Abstract

Helminth parasitism, especially, gastrointestinal parasitism, is one of the major health problems limiting the animal productivity in dairy animals. In the present investigation incidence of gastro-intestinal helminthiasis was studied in and around Palampur. Clinical, haematological, biochemical and therapeutic studies were conducted. An overall incidence of 33.66% was observed for gastro-intestinal helminths in the valley. Amphistomes, Fasciola, strongyles, Trichuris, Toxocara and Monezia spp. were detected in the area. Amphistomes were most prevalent (21.66%) whereas Monezia spp. was least prevalent (0.59%). The incidence was highest in rainy season. Young cattle were more susceptible to gastro-intestinal helminthiasis. Trichuriasis sp. was the predominant helminth in young cattle whereas amphistomes were dominant in adults. Normocytic normochromic anaemia was characteristic in strongylosis and trichuriasis. Hypoproteinemia (Hypoalbinemia) and hypomagnesimia were evident in parasitized animals. Oxyclozanide was more effective against amphistomes than triclabendazole.
Fenbendazole was effective against strongyles, but less effective against trichuriasis. Anthelmintic therapy was able to increase the daily milk yield.