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Analysis of Lung Worm Infection and its Impact amongst Cattle Slaughtered for Human Consumption Resulted in Various Different Side Effects

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INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia has the highest number of animals in Africa and the highest on the planet, with an estimated population of about million cattle, million sheep, million goats, million camels and million poultry is. Abattoir inspection, as part of veterinary health care, is carried out in abattoirs to ensure that clean slaughtered meat is available for public use while preventing the transmission of zoonotic diseases that are not resistant to humans. Meat is the main source of protein for people, so it is intact and free from diseases of particular importance to general health, such as tuberculosis, cysticercosis, fasciculosis, and other irregularities. Lungworm parasites that affect native ruminants are roundworms (nematodes) that occupy a place in the phylum nematoda and are classified in the superfamily metastrongyl and trichostrongy. Among these roundworms, dictyocaulus and protostrongylus are responsible for lungworm contamination in ruminants. Epidemiological spread of lungworms is more likely due to field poisoning by transport organisms. Symptoms of lung emphysema usually range from moderate hacking with a slightly increased breathing rate to extremely constant hacking, shortness of breath, and lethargy. Decreased weight gain, reduced milk yield, and reduced body weight have been associated with numerous contaminations of dairy cows and sheep, and apparent asymptomatic disease can occur in all species. Depends on clinical presentation, postmortem, and laboratory testing identification of larvae in faeces. Controlling lung worms, such as administration, immunization, and concealment with conventional deworming, despite the fact that the continued release of organisms into contaminated fields makes control measures to prevent organism entry cumbersome. There are three techniques for doing this. Anthelmintics are used to combat nematode contamination, but increasing resistance of worms to the drugs limits the validity of this method. To this point, Gondar has not documented or disseminated an infestation of lungworm in dairy and sheep and its associated well-being factor throughout his elfora slaughterhouse.

DESCRIPTION

The points of this study were to determine the sustained incidence of lungworm in cattle and sheep at the Gondar he elfora slaughterhouse, to identify the species of lungworm in dairy cows and sheep found in the study area, and to identify lungworms in dairy cows and sheep. Was to evaluate the possible lucky element of Diseases of cattle and sheep in the study area. Lungworm contamination toxic bronchitis, harmful pneumonia is a long-term, late-onset disease caused by nematodes that affect the lungs of steers and sheep. The disease poses significant economic woes due to reduced incidence, scare, and mortality as it exposes organisms to possible bacterial contamination. In the current review, the overall prevalence of lungworm disease under ecological assessment was in sheep and in steers. The overall prevalence of bovine lungworm contamination found in this study was very low compared to previous studies conducted at the kembibit locale, with a preponderance.

CONCLUSION

The overall preponderance of lungworm contamination in sheep found by biological assessment was higher than that of the previous study found with a prevalence of 42% in the khembibit area and a frequency of in the North Gondar zone. Very low compared to the survey. It accounts for in Gondar city. Moreover, the findings were not high compared to previous general studies. Possible explanations for the low prevalence of both cattle and sheep in this review are advances in outdoor centers, careful management, and may result from increased awareness by ranchers to keep animals in the review area isolated from geological contamination from parasitic contamination pathways and deworming.

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