

A Survey on the Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites in Dairy Goats of Jeollanamdo

Ha-Yeon Park, Chai-Yong Lee*, Sung-Shik Shin,
Youn-Kyoung Lee, Young-Cheol Kim

*Department of Veterinary Internal Medicine,
College of Veterinary Medicine Chonnam University*

Goat milk can be a good substitute for children who are allergic to mother's milk or cow milk. Parasitized dairy goats often show decrease in milk yield, body conditioning score and fat contents. As intestinal parasite infections mostly appear to be chronic in nature, farmers easily ignore the parasitism that may lead to secondary viral, bacterial diseases which can cause considerable economic loss in dairy goat farms. To date, there has been no data available for the infection status of dairy goats in Korea on gastrointestinal parasites.

Fecal samples were collected freshly from the rectum using digital extraction of 200 dairy goats in small-sized farms in Jeollanamdo from August 2006 to February 2007. Fecal samples were examined using the Sheather's sugar flotation and the Fluke Finder apparatus.

The prevalence of intestinal parasites of dairy goats during the study revealed to be 84.5% among the 200 dairy goats. The infection rates of *Eimeria* spp., *Strongyles*, *Strongyloides papillosus*, *Moniezia expansa* and *Trichuris ovis* were 71.0%, 28.5%, 26.0%, 12.5%, and 2.5%, respectively. Mixed infections with more than one parasite were observed, and were 46.7%, 43.7%, and 8.8% for single, double and triple infections, respectively.

This study provides basic data to the prevention of parasitic disease and anti-parasitic treatment for dairy goats.

* Corresponding author: cylee@chonnam.ac.kr