

A reducing trend of fasciolosis in slaughtered animals based on abattoir data in South of Iran.

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Abstract

AIM:

Fascioliasis is a zoonosis infection caused by the liver trematodes (*Fasciola* spp.) which have been considered to be an important disease in livestock. After several large outbreaks, fascioliasis remains one of the serious health concerns of Iran. This study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence and possible trends of fascioliasis in slaughtered animals in South of Iran based on abattoir data during a period of 5 years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The daily records for cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered in the abattoir were extracted from the archived documents of the recent 5 years (2011-2015) and used as the source of data. The collected data were statistically analyzed for finding any probable correlation between the various factors associated with fasciolosis.

RESULTS:

Our results showed that 3.44% of all slaughtered animals during 2011-2015 were infected with *Fasciola* spp. The mean prevalence of fasciolosis for cattle, sheep, and goat was 11.15%, 5.22%, and 2.15%, respectively. In addition, the highest infection rate was in winter (4.02%), and the lowest were entered in summer (2.86%).

CONCLUSION:

Our findings showed a reducing trend during the 5 years. Improving the animal husbandry and increasing the awareness through fasciolosis may be a logical explanation for this trend. Since there have been suggested numerous factors associated with the epidemiology of fasciolosis, further studies seem essential for better clarifying the various aspects of fasciolosis in areas.

KEYWORDS:

fasciolosis; livestock; prevalence; south of Iran; trend