



# Case series: Camel Gastrointestinal Parasite in Hargeisa, Somaliland

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## Abstract

The camels are mainly distributed in the Africa and Asia, and raised arid, semi-arid and desert area of the both continents. Camels also called ship of desert and them high tolerance of heat and hungry, the camels provide valuable thing such as meat, milk and transportation that contribute income and economy of these continent and country also in many livelihoods. The gastrointestinal parasite that affected in camel and calves, so the parasite has high morbidity but there is low mortality, the gastrointestinal parasite contains trematode, cestode and nematodes. The methods used of this parasite to examine the parasitological examination such as flotation and sedimentation methods they produced positive for Coccidiosis, Toxocariasis and Schistosomiasis, also temperature of the Camels assessed was found 37°C, 37°C, in less than one minute. Also, blood parameter assesses such as blood count and the result were one the camels are anemic while the other nearly normally there is no indication about anemic. The animal recommends for deworming for anthelmintic.

## Introduction

The camels are mainly raised in Africa and Asia, that estimate with worldwide population of camels about 35 million. In addition, camels gave valuable source such as meat, milk and transportation in many different parties and regions of the world, mainly in Africa and Asia, [1]. The camels divided in two species such as camel dromedarius and camels bactrianus, in other word Old camel and new camels are distributed in 47 countries approximately 95% of the whole population of Old-World Camels, one-humped camel, also known as dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*). The camels called ship of desert that found in semi-arid and arid zones, they provide food security livestock species and have crucial role in their economy in mostly and Africa and Asia.

The total population of the Old-World Camels increase approximately 82% from 19 million in 2017, [1]. The gastrointestinal parasites is the causes of morbidity and mortality in domestic camels that reduce the production of meat, milk and transportation, [2].

The *Coccidia Eimeria camelia* is a causative agent coccidiosis causing enteritis and the mortality rate up 10% in both adult and young camels also reported in rare cases, also damage intestinal of the animals that causes diarrhea and other symptoms [3-8]. There is previous study that was examines 204 fecal samples examined only 14 were found to be positive for *Eimeria*. [9] Found oocysts of *E. cameli*, *E. dromedarii*, *E. pellerdyi* and *E. bactrianus* 86% were positive dromedary camels in India [10]. Diagnoses fecal samples to be positive for *E. dromedarii* and *E. noelleri* oocysts in Iraq. [11], similarly in Indian camels calves also in Sudanese camels positive for coccidia oocysts [12]. The camels are infected various camel endo parasite also, is host reservoir for *Trypanosoma evansi*, the gastropod-borne trematodes (e.g. *Fasciola* spp., *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* and *Schistosoma* spp.) or metacystode larvae of zoonotic tapeworms, such as *Echinococcus granulosus* (s.l). however, there are several blood suckers or haematophagous ectoparasites that affect camels this include ticks, mites and flies that transmitted many zoonotic diseases such as viral and bacterial pathogens (e.g. Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, *Coxiella burnetii*, *Anaplasma* spp, *Rickettsia* spp, *Bartonella* spp. and *Yersinia pestis*) [13]. The various parasites affect cattle as well camels that impact the productivity of the animal in Ethiopia, among this parasites include *Toxocara/Neoscaris vitulorum* and is serious parasite for both young cattle and calves in tropical countries where there climate is favorable and suitable to the parasite to be effective and causing disease in cattle and camel the prevalence of this parasite reported in Ethiopia is over 30%

in cattle and camels.

## Case history

The animals was 26 camels that was affected the disease, firstly the owner tell us that camels were sick any gender of the camel, male and female, also there is a previous treatment with veterinarian this doctor use mostly antibiotic such as Penciling or Pen-strep, Oxytetracline and Multivitamin, but there is no prognosis about this treatment, on the other hand, there were mortality in the herds, 5 camels are died due to unknown disease, so the owner of the animals tell us while I am taking interview or history of both animal and disease. So, a first case had a diarrhea with adult parasite that live after falling on the ground they enter the trees, so this history gave prognosis of the disease is gastrointestinal parasites, another symptom was emaciation, while animal feeding, swollen joints abdominal edema with emphysema, there is white mucus membrane of the animals. The diarrhea was watery and have petri cation with odors.

## Case report

I am present a two case of calve that age 9-11 month who presented 18 April 2020 to the clinic of the Ministry of livestock and shier development, in follow up. During the initial assessment it was clinically deemed that the calves had gastro intestinal parasite with diarrhea of adult parasite, emaciation and even mortality other camels in the herds.

The extensive past medical history included: severe emaciation, watery diarrhea first case show diarrhea with adult parasite, white, pale mucus membrane, abdominal pain, abdominal edema, swollen joint,

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appetent means the animals feeding normally, weight loss, one young calve cannot stand normally, they can stand with support.

The past extensive of note was medication long-term antibiotic such as Pen-strep, Oxytetracine and Tylozine with veterinarian, with recurrent gastrointestinal infection. Following any improvement medication, finally a tentative diagnosis I treat anthelmintic for parasite such as albendazole 10% with kg body of the calve, animal have good signs of prognosis and health improvement.

### **Methodology**

This is prospective study of camel with gastrointestinal parasite present and investigated and collected laboratorial samples such as blood, feces, ear swab of parasite examination, and assessment body temperature of the calves to be evaluated and diagnosis of the causative agent of the disease, fresh feces collected processed the two