

Original Research Article

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Comparative Study of Three Different Modern Drugs against Trichostrongylosis in Goats

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ABSTRACT

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The study aimed to assess the study of three different drugs against trichostrongylosis in goats. There were 4 groups, Group A served as the healthy control (n=8), group B, C and D kept as the treatment group and each group having 16 goats. Group B, C and D were treated with Fenbendazole, Levamisole and Ivermectin respectively. For identification of *Trichostrongylus* spp. micrometry and coproculture of the samples were performed. The therapeutic efficacy was evaluated through determination of eggs per gram (EPG) count. Faecal sample were collected before treatment and 14th days after treatment of study. Pre and post-treatment EPG values were recorded and compared the result showed that on the basis of comparative efficacy of different drugs, the therapeutic use of Susp. Fenbendazole orally @ 7.5 mg/kg body weight with supportive therapy and better management practices was emerged out as the effective modality in resolving trichostrongylosis in goats.

Introduction

The domesticated goat is sociable, inquisitive and intelligent species, which has been used for its milk, skin and fur. Goat is a versatile animal known as the “Poor man’s cow” in India and wet nurse of infants in Europe. Archaeological studies provide sufficient evidence that goat was the earliest ruminant and probably the first animal after dog to be domesticated by man long before 7000 B.C. The disease caused by *Trichostrongylus* worms is called trichostrongylosis or trichostrongyliasis. *Trichostrongylus* also

called hairworms is a parasitic roundworms belonging to the Super family: *Trichostrongyloidea* family: *Trichostrongylidae* and Genus *Trichostrongylus* (Soulsby, 2005). Goats infected with internal parasites causes rough dull-coat, weakness, diarrhoea, apathy, tail rubbing, signs of hypo-proteinaemia, loss of appetite and weight loss (Risso *et al.*, 2015, Kaplan., 2016). The incidence of trichostrongylosis in sheep and goats was reported by (Jaiswal *et al.*, 2013, Godara *et al.*, 2011). The anthelmintic activity and therapy of fenbendazole, levamisole and

ivermectin have been studied (Godara *et al.*, 2011, Jaiswal *et al.*, 2013, Das *et al.*, 2016). Much gastrointestinal nematode developed resistance against anthelmintic drugs and the drugs are not effective to control the worm infection, lead to high mortality in infected goats. Hence the present study was conducted to ascertain the incidence of trichostrongylosis infection in goat and its therapeutic management.

Materials and Methods

About 48 clinical cases of trichostrongylosis in goats brought to the Veterinary Clinical Complex, Anand as well as by door to door visits of villages nearby Anand. The cases having the history of diarrhoea, anorexia, weakness and not dewormed were selected. The clinical examination was carried out and faecal samples were collected from such cases for microscopic examination. Those cases having presence of eggs and/or larvae of *Trichostrongylus* spp. were included in this study. For therapeutic trials, 48 naturally infected goats with trichostrongylosis were allocated into 3 groups B, C and D, having 16 animals in each group. Goats of group B were treated with Fenbendazole @ 7.5 mg/kg body weight orally, Group C with the Levamisole @ 12 mg/kg body weight orally and Group D with Injection Ivermectin @ 200 µg/kg body weight subcutaneously. All goats were given supportive treatment as per requirement.

Faecal samples were collected from infected goats on 0-day before the treatment and 14th day after the treatment for egg count to evaluate the comparative efficacy of drugs. The EPG was counted by Mac-Master chamber method. For identification of *Trichostrongylosis* spp micrometry and coproculture of faecal sample was carried out on day-0 and 14th day post treatment. Eggs were examined microscopically and measurements were taken by using 10X

graduate eye piece and 40X objective lens. The data were compared by employing student's paired 'T' test for variations between healthy and infected goats. The data were compared by employing student's paired 'T' test for variations between healthy and infected goats.

Results and Discussion

Eggs were oval, thin shell and segmented on microscopic examination and measurements were taken by using 10X graduate eye piece and 40X objective lens and the average size were study result were in line with the result of (Soulsby., 2005).

On coproculture sufficient number of larva/e could be obtained for identification. The study revealed the morphological characters of anterior end was broad, rounded and tail end was short, conical and blunt at the tip of the tail. The average total larval length were about 640-650 µm in size. Average tail sheath length was 30-35 µm. The larvae of *Trichostrongylus* spp. in present study result were in line with the result of Indre *et al.*, (2009) and Sharma (2012).

The goats of Group B were treated with Susp. Fenbendazole @ 7.5 mg/kg body weight orally and the mean value of EPG pre and post treatment was 531.25±15.05 and 75.00±19.36 (Table 1). Reduction of EPG on the 14th day in infected goats. This result was found by earlier workers Bansal. (1981), Haq *et al.*, (1984), Rahmatulla *et al.*, (1985) reported that fenbendazole at the dose rate of 5 mg/kg body weight on goats was 100% effective after 5 days of treatment. The reduced efficacy of fenbendazole drugs against gastrointestinal nematode parasite in goats has been well documented by Yadav *et al.*, (2005), Ram *et al.*, (2007). Contrary to this fenbendazole was found to be most effective against trichostrongylosis in goats in present study.

Table.1 Effect of different modern anthelmintics on egg count (EPG) in goats

Group	Drug with dose	Pre treatment (0-day)	Post treatment (14 th day)
B	Fenbendazole 7.5 mg/kg BW PO	531.25±15.05	75.00±19.36**
C	Levamisole Hydrochloride 12 mg/kg BW PO	450.0±27.38	50.00±12.90**
D	Ivermectin 200 µg/kg BW S/C	481.25±18.75	62.50±17.96**

** (p<0.01)

The goats of Group C were treated with Pulv. Levamisole Hydrochloride @ 12 mg/kg body weight orally and the mean value of EPG pre and post treatment was 450.0±27.38 and 50.00±12.90 (Table 1). Reduction of EPG on the 14th day in infected goats. This result was found by earlier worker (Jaiswal *et al.*, 2013). Manikkavasagan *et al.*, (2015) reported that levamisole have been regularly and widely used in India for control parasitic gastroenteritis in goats for last 2-3 decades.

The goats of Group C were treated with Inj. Ivermactin @ 200 µg/kg body weight subcutaneously and the mean value of EPG pre and post treatment was 481.25±18.75 and 62.50±17.96 (Table 1). Reduction of EPG on the 14th day in infected goats. This result is in related with the earlier researchers (Mukherjee *et al.*, 1994, Singh *et al.*, 1994, Ram *et al.*, 2007, Godara *et al.*, 2011, Akanda *et al.*, 2014). Yadav *et al.*, (1996) reported that 99-100% efficacy of ivermactin on nematodes in sheep and goats. To some up, Fenbendazole, Levamisole and Ivermactine are effective for reduction of EPG *Trichostrongylus spp.* in goats. Among these three modern anthelmintics the therapeutic use of Susp. Fenbendazole orally @ 7.5 mg/kg body weight with supportive therapy and better management practices was emerged out as the effective modality in resolving trichostrongylosis in goats.

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