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. *Corresponding author*
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 wit 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 *Trichostrongyloides* 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

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

** (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.

References


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