

PREVALANCE OF STILESIA (RAILLIET,1893)(CESTODE) INFECTION IN GOAT CAPRA *HIRCUS* (LINNAEUS 1758) FROM OSMANABAD DISTRICT (M.S) INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

The Present Communication deals with prevalence of stilesia (Railliet , 1893) cestode parasite in goat (*capra hircus*) from different places of osmanabad district during the year 2015-2016. A total (46.66 %) cestode parasite were recorded from this region.

The seasonal variation of gastro-intestinal cestode *stilesia* shows the higher prevalence occurs in winter (83.55%) followed by monsoon (66.6) 4 low prevalence found in summer (50 %).

Key words : Prevalence, stilesia, *capra hircus*

INTRODUCTION

Goats are mainly used as a source of meat, milk & wool, goats are one of the most affordable animals in the world & can be accommodated in any kind of weather condition. goats will contribute a lot to the economy by providing local employment import & export. the losses of such precious animal are the economic losses of the nation. According to Arora (1967) in Bareilly, the losses were calculated to be Rs. 4.178 million due to affecting the gastro-intestinal tract of domesticated small ruminants goat, often without Clinical Manifestation are major causes of loss in production. Epidemiological survey of cestode infection is an important work for controlling losses due to cestode by using effective control measures like deworming the herd by selecting proper broad spectrum & helminthic drug (singh, 2001) the present study is the seasonal prevalence of *stilesia* (Cestoda) in *capra hircus*.

MATERIAL & METHODS

The total 180 intestines of *capra hircus* were collected from slaughter houses of different location of osmanabad during june 2015 to may 2016. the intestines were examined for observation of cestode

freshly collected intestinal tapeworm were fixed in 4 % formalin. all the tapeworm were stained with harris haematoxylin & the genus *stilesia* (Railliet, 1893) was identified by taxonomically & recorded data seasonally means collected & counted the prevalence of cestode parasites.

Calculation are based on fallowing formula

$$\text{Prevalence of infection} = \frac{\text{infected host}}{\text{Total host examined}} \times 100$$

Result & discussion

Table showing the prevalence of *Stilesia* (Railliet, 1893) Cestoda) in *capra hircus* June 2015- may 2016 From osmanabad distict.

| Name of Seasons | Total No. of sample Examined | No. of infected Samples | Prevalence (%) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Mansoon | 60 | 40 | 66.6 % |
| Winter | 60 | 50 | 83.33 % |
| Summer | 60 | 30 | 50 % |

The present result indicates, out of 180 sample about 120 (66.6 %) are infected with cestode parasites, it was seen that the percentage of cestode infection shown an increases from winter (83.3%) followed by monsoon (66.6) and low in summer (50 %)

The infection of cestode parasite in *capra hircus* is an important because they cause economic losses due to contamination of infeetion (Bekele et, al 1992) Minket M. sissay et, al (2007) described same result in *capra hircus* & *ovis bharal* from eastern ethopia. experimental studies by kennedy (1971) shows the cestode *caryophyllaceous lattices* can establish in fish survive for longer period at low temperature is a major controlling factor of seasonal periodically of infection the seasonal variation of parasite & population dynamics has been described in a number of studies in many African countries (Assoku, 1981 Vercruysse 1983 Van wyk 1985 Pandey Et ; al 1994, Nginyi et; al 2002)

The rapid translation of eggs occurs throughout most of the rainy season & grazing animals acquires of highest infection during this time & parasite come at maturity in winter season Helminthic infection depends On may variable including the suitable intermediate host as well as favorable climatic & ecological condition. Shaikh et, al (2011).

CONCLUSION

After the analysis of data the present study helpful for parastologist with the help of data & seasonal variation as well as intensity of infection, the high infection of *stilesia* (Raillet, 1893) in *capra hircus* is occurring in winter, season followed by monsoon lowering summer. the high infection in winter due in this season parasites attain maturity grazing period of that host & favorable conditions like temperature, moisture & humidity of development of parasites.

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