

ISOLATION OF SOME HELMINTH PARASITES FROM MOUFFLON (*Ovis ammon musiomon*) IN IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

Abomasum, liver and lung of 12 adult moufflon (*ovis ammon musiomon* p) were investigated for helminths parasite which belong to aherd of about 170 animals. Tow species of nematoda and one fluke all from the digestive tract were found *O. circumcincta*, *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.

MANTERIALS 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 founa 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. *Osteraia circumcincta* (stadelman 1894) and *Trichostrongylus axei* (cablod, 1879) 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. circumcincta* the most prevalent and pathogenic causing gastro - enteritis (8).

Liver: - *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* (Rudolphi 1819) was found in two animals, this represents 16.6 % of all animals examined. Surparsingly 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 *dictyocaulus filaria* was the most prevalent lung warm parasite in sheep in Iraq (5).

No pervious 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 NO. 1

Parasite	No. of animal examined	No. of infected animal	% of infection
<i>T. axei</i>	12	3	25
<i>O. circumcinta</i>	12	2	16.6
<i>D. dendriticum</i>	12	2	16.6

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عزل بعض الديدان الطفيلية من الموفلون (*Ovis ammon musiomon*)
(الغنم البري) في العراق

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الخلاصة

الدراسات الخاصة بأمراض الحيوانات البرية في العراق تعتبر قليلة جداً . تم جمع النماذج من الكرش والكبد من ١٢ رأس من الموفلون البالغ ١٧٠ رأساً والموجودة في روضة المها في الدورة قرب بغداد . والتي هلكت خلال انفضرة من تشرين الثاني ١٩٨٩ ولغاية شباط ١٩٩٠ بمرض فايروسي . وتم فحصها حول وجود الطفيليات الديدانية المتطفلة عليها حيث أن هذا القطيع كان قد استورد من بلغاريا عام/ ١٩٨٢ وهو خالي منها فحص الكرش أظهر وجود نوعين من الطفيليات ، *Ostertaria circumcinta* ، *Trichostrongylus axei* من المنفحة (المعدة الرابعة) حيث أن كلا النوعين يصيبان الغنم المحلي . طفيلي واحد من الكبد *Disrocaclium dendriticum* وجد في اثنين فقط مع إصابة أحدها بعدد هائل من هذا الطفيلي . هذه الطفيليات تسجل لأول مرة في العراق في الموفلون .

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