲۰۱۶ using systematic random sampling technique. For the determination of (GIT) parasites, faecal samples were collected from the study animals and subjected to faecal floatation and sedimentation technique. A.suum has the highest prevalence of ۱۴۷ (۲۴.۵%), then followed by *Trichuris suis* ۹۶ (۱۶.۰%), *Eimeria* species ۷۳ (۱۲.۲%), *Oesophagostomum* species ۵۸ (۹.۷%), *strongyloides* spp ۴۱ (۶.۸%), *Fasciola* species ۲۸ (۴.۷%), *Isospora suis* ۱۷ (۲.۸%), *paragonimus suis* ۱۱ (۱.۸%), *schistosoma suis* ۸ (۱.۳%) and *Taenia solum* ۲۸ (۰.۳%) respectively. Pigs with single infection are (۵۳.۲%), double infections (۱۸.۵%) and triple infections (۸.۰%). For sex boars have prevalence of (۳۴.۰%) and sows have (۴۶.۲%) with P-value of ۰.۰۰۰۷ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۱.۲۰۸. For age the young have prevalence of (۲۷.۲%) and the adults (۵۳.۰%) with P-value of ۰.۰۰۶۶ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۱.۱۶۶. For management system the extensive have a prevalence of (۶۴.۷%) while the semi intensive (۱۵.۵%) with p-value of ۰.۰۰۰۱ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۰.۷۸۸۴. Dry season has prevalence of (۳۰.۲%) and (۵۰.۰%) for rainy season with p-value of ۰.۰۰۰۱ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۰.۸۰۱۷. The overall prevalence for households is (۶۶.۷%) out of ۴۸۵ sample pigs while for abattoir is (۱۳.۵%) out of ۱۱۵ sample pigs. The overall prevalence from this study is (۸۰.۲%) out of ۶۰۰ pigs sampled. A cross-sectional study was designed, from February, ۲۰۱۶ to October, ۲۰۱۶ using systematic random sampling technique. For the determination of (GIT) parasites, faecal samples were collected from the study animals and subjected to faecal floatation and sedimentation technique. A.suum has the highest prevalence of ۱۴۷ (۲۴.۵%), then followed by *Trichuris suis* ۹۶ (۱۶.۰%), *Eimeria* species ۷۳ (۱۲.۲%), *Oesophagostomum* species ۵۸ (۹.۷%), *strongyloides* spp ۴۱ (۶.۸%), *Fasciola* species ۲۸ (۴.۷%), *Isospora suis* ۱۷ (۲.۸%), *paragonimus suis* ۱۱ (۱.۸%), *schistosoma suis* ۸ (۱.۳%) and *Taenia solum* ۲۸ (۰.۳%) respectively. Pigs with single infection are (۵۳.۲%), double infections (۱۸.۵%) and triple infections (۸.۰%). For sex boars have prevalence of (۳۴.۰%) and sows have (۴۶.۲%) with P-value of ۰.۰۰۰۷ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۱.۲۰۸. For age the young have prevalence of (۲۷.۲%) and the adults (۵۳.۰%) with P-value of ۰.۰۰۶۶ which is statistically significant and relative risk of ۱.۱۶۶. For management system the ... extensive have

کلمات کلیدی:

Prevalence, Gastrointestinal parasites, Pigs, Billiri

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