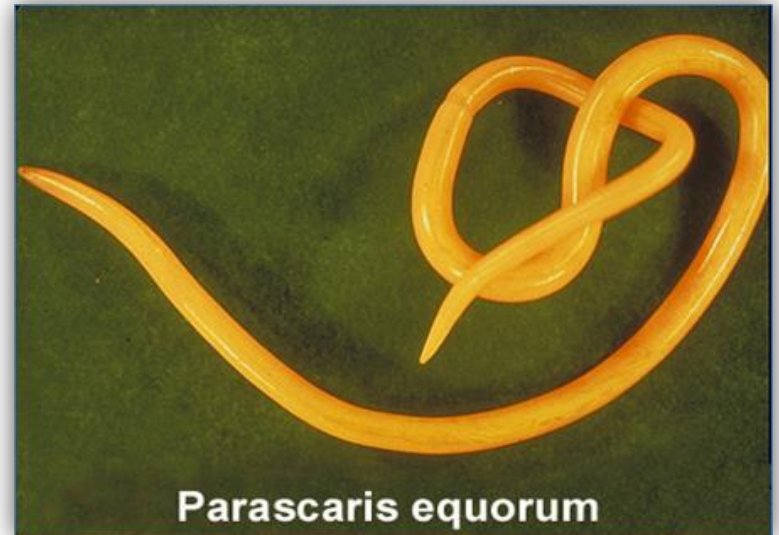


Lecture
On
Parascaris equorum



Parascaris equorum

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Parascaris equorum

- **Final Host/ Host:**

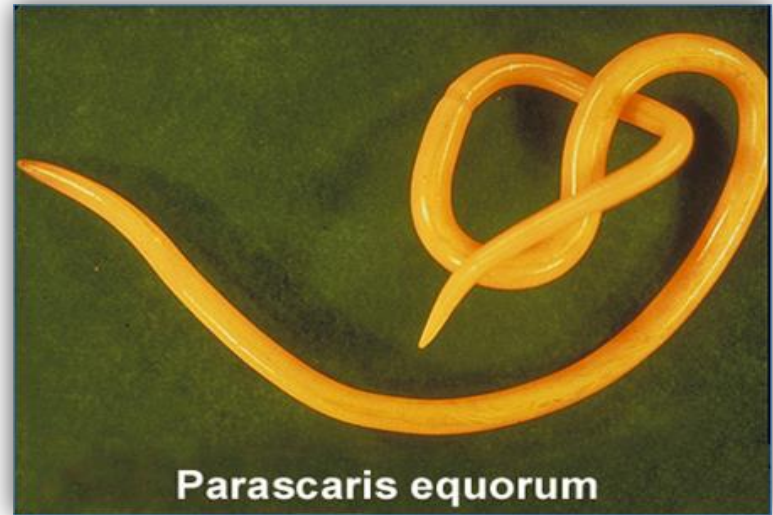
Horse, Zebra etc.

