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<b>Paper number</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Seasonal prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep at Beheira province, Egypt: Eggs and third larval stage characterizations</b>
	<b>Author</b>	<p>Menshawy Soad, M.G.*; Bazh Eman, K.A.*; Otify, YZ** and Rwash, A.A.*</p> <p>* Pathology and Parasitology Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Damanhour University.</p> <p>** Parasitology Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Alexandria University.</p>
	<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The study was carried to investigate the gastrointestinal nematode genera and seasonal prevalence in sheep at Beheira province, during March 2010 till February 2011. A total of 244 fecal samples of sheep from local breeds were collected and examined using flotation and fecal culture techniques. Third stages larvae of eight nematode genera were detected as <i>Haemonchus</i>, <i>Ostertagia</i>, <i>Trichostrongylus</i>, <i>Cooperia</i>, <i>Bunostomum</i>, <i>Chabertia</i>, <i>Oesophagostomum</i> and <i>Strongyloides</i>. Seasonal dynamics of the infestation of sheep with gastrointestinal nematodes revealed that highest infection rate was observed in autumn (97.5%) followed by spring (81%), winter (73.6%) then summer (55%). Morphological descriptions of these larvae were given, and the most prevalent one was <i>Haemonchus</i>. Out of three gastrointestinal tracts from 10 were infested with <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>. Biochemical analysis of 70 sera samples from naturally infested sheep with gastrointestinal nematodes, found that decrease total serum protein, serum albumin and albumin globulin ratio, and increase serum globulin. Histopathological examinations of lesions in abomasums of sheep naturally infected with <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> showed that goblet cells hyperplasia desquamated of gastric cells, lymphocytic aggregation and edema.</p>
	<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>Key words:</b> Sheep, Gastrointestinal nematodes, <i>Haemonchus</i> , <i>Ostertagia</i> , <i>Trichostrongylus</i> , <i>Cooperia</i> , <i>Bunostomum</i> , <i>Chabertia</i> , <i>Oesophagostomum</i> and <i>Strongyloides</i> .
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