FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL SCIENCES

PREVALENCE OF HYDATIDOSIS IN GOATS AND SHEEP SLAUGHTERED AT IGANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ABATTOIR.

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Denis Njuba hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and that it has never been presented to any other institution for an academic award or publication.

Signed: ..... Date: 01/03/2024

APPROVAL

This proposal report has been submitted with approval of my academic

Mr. Mbogua Joseph

Signature.....

Date .....01/03/2024.....

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Dr. : Doctor

E. : Echinoccocus

Mr. : Mister

MAAIF: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Industry and Fisheries

UBOS : Uganda Bureau of standards.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND

Hydatidosis Is a global zoonotic infection(Akil et al., 2023)of economic importance that has been widely distributed in developing countries and predominant in herding communities where people live in close proximity with animals(Saleem et al., 2023).

Hydatid cysts are characterized by a sac-like bladder structure occupying tissues and organs(Matossian,2016). In addition, Four major species of medical and public health importance exist; E. granulosus (which causes cystic echinococcosis), E. multilocularis (which causes alveolar echinococcosis), E. vogeli and E. oligarthrus (which cause polycystic echinococcosis(Casulli et al.,2022). Further more such disease requires public attention being zoonotic and man acquires it by eating meat that is not well prepared from the infected animals or gravid proglottids(vecchio et al., 2020)

Also, the hydatid cysts of Echinococcus granulosus, a mature dog tapeworm and its eggs are passed out via faecal matter into a favorable environment where they sporulate and are ingested by herbivores (sheep and goat), then man acquires it by eating meat that is not well prepared from the infected animals or gravid proglottids(vecchio et al., 2020)

Hydatid cysts have been determined in animal carcass of different species such as cattle, sheep, goats and pigs with a high incidence in sheep, followed by goats, cattle and lastly pigs(Founta et al., 2016), and affects both males and females (Brik et al., 2018).In addition, Hydatidosis is influenced by both biological and environmental factors; high humidity, proximity with dogs, swampy areas(Ghatee et al., 2020).

Research shows that this parasitic condition can be controlled by regular deworming of dogs to break the lifecycle of hydatid cysts and preventing dogs from mixing with goats and sheep.(panaftosa& paho/who, 2017).Hydatidosis can also be controlled in the abattoirs by proper inspection of animal carcasses done by well-trained veterinarians through total condemnations of infected carcasses and organs.(Production & Paper 2017).

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