



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND
RECLIMATION





Importance of anti-parasetics in animal health and production in Middle East



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PARASITISM:-



A symbiotic relationship in which one organism (the parasite) Benefits and the other (the host) is generally harmed .

Parasite derive nutrition from their host and may also gain other Benefits such as shelter and habitat in which to grow and reproduce



Economics of Parasite Control-:

- ❖ Increased productivity
- ❖ Better body condition
- ❖ Better immune status
- ❖ Increased breeding efficiency
- ❖ Reduced pasture contamination



CLASSIFICATION OF PARASITE



– INTERNAL PARASITE

- **CESTODES (TAP WORMS)**
- **NEMATODES (ROUND WORMS)**
- **TREMATODES (FLUKES)**



BIODIDAC, © Houseman, Univ of Ottawa



– EXTERNAL PARASITE



- Ticks
- Mites
- Flies
- Lice
- flease





PARASETIC PROTOZOA

A- blood protozoa

- *(Babesia –theileria-anaplasma)*
- *(trypanosoma-histomonas-spirochete or rickettsiae)*

B-Tissue protozoa

- *(coccidia – amoeba)*

ANTIPARSETICS IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE
THERE ARE MANY HARMFUL EFFECTS OF
PARASITES :-



GIT WORMS:-

- 1- Impair the host ability to absorb and digest nutrients***
- 2- obstruct the gut lumen as heavy infestation with ascarids***





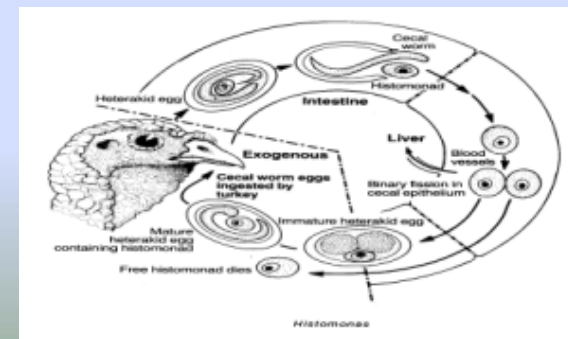
3- cause damage of other organs as liver



4- cause sever blood loss and anaemia due to blood sucking



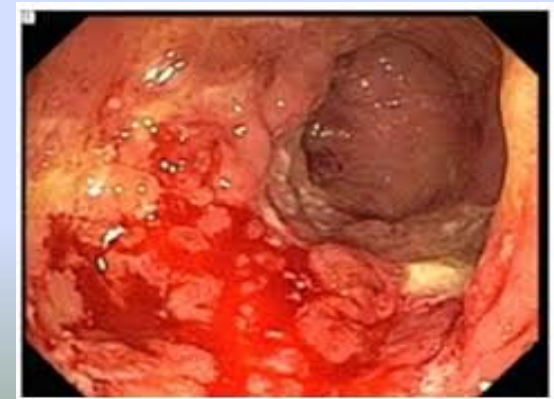
5- act as carrier for other pathogens as Histomonas meleagridis which transemitted by Heterakis gallinae worm in poultry





Lung worms:-

- 1- block air ways and impair respiratory functions*
- 2- destroy lung tissues and predispose to pneumonia*
- 3- stimulate an anaphylactic immune response*

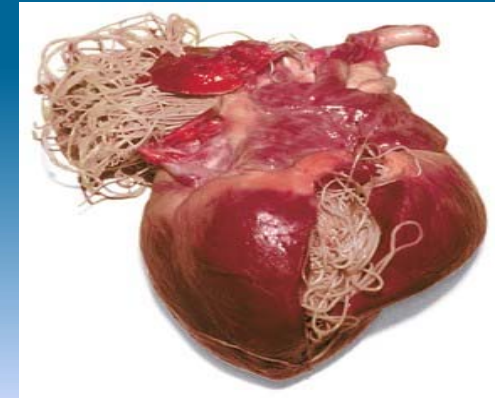




Heart worms :-

1- Block large and small blood vessels

2- Impair efficiency of the heart



Liver flukes:-

1- destroy the liver cells

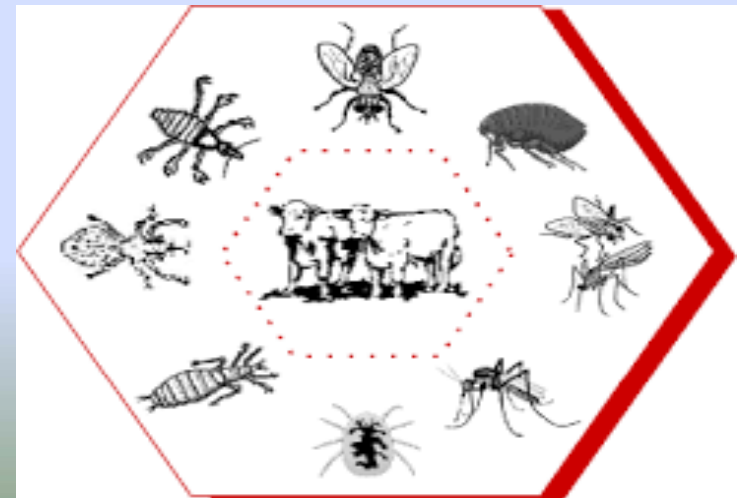
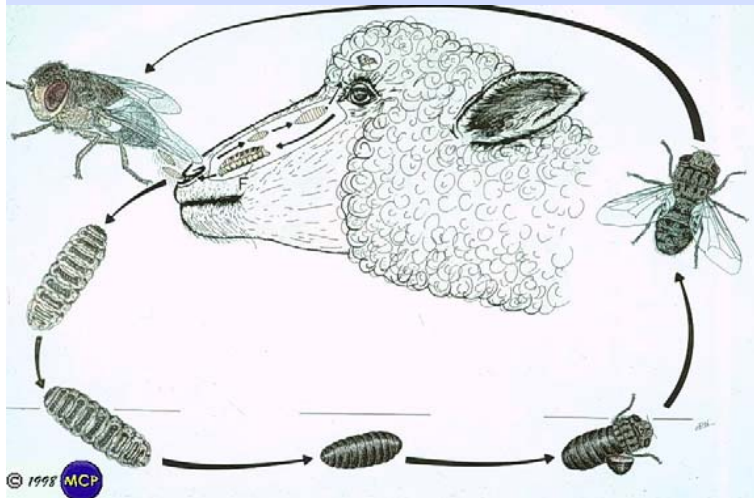
2- calcification & fibrosis of bile duct