- **Location:**

Small Intestine

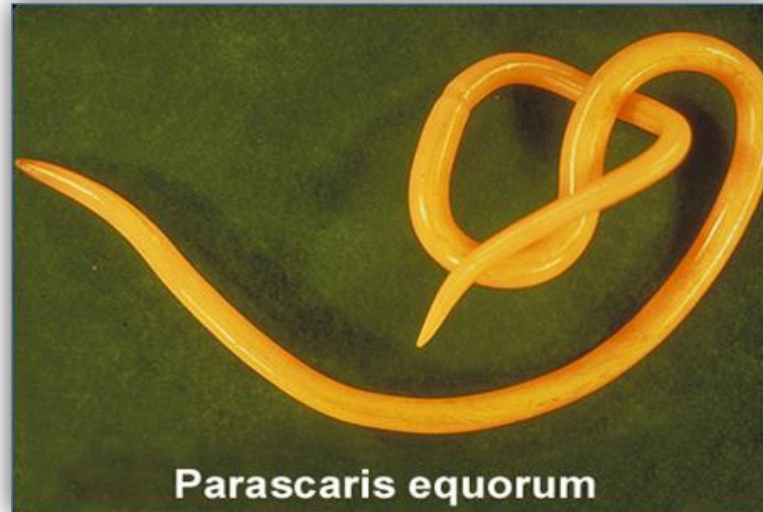
- **Common name:**

Largest nematode of equine



General Characters

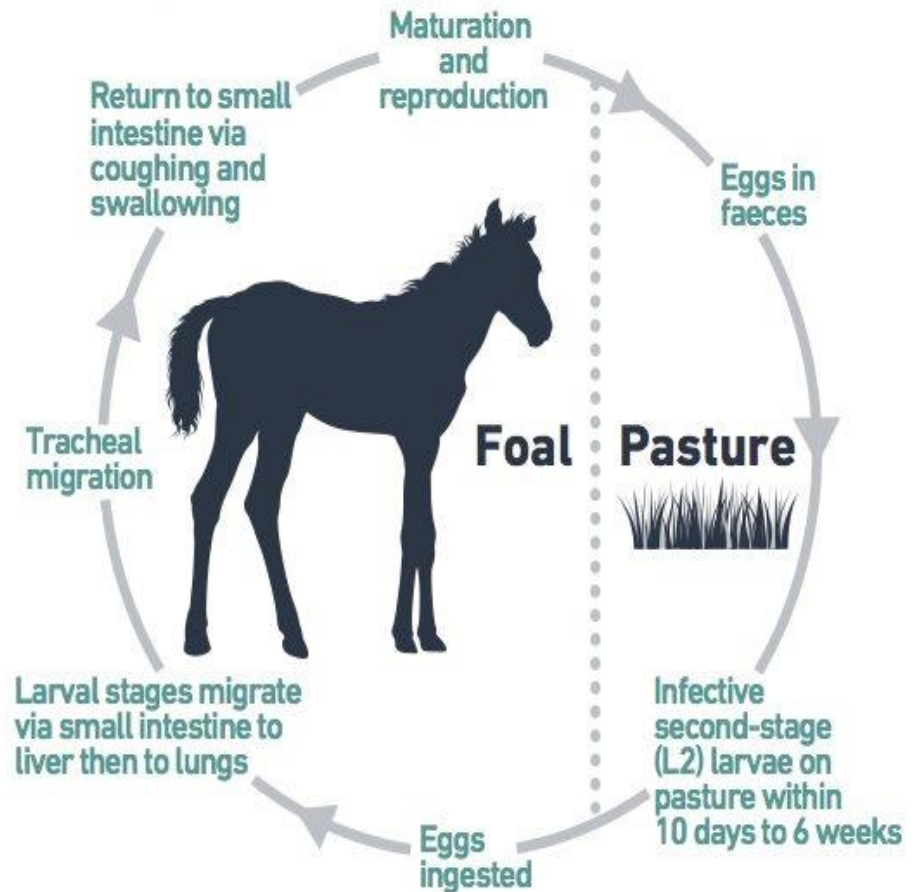
- Male are 15-28 cm whereas Females are up to 50 cm long
- Worms are rigid, stout with a large head.
- Three well developed lips. They are separated by intermediate lips.
- Male tail has small lateral alae and numerous post-cloacal papillae.
- Spicule – sub equal
- Eggs are sub globular with a thick, pitted albuminous layer, and measure 90-100 microns in diameter.



Life-cycle

- Direct life-cycle
- Infective stage: egg containing 2nd stage larvae.
- **Transmission:** by the ingestion of egg containing 2nd stage larvae with food and water
- Life –cycle similar to *Ascaris suum*.

Life cycle of ascarids in foals (*P. equorum*) – 10-15 weeks



Clinical signs

❖ Foals 3-4 months of age especially suffer from flatulence, foetid diarrhoea pot-belly, balling up and an obstruction.



Diagnosis

- On the basis of Clinical signs.
- Gross examination of faeces
- Microscopic faecal examination

Eggs are sub globular with a thick, pitted albuminous layer, and measure 90-100 microns in diameter.



Treatment and Control

❖ Treatment:

Levamisole, Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, Morantel tartrate and Piperazine salts are used in the treatment.

❖ Control:

- Mares with foals graze cleanest pasture
- Foaling stall hygiene
- Monitor mares and treat as needed
- Treat foals at 6 week intervals from 6 weeks of age until 6 months.

