

Short Communication

Prevalence of Hydatidosis in Buffaloes

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Abstract

The present study taken from the private abattoir M.K. Overseas Pvt. Ltd, Derabassi (Punjab), company related to export of buffalo meat and meat byproducts from December 2011 to November 2012. The annual prevalence of hydatidosis in buffaloes was 11.2%. In this research, post mortem examination of 9000 animals are conducted in abattoir, the infected animals are diagnosed when the liver is infected, it may be enlarged and fluctuating cyst may be determined by percussion may also lead to detection of cyst. Out of 9000 animals inspected 623 animals found for lung condemnation and 437 animals found for liver. The prevalence for lung condemnations 6.9% and liver condemnations was 4.86%.

Keywords: Prevalance, hydatidosis, buffaloes.

Introduction

Echinococcosis is primarily disease of the members of the canidae family but actual victims of the disease are herbivorous animals like cattle, sheep, goat, horse and occasionally man in which there is formation of hydatid cyst in the different internal organs by the larvae of tapeworm.

Initially the disease is asymptomatic, gradually large size and multiple numbers of cyst cause hepatic insufficiency and pulmonary atelectasis, with signs of anorexia, dyspnea and loss of body weight. Mortality is higher in sheep as comparative to other herbivorous animal by soulsby¹. Scientists like Meharbani D *et.al.* Ahmadi N.A. and Mehkekar M. reported prevalence of

echinococcus granulosus infection in herbivorous^{2,3}. Recently, Das et al have reviewed hydatidosis in animals and man in detail⁴.

Material and Methods

Post mortem examination of 9000 animals are conducted in abattoir, the infected animals are diagnosed when the liver is infected, it may be enlarged and fluctuating cyst may be determined by percussion may also lead to detection of cyst.

Figure 1 and 2 showing Lung condemnation with hydatid cyst. Figure 3 and 4 showing Liver condemnation with hydatid cysts.



Figure-1
Lung condemnation with hydatid cyst

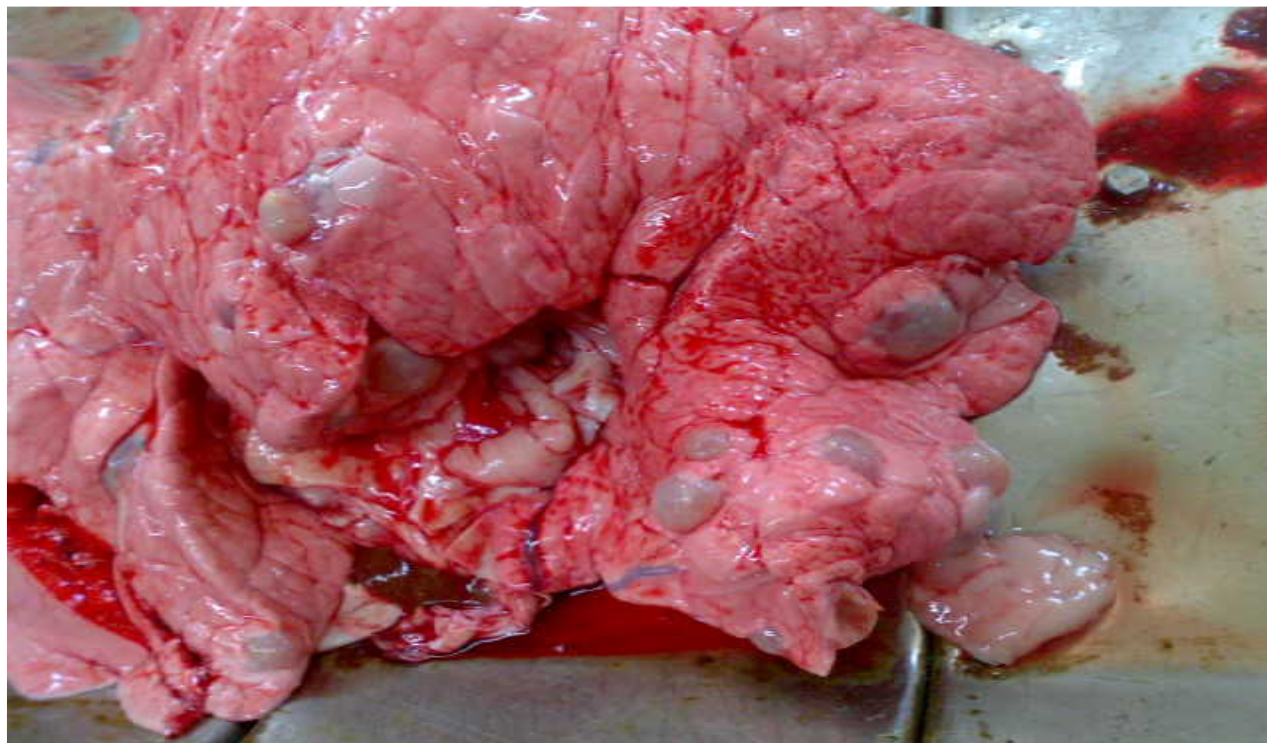


Figure-2
Lung condemnation with hydatid cyst



Figure-3
Liver condemnation with hydatid cysts



Figure-4
Liver condemnation with hydatid cysts

Results and Discussion

Out of 9000 animals inspected 953 animals are found to be positive for hydatidosis. The annual prevalence of infected animals was 11.2%. Daryani A.*et.al.* reported 11.9% prevalence in buffaloes⁵.

In present study, out of 9000 animals inspected 623 animals found for lung condemnation and 437 animals found for liver. The prevalence for lung condemnations 6.9% and liver condemnations was 4.86%

Ansari-lari, M. reported the annual prevalence of liver condemnation due to hydatidosis was decreased from 2.1%, 1.8% and 1% in 1999- 2000 to 0.62, 0.33% and 0.20% in 2003 to 2004 for cattle, sheep and goat respectively⁶.

Conclusion

From the above study indicate that, the corresponding feature to the lung condemnation due to hydatidosis was relatively higher than liver.

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