ISOLATION OF SOME HELMINTH PARASITES FROM MOUFLON (Ovis ammon musimon) IN IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

Abomasum, liver and lung of 12 adult moufflon (Ovis ammon musimon) p were investigated for helminths parasite which belong to a herd of about 170 animals. Two species of nematoda and one fluke all from the digestive tract were found D. circumcintus, T. axei and D. dendriticum. The present finding of these parasite were considered the first in Iraq.

INTRODUCTION

During last 10 years Iraqi government has paid attention to many species of wild animals either local or imported from Europe & Africa to be raised in captivity. No information is available on their parasitic diseases, for this reason preliminary investigation has been carried out to obtain data on the incidence of Helminth parasites recovered from Moufflons in Iraq.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Twelve adult moufflon belonging to a herd of 170 animals imported from Bulgaria in 1982 and kept in MAHA park in Dora near Baghdad city at the period from November 1989 to February 1990 during outbreak of viral disease affect them were investigated.

Abomasum, liver and lung were collected & searched carefully for adult worm; Methods described by (1) were used to recover the parasite. Identification of parasites was carried out according to (2).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Although the investigated animals were aged and actually having limited number of helminths but they could be given us an indication concerning the incidence of certain species to be recorded in Iraq.

The helminths fauna of moufflon was found to be resemble that of domestic sheep in Europe (3) and (4).

From Abomasum: - Two species of helminths parasites were recovered (Table 1) viz. Dientamoeba circumcintus (Stunkelman 1894) and Dacotostomum axei (Scolod, 1870) their incidence were 16.6 and 25% respectively. Both species were considered the most common parasites of sheep in Iraq (5) and (6) and (7) especially O. circumcintus the most prevalent and pathogenic causing gastro-enteritis (8).

Liver: - Cystococcius dendriticus (Radulphi 1819) was found in two animals, this represents 16.6 % of all animals examined. Surprisingly we could recovered 50,000
flukes from one animal. The flukes were distributed over all parts of the liver including biliary ducts. This parasite was reported to infect sheep in Iraq (9) and they recorded that the infection was localized in the biliary ducts only with infection rate of 0.068% in Baghdad area.

Lung: - No lung warm parasite or cysts of tapeworm, could be found in the present study where as Dicrocoelium filaria was the most prevalent lung warm parasite in sheep in Iraq (5).

No previous work has been done on the internal parasite of moufflon, so this is considered to be the first record of the following helminths parasite from this animal in Iraq.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parasite</th>
<th>No. of animal examined</th>
<th>No. of infected animal</th>
<th>% of infection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. axei</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. circumcincta</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. dendriticum</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(Ovis ammon musimon)

وزع بعض المديان الطفليين من الموتوقون (الفام البري ) في العراق

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الخالية

الدراسات الخاصة بأمراض الحيوانات البرية في العراق تعتبر قليلا جداً، تم جمع النماذج من الكرك والكبد من 12 رأس من الموتوقون البالغ 170 رأسًا، والوجود في رواية المها في الدورة قرب بغداد. وألثنا تلك خلال فترة من تشرين الثاني 1989 وفبراير 1990، وتم فحصها حول وجود الطفليات الدائمة المطلقة عليها حيث أن هذا القطيع كان قد أُستورد من بلغاريا عام 1982 وهو خالي منها. فحص الكرك أظهر وجود نوعين من الطفليات Trichosomum axei المحلي، ونوعين من الكبد Dicrocoelium dendriticum، وجد في التنين فقط.

هذه الطفليات تسجل لأول مرة في العراق في الموتوقون.
REFERENCES

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