Epidemiology of hydatidosis in slaughterhouses eastern Algeria

Kayoueche F Z\textsuperscript{1}, Benmakhlouf A\textsuperscript{1}, Mammeri A\textsuperscript{1}, Hafi A\textsuperscript{1}, Oumammar I\textsuperscript{2}, Dib H\textsuperscript{2}, Laouar Z\textsuperscript{1}, Bekhouche F\textsuperscript{1} and Barnouin J\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{1}Laboratoire PAGR, Veterinary Medicine, University of Constantine 1, Algeria
\textsuperscript{2}Subdivision vétérinaire Ain Abid, Direction des Services Agricoles de Constantine, Algérie
\textsuperscript{3}INRA de Theix. Saint-Genes-Champanelle, France

Abstract

Hydatid disease, caused by the larva of \textit{Echinococcus granulosus}, is a cosmopolitan disease which prevails in endemic state in parts of the world. It represents a public health problem in North Africa. The objective of this work is to highlight the prevalence of hydatid disease in animals in slaughterhouses eastern Algeria.

The study involved seven slaughterhouses. It covered 25,400 animals, including 7,169 cattle, 21,246 sheep and 1,048 goats. Liver, heart and lung lesions were identified. The results show that hydatid disease mainly affects cattle (9.9\%) and goats (7.6\%), while only (4\%) sheep are affected. At the cattle, the frequency of hydatid cysts in the lungs and liver ranged from 1.8\% to Setif, 24\% in El Khroub. In sheep, the frequencies of hydatid cysts of the lung and liver hydatid cysts vary from 5.9\% at Mila to 16.2\% at the slaughterhouse El Khroub. In goats, the frequencies are 5.8\% at the slaughterhouse Mila 24.2\% in El Khroub. In the municipality of El Khroub, lung lesions were higher in cattle 18.3\% against 13.65\% of liver damage. Comparisons of pulmonary hydatid, liver hydatid versus show that the differences are significant (P <0.001) in cattle and sheep. Comparisons of the evolution of hydatid lesions in the quarters shows a significant difference in frequency of hydatid disease of the liver (P <0.001) in cattle and sheep. A control program against hydatidosis must be established in Algeria to eradicate this disease. The slaughterhouse is an observatory for animal and human epidemiology.

Keywords: Hydatidosis, slaughterhouses, cattle, sheep, goats

Biography

Kayoueche F Z Assistant Professor, Epidemiology team at the pathology laboratory animals and breeding management leader (PAGR)at the Institute of Veterinary Sciences University Constantine1, Algeria. My academic qualification is a PhD in Epidemiology. Member of CMEP project "Study of hydatidosis and fascioliasis in humans and ruminants in Algeria". Currently, a member of the National Research Project (NRP) on "Development of dairy production in Algeria". She has 2 publications and 14 international communications.

fzkayoueche2000@yahoo.fr