

**MJF COLLEGE OF VETERINARY & ANIMAL
SCIENCES, CHOMU, JAIPUR**



GENUS – CHABERTIA

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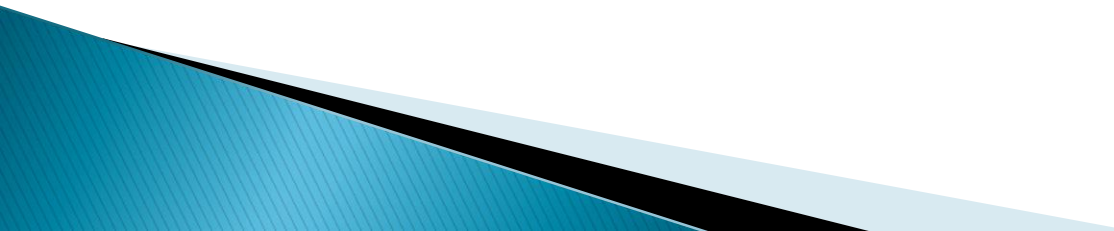
- ❖ **Species** : *Chabertia ovina*
- ❖ **Host** : Sheep, goats, cattle
- ❖ **Location** : Colon
- ❖ **Common name** : Large mouthed bowel worm

MORPHOLOGY

- ❖ Small worms with 1.5-2 cm in size.
- ❖ The anterior end is curved slightly ventral and **the large buccal capsule** (bell-shaped) opens antero-ventrally.
- ❖ Oral opening is encircled by 2 rows of leaf crowns.
- ❖ Cervical groove is present.



LIFE CYCLE

- ▶ Life cycle is direct and infection of the host occurs by ingestion of infective larva.
 - ▶ Infective larvae go and attach to the mucosa of the upper colon and enter its wall.
 - ▶ Then the larvae develop into adults.
 - ▶ Eggs appear in the faeces 48-54 days after infection.
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PATHOGENESIS

- ▶ The worms attach themselves firmly to the mucosa of the colon by means of their buccal capsule and draw in a plug of mucosa of the glandular layer and digest the layer by their secretions.
- ▶ The adjacent parts of the mucosa show an increased activity of goblet cells and infiltration with lymphocytes and eosinophils.
- ▶ The worms appear to move about frequently causing extensive destruction of the mucosa and thereby leading to bacterial infiltration.
- ▶ They also have a toxic action.
- ▶ In severe infections sheep lose condition, diarrhoea with much mucus and blood and become anaemic and die.

DIAGNOSIS

- ▶ Faecal examination for eggs.
- ▶ Identification of larvae in faecal cultures.

TREATMENT

- ▶ Fenbendazole - 7.5mg/Kg b.wt.
- ▶ Pyrantel pamoate-15 mg/kg b.wt.
- ▶ Supportive medication may be necessary for severe case of diarrhoea.

CONTROL

- ▶ Clean pasture and periodical deworming.