

Prevalence of Different Poultry Parasitoses in Farms Modern in the North of Ivory Coast

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Abstract : Poultry is nowadays one of the most consumed sources of protein, and its livestock represents one of the few opportunities for savings, investment and protection against risk. It provides income for the most vulnerable sections of society, in particular, women (70%) and children who mainly practice this breeding. A study was conducted in the commune of Korhogo at the level of 52 poultry farms, the objective of which was to know the epidemiological situation of parasitism external and internal poultry in order to contribute to the improvement of the health status of modern poultry farms in the said commune. The method described by OIE (2005), consisting of using the standard formula ($n = \frac{82 * p * (1-p) * c}{i2}$), made it possible to calculate the size of the sample. Then, samples of droppings and ectoparasites were taken from the affected farms. After analysis and identification, two (2) species of mallophagous lice, including *Menopon gallinae* (50%) and *Menacanthus stramineus* (33%) and a species of bug *Cimex lectularius* (17%) were highlighted. The laying hens were more infested than broilers. Regarding gastrointestinal parasites, different species (six) have been identified: *Trichostrongylus tenuis* (17%), *Syngamus trachea* (19%), *Heterakis* sp (10%), *Ascaridia* sp (17%), *Raillietina* sp (8%) and *Eimeria* sp (29%). In addition, coccidiosis (*Eimeria* sp) proved to be the dominant pathology representing 67% of pathologies in broiler farms and 33% in poultry farms. The presence of these parasitoses in these modern farms constitutes a constraint major contribution to productivity and their development. In view of all these difficulties, proposals have been made in order to participate in the establishment of a good prophylaxis program (health and medical). In addition, the Ivorian government, with the support of veterinarians, must interfere more in the organization of the health monitoring of traditional chickens and poultry in general through supervision and training in order to preserve public health (animal, human and environmental health).

Keywords : gastrointestinal parasites, ectoparasites, pathologies, poultry, korhogo.

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