External parasites:

- 1- discomfort and sometimes allergic responses*
- 2- Heavy infestation leads to losses in production and damage to fleece and hides*
- 3- Vectors for transmission of other diseases either between animals or humans eg:- ticks transmit the babesia*





Classification of Anthelmintics



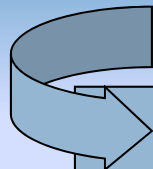
1- According to Action

Vermifuge

Cause narcosis to the worms

Vermicidal

Kill the worm (e.g. Antifascioliasis)



Narcosis to the worms

Worm Loss its attachment with intestinal m.m

Expelling out by normal peristaltic or by aid with purgative (e.g. piperazine)



2- According to the type of infested worms

Anti-trematodal

- Albendazole
- Triclabendazole
- Oxyclezanide

Anti-cestodal

- Niclosamide
- Praziquantel

Anti-nematodal

- Piperazine
- Levamisol
- Ivermectin



Control of Avian coccidiosis

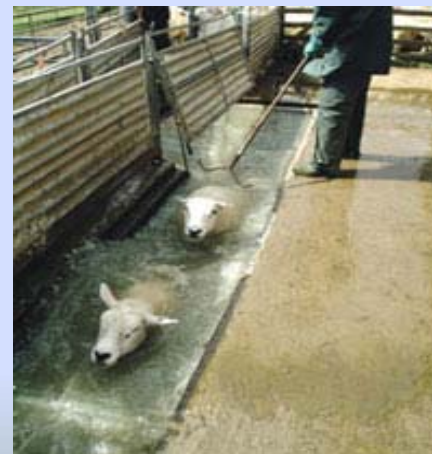


- 1- Destruction of oocysts in poultry and rabbit houses using disinfectants , detergent and other hygienic management.***
- 2- Prevention by using coccidiostates or anti-coccidial drugs in poultry feed in broiler or breeder untile the 16th week of age. (medicated feed additives)***
- 3- Treatment of infected flocks.***
- 4-By using vaccination in layer.***



For controlling of external parasites:-

The most marketed insecticides (collars, powders, dips, aerosol ,spray,bath, foams , impregnated ear tag and pour on)





Characteristics of an ideal anti – parasetics :-



1- have a wide therapeutic index (safty margin)

2- have a broad spectrum activity

3- have a pleasant teste and easly administrated

4- have a short residence time in milk



5- leave no or low tissue residues

6- be compatible with vehicles and other therapeutic agents

7- economic (in expensive)



Anti parasetic combination



- *Combination between different anti parasetics to increase the spectrum activity of formulated product or between certain antiparasetics and trace element (cobalt or selenium) or clostradial vaccine.*



Role of General Organization for Veterinary Services in Egypt for control of external and internal parasites:-

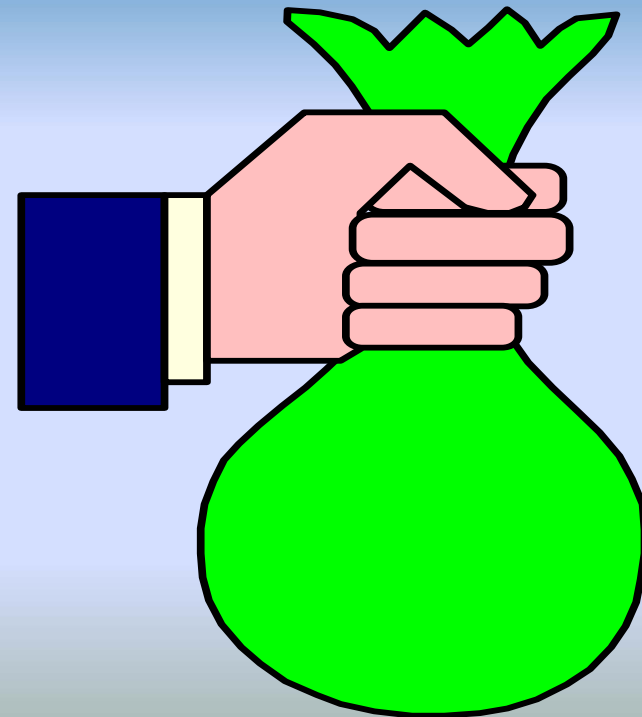
There is accurate system from our egyptian authority to combat either external or internal parasite through:-

- Dosage of sheep and goat against internal parasite (free medicine)*
- The veterinary units Dealing with large animals through economic fund by examination of stool samples and treatment of positive cases*
- Regular spray of animals specially in summer season by insecticide to combat external parasite*



Only one reason for importance of anti parsetics

- ***FOR THE MONEY***





THANKS

