



Toxocariasis, Schistosomiasis and Coccidiosis; Gastrointestinal Nematode of Camel in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Hamze Suleiman H. Nour *

College of Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, and Animal Science, Department Veterinary Medicine, Hargeisa University, Somaliland:

Abstract:

Two third of livestock population is distributed and raised in Africa and Asia. The camel raised in mostly and distributed in Africa and Asia, few camels found in Australia and north America. Somaliland is one largest camel population in east Africa and is most countries that export camels and other livestock in some Asian countries. The camels have unique characteristics was different from other livestock. Camels can be raised in the areas of arid, semi-arid and desert area of both continents. Camels also called ship of desert and they 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 gastro intestinal parasite is the world challenge of production and economy crisis. The gastrointestinal parasite also causes mortality and high morbidity. The gastrointestinal parasites can be classified trematode, cestode and nematodes.

The methods used of this parasite to examine the parasitological examination such as floatation and sedimentation methods they were positive for Coccidiosis, Toxocariasis and Schistosomiasis, the temperature of the Camels assessed was found 37Co, 37Co, in less than one minute. Also, the 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 anthelminthic.

Keywords: Toxocariasis, Schistosomiasis, Coccidiosis; Gastrointestinal, Nematode, Camel, Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Biography:

MrHamze Suleiman H. Nour is a College of Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture, and Animal Science, Department



Veterinary Medicine, Hargeisa University, Somaliland:

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