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THE PREVALENCE OF WORMY SINUSITIS IN GOATS FROM THE WEST SIDE OF OUR COUNTRY

PREVALENȚA SINUZITEI VERMINOASE A CAPRELOR DIN PARTEA DE VEST A ȚĂRII

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On the February-October period of year 2007 were been examined 84 sheep heads and 51 goats heads, from mixed flocks of private breeders from Timiş and Caraş-Severin districts. Sheep were from Țurcana breed, goats from White of Banat breed and both categories of animals were 2-7 years aged. The necropsy of heads aimed the Oestrus ovis larvae discovery, from all three stages of development, in nasal ways and sinuses. The obtained results confirmed another time that the Oestrus ovis prevalence is higher in sheep (67.8%) in comparison with goats (43.1%), but this parasitic disease is important form both species and annually recorded economic damages for their breeders.
Key words: prevalence, necropsy, Oestrus ovis larvae

Introduction

Wormy sinusitis or oestrosis first affects sheep and then, in decreasing order of receptivity followed goats. In goats the Oestrus ovis larvae aimed the same localizations like in sheep and produce important economic damages who, unfortunately, in our country are not so serious treated like in sheep, because goats are not between Romanians preferences, despite of higher qualities of goats meat and milk for healthily human consumption. Because this parasitic disease is sustained in speciality literature that affects first sheep and then goats, this study tried to demonstrate this fact in field conditions.

Materials and Methods

Were been examined, in February-October period of year 2007, a number of 84 Țurcana breed sheep heads and 51 White of Banat breed goats heads, 2-7 years aged, provided from Timiş and Caraş-Severin private breeders, slaughtered for different reasons. It was followed the discovering of all three stages of development Oestrus ovis larvae, from nasal ways and frontal and maxillary sinuses of slaughtered animals heads.

Results and Discussions

The obtained results after necropsy of heads provided from slaughtered animals are showed in table 1.

Table 1

The obtained results after necropsy of sheep and goats heads

Animals	Number	Positive results	Total number of discovered larvae	Average parasitic rate %	Prevalence %	Nr. max. larvae	Nr. min. larvae
Sheep	84	57	498	8.73	67.8	41	8
Goats	51	22	87	3.95	43.1	12	1

The parasitic disease prevalence was 67.8% in sheep and 43.1% in goats, demonstrating that the parasite seems to prefer sheep, these manifesting a higher receptivity to disease. The average parasitic rate also was higher in sheep (8.73%) than goats (3.95%). The maximal number of discovered Oestrus ovis larvae to a single animal was 41 in sheep, while in goats was 12. The minimal number of discovered larvae was 8 in sheep and 1 in goats. All these data demonstrate that Oestrus ovis fly prefers sheep, than goats, the larvae seems to develop in optimal conditions in nasal ways and sinuses of sheep in comparison with those of goats. Probably in the conditions when adults flies can not find sheep to depose their larvae, to ensure the descendents surviving and implicit of their specie, will use like hosts goats and in many situations can be observed a parallel parasitation of sheep and goats and many other species of animals, even man. The obtained data are in concordance with those obtained by many other authors (2, 3) who, in all the cases observed a more reduced prevalence of this parasitosis in goats, in comparison with sheep (1, 4). In our country this disease was not studied in goats, because of small number of these animals. It is known that in west side of the country this parasitic disease recorded annually an increased prevalence and this fact must be applied to goats. It is necessary to make antiparasitic treatments both in sheep and in goats, because goats ensure the surviving of this parasite and reinfection of treated or healthy sheep, because they live together in mixed flocks.

Conclusions

1. The wormy sinusitis prevalence in goats in two districts from west side of our country is higher enough (43.1%) but lower than same disease in sheep (67.8%).
2. The Oestrus ovis larvae registered an average parasitic rate much superior in sheep (8.73%) in comparison with those of goats (3.95%).
3. The maximal number of O. ovis larvae who parasite in goats (12) is inferior those from sheep (3.95%), demonstrating that sheep represent the favourite hosts for this parasite, but this disease in goats was not studied in our country, maybe because of small number of goats.
4. Must be take in consideration that goats with this parasitosis can represent an infection source for treated or healthy sheep because they live together in mixed flocks.

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