

Prevalence and biochemical changes in camels associated with [gastro-intestinal nematodes](#) with special reference to alterations of oxidant and antioxidant status

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Parasitic infestation in camels is regarded a major factor in performance status and optimum productivity in camels. The current study aimed to identify the gastrointestinal parasites among camels in slaughterhouse in El-Beheria governorate. The floatation technique was used for examination of the collected fecal samples. The findings revealed that out of 160 fecal samples from camels, 55 (34.4%) were infested by various GIT nematodes and the *Trichuris*, *Haemonchus*, *Strongyloides* and *Trichostrongylus* species were the most common prevalent species with prevalence rates 12 (21.8%), 16 (29.1%), 18 (32.7%) and 9 (16.4%) respectively. The associated biochemical changes reported that serum total protein, albumin and glucose concentrations were decreased in infested camels compared to apparently healthy ones with (P value <0.05), while non-significant difference ($P>0.05$) was observed with globulin and A/G ratio. The Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) activity was significantly reduced (P

value <0.05). Meanwhile, the hydrogen peroxide was significantly higher in infested camels compared to apparently healthy ones ($P<0.05$). In conclusion, these results provide a significant data about the most common GIT nematodes found in camels as well as highlights on the alterations in oxidant and antioxidant status in camels associated with parasitic infestation.

Keywords:

Camels, Gastrointestinal parasites, Glutathione peroxidase, Hydrogen peroxide.

Biography

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