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# Cryposporidiosis Of Dogs In The Area Of Belgrade

Ivan Pavlovic

**Abstract (600 word limits)**

During the last 20 years of constant monitoring of parasitological contamination of public places of Belgrade with dog faeces, we found that the percentage of the presence of protozoal infections is increasingly. For these reasons, the aim of this paper is to highlight the potential epidemiological significance of cryptosporidial infections in dogs. Cryptosporidiosis is a parasitic zoonotic character. The development of parasites in the host is identical to that of other coccidia, except in the location of the causative agent. Unlike other coccidia that are implanted in the intestinal microvilli during the schizogonic phase, cryptospores form a parasitophoric vacuole in the microvilli located between the outer membrane and the cytoplasm of the microvilli. Spraying these vacuoles causes much more serious lesions and damage to the intestinal epithelium than infections with other types of coccidia. Cryptosporidiosis is clinically manifest only in young cats and dogs. The most common causes of infections are Cryptosporidium parvum, C. canis, C. felis and C. muris. Oocyst infections are caused by orally contaminated food and water and in dogs by coprophagy. Older animals are a source of infection for younger ones. Autoinfections are also possible when oocysts release sporozoites into the host column. The parasites are localized in the microvilli epithelium of the small intestine. The clinical picture in dogs is characterized by the appearance of diarrhea. Dogs can also suffer from lack of appetite, weakness and lethargy and sometimes there is a neurological component along with salivation. In the period 2019-2020 we examined 250 feces of dogs colected from veterinary clinics. All of dogs. have had intestinal problems. Examined were performed by usually coprological methods. During examination we did not include molecular identification of the cryptospora genotype. In our study Cryptosporidium sp we established in 10.4% of feces of dogs with clinical signs of disease.

**Biography (200 word limit)**

Academician Ivan Pavlovic,PhD,MVSc,DVM, scientific advisor, was born in Belgrade on 1958. He graduated and completed MVSc and PhD at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Belgrade. Since 1987, he employed at the Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia, where he is the head of the Laboratory for Parasitology. There are on the EFSA, WHO and FAO experts list and is the holder of several international and national awards and recognitions. He has memeber of Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Rusian Academi of Natural Science. He published 4 univresity book, 19 books, 4 atlas, 2 handbook, 116 papers in international and 275 in national scientific journal and more than 600 papers at symposium and conferences. Author of two parasitological methods registered in The Intellectual Property Office. He was member of WVA, WSPA, ISID, WFP, IPVS ,etc. He participated in numerous international (FAO/lLoA, SCOPES; OIE-Twinning Project, TEMPUS, COST Action, etc) and national scientific projects

**References (With Hyperlink)**

**Cryptosporidium parvum, C. canis, C. felis and C**

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