

عنوان مقاله:

Toxoplasma and Toxoplasmosis in camels: a scoping review and research gaps

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: Toxoplasma gondii is one of the most prevalent protozoan parasites causing morbidity and mortality in humans and various livestock. Camel is an important livestock in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), however camel toxoplasmosis has been neglected in these countries. Using literature mining, in this article, we have provided a comprehensive overview of the literature on the current status of toxoplasmosis in camel. Research gaps and the required fields of information are identified in this scoping review. **Materials and Methods:** All documents on Toxoplasma infection of camels were extracted in May 2019 from three principal databases, Google Scholar (title only), PubMed (title/abstract) and Scopus (title/abstract/keywords) using (camel) and (Toxoplasma or Toxoplasmosis) as the keywords, without any time limit. Two independent investigators monitored the eligibility of the articles and resulting data. The documents were organized in an Excel dataset according to different features of the publications including the first author, corresponding author, year and country of publication, study location, parasite genotype, journal title, citations and article type and topic. **Results;** In total 67 articles were found in Scopus, 18 in PubMed and 12 documents in Google Scholar. More than 77% of the articles were original and 64% were epidemiological investigations. In recent years, camel toxoplasmosis attracted a lot of attention, as 54% of the articles have been published in the last 8 years. Geographically, the largest number of the articles were conducted in Iran (18%) and Saudi Arabia (17%). Mean citation per paper was calculated as 11 15.2. The most-cited article was published in 2006 with 77 citations. **Conclusion:** Although North Africa, especially Sudan, holds a large population of camels, little information is available from this region. More research attentions are needed towards clinical works and .molecular epidemiology of camel toxoplasmosis

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