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THE ENDOPARASITISM IDENTIFICATION IN JACKALS FROM TIMIS COUNTY HUNTING GROUNDS

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Abstract: The focus on parasitic infestations in wildlife, including jackals, has intensified due to their detrimental effects on animal well-being and potential consequences for human populations. Over a one-year period, necropsies were performed on 41 jackals from the Timiș County hunting grounds. The result highlight the high prevalence of cestode infestations in jackals from the hunting grounds of Timis County, as well as the co-occurrence of cestodes with other nematodes.

Introduction

The involvement of jackals in regulating small mammal populations is vital for preserving ecological balance and biodiversity. Understanding the prevalence or the co-infestations of cestodes with other parasites is crucial for assessing the health risks associated with jackal populations and the potential transmission to humans.

Material and method

Over a one-year period, necropsies were performed on 41 jackals. The necropsies were conducted at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Discipline of Parasitology, where the gastrointestinal tracts of the jackals have been examined.

Results and discussions

Among the 41 necropsied jackals, 29% (12) were infested with cestodes. Furthermore, 16% (2) of the infested jackals were positive for both cestodes and roundworms, while 75% (9) were infested with cestodes and other nematodes, and 8% (1) were exclusively infested with cestodes. These findings highlight the high prevalence of cestode infestations in jackals from the hunting grounds of Timis County, as well as the co-occurrence of cestodes with other nematodes.

Conclusions

These parasites can have a significant impact on the health and survival of wild animals, as well as the health of domestic animals that may come into contact with infected wildlife. Continued monitoring and research are required to better understand the health impacts on jackals and the potential transmission risks to other animals and humans in the region.

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