

Case Report

Incidence of *Ascardia Gali* in Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus Ibis*)

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Abstract | Indian cattle egret birds of about one and half year old were presented to the department of veterinary pathology for the necropsy investigation by the forest officials of seminary hills Nagpur. Systemic necropsy examination revealed congested small intestine which had small thread like round worms. Further these worms were confirmed to be *Ascardia galli* depending on their morphological characteristics. Microscopically intestine revealed sloughing of villi and heterophilic infiltration.

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The Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) is a popular bird with cattle ranchers for its perceived role as a biological control of cattle parasites such as ticks and flies. It is a cosmopolitan species which belongs to family Ardeidae. They are found in the tropics, subtropics and warm temperate zones. It is the only member of the monotypic genus *Bubulcus*.

Large populations of captive wild birds are exposed to many parasitic diseases. Particularly helminth infections are major problem causing even mortality in captive animals and birds. *Ascardia galli* is the largest nematode of birds residing in the small intestine. It is the most prevalent and pathogenic parasite of domestic fowl. Parasite infestation can observe in other species of birds also which causes anorexia, weight loss, hemorrhages in the intestinal mucosa and obstruction in intestinal lumen (Permin et al., 2006). Limited information is available about the incidence of *Ascardia galli* in cattle egret from central India. Therefore present communication aims to report the incidence of *Ascardia galli* in cattle egret from central India.

Three Indian cattle egret birds about one and half

year old were presented to the department of veterinary pathology for the necropsy examination by the forest officials of seminary hills Nagpur. Systemic necropsy examination was carried out. Necropsy examination revealed congested small intestine having small thread like round worms which were collected in normal saline, washed several times in it and then preserved it in 70% alcohol for further identification. Affected portion of intestine was collected in 10% buffered formal saline solution for the histopathological investigation. Intestine where processed by routine procedure to obtain 5µm thick sections from paraffin embedded blocks and stain with hematoxyline and eosine stain (Luna, 1968).

The round worms found during necropsy examination were confirmed as *Ascardia galli* according to Soulsby (1982). All the worms were present in the small intestine had length of 80 to 95 mm. Worm had three large lips and oesophagus with no posterior bulb, preloacal sucker was circular with circular rim and spicule of the worms was sub equal (Figure 1). Histopathological examination of affected portion of intes



Figure 1: Showing *Ascaridia galli* worms collected from intestine of birds

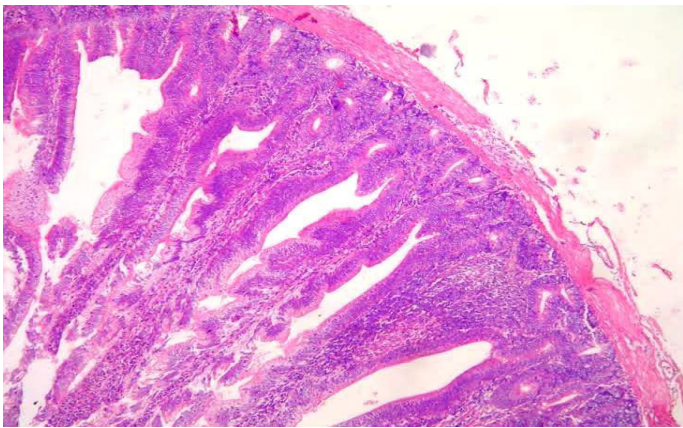


Figure 2: Section of intestine showing sloughing of villi and heterophilic infiltration)

tine revealed inflammatory reaction with heterophilic cells infiltration, sloughing of intestinal villi (Figure 2). Earlier, the Patel et al. (2000) reported prevalence

of gastrointestinal parasites in captive birds of Gujrat Zoo, Parsani et al., (2003) found the 71.43% prevalence of *Ascaridia* species in captive birds at Kamla Nehru Zoological garden, Kankaria Zoo, Ahmadabad Gujarat, Borghare et al. (2009) recorded the incidence of *Ascaridia* species upto 76.66% in captive wild pigeons at Nagpur.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Author declares no conflict of interest.

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