

Research Article

Cross-sectional Survey of Bovine Fasciolosis in and Around Seyo District of Kelem Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, Western Ethiopia

Kebede B^{1*}, Iemessa A³, Hailu S², Habtamu T¹, Adugna T³ and Getahun F³

¹Veterinary Drug and Animal Feed Administration and Control authority, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

²Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

³Seyo District Livestock and Fisheries Office Dembi Dollo, Ethiopia

*Corresponding author: Bedaso Kebede, Veterinary Drug and Animal Feed Administration and Control authority, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Abstract

A cross-sectional study was carried out from May to November, 2016 to determine prevalence bovine fasciolosis in Seyo district, Kelem wollega Zone of Oromia Regional state. A total of 384 fecal samples were randomly collected from local breed cattle and all samples were subjected to standard sedimentation test at Bedelle Regional Veterinary Laboratory Center aimed to detect the presence of *Fasciola* eggs. The overall prevalence of bovine fasciolosis was 91(23.7%). Associated risk factors age, sex, body conditions of cattle and PA's were not significantly associated ($p>0.05$) with the prevalence of bovine fasciolosis. In the study area fasciolosis was a main constraint for the cattle. Therefore, chemotherapeutic measures should be regularly taken to overcome problems induced by fasciolosis.

Keywords: Prevalence; Bovine; Fasciolosis; Seyo district

Introduction

Livestock is an important component of farming system in Ethiopia and that provides a draft power, milk, meat, manure, hides, skin and other products [1]. Currently, livestock population of Ethiopia estimated to be 55.4 million cattle, 26.5 million sheep and 23.78 million goats CSA [2]. However, livestock resources productivity in the country is low due to several constraints among them diseases plays several roles. Fasciolosis is a disease which imposes direct and indirect economic impact on livestock production particularly on the sheep and cattle [3,4]. Bovine Fasciolosis is an economically important parasite disease of cattle caused by Genus *Fasciola* of the two important species *Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica*. The distribution of *Fasciola hepatica* is wide spread in temperate area and tropical high land of Africa, while *Fasciola gigantica* is wide spread in most parts of tropical Africa [5]. Intermediate host of *Fasciola hepatica* is *Lymnaea truncatula* which is mud snail that prefers moist temperature condition (15°C-22°C). *Lymnaea truncatula* is capable of aestivation for at least years in a dry mud [6]. Fasciolosis is a serious problem in highland of Ethiopia where cattle raising are major to local economy [7]. Apart from its veterinary and economic importance, Fasciolosis has recently been shown to be re-emerging and widespread zoonoses affecting people [8]. Seyo district is one of the potential areas in livestock population in the country which is lower in production and productivity due to disease. Among diseases Fasciolosis is the one that locally called 'Bale' [9]. However, no previous studies on the epidemiology of Fasciolosis in cattle were conducted in Seyo district of Oromia regional state. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of Bovine Fasciolosis in Seyo district Kelem Wollega Zone.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The study was conducted from May to November, 2016 in Seyo

district of Kelem Wollega Zone southwestern Ethiopia which is 652km far from the capital city Addis Ababa. Geographically located at latitude and longitude of 8032°N and 34048°E respectively. The climate alternate with long summer rain fall (May to September) and winter dry season (October to April) with mean annual rain fall of 750mm-1200mm. The agro climate condition fall within tropical sub-humid climate and the altitude range from 1705-1850 above sea level with average daily temperature 25°C [9]. The vegetation type of the area is characterized by cash crops. The district covers an area of 79,849 hectares and it is bordered by Hawa galan district at east, Anfilo district at west, Gidami district at north and Iluababora zone at south.

Study population

Study population includes local breeds of cattle managed under traditional management system. There are a total numbers of 80,122 cattle in the Seyo woreda. Among those 384 cattle were randomly selected and examined from Ripha, Gudina, Kure and Karo peasant association (PA's) of Seyo district.

Study design

The cross-sectional study was designed with the objective to determine the prevalence of bovine Fasciolosis in Seyo district. Body condition for each cattle was determined according to Nicholson and Butterworth [10]. The age of study animals was estimated based on dentition given by De Lahunte and Habel [11] for age determination and information from owners and classified as (1-3 years) young and (>3 years) adult.

Sample size determination and sampling method

The animals were selected by using simple random sampling method with an expected prevalence of 50% was taken in to consideration since there was no earlier coprological research work on *Fasciolosis* in the area. The desired sample size for the study was

Table 1: Coprological prevalence of bovine *Fasciolosis* in the district.

PAs	No of examined Cattle	No of Positive	Prevalence (%)	P-Value	(95%) CI
Kure	97	23	23.71	0.886	0.801-1.211
Gudina	90	22	24.44		
Ripha	93	22	23.66		
Karo	104	24	23.08		
Total	384	91	23.7		

Table 2: Prevalence of bovine *Fasciolosis* based on age group.

Age	No of examined Cattle	No of Positive	Prevalence (%)	P-Value	(95%) CI
Young	118	28	23.73	0.999	0.843-1.185
Adult	266	63	23.68		
Total	384	91	23.70		

calculated using 95% confidence interval and at 5% absolute precision [12].

$$n = 1.96^2 \times \text{Pexp} (1 - \text{Pexp}) / d^2$$

where, n= required sample size

Pexp = Expected prevalence

d= Absolute precision

Totally, 384 cattle were randomly sampled in Seyo district to determine the prevalence.

Fecal sample collection and laboratory techniques

In the laboratory coproscopic examination were performed to detect the presence of *Fasciola* eggs according to standard technique as described by Hasen and Perry [13]. Fresh fecal samples for parasitological examination were collected directly from the rectum by using disposable plastic gloves and placed in clean screw capped universal bottles. Each sample was labeled with date of submission, age, sex, body condition and place of origin (PA's). Samples were preserved with 10% formalin solution to avoid the eggs development and hatching for laboratory diagnosis then transported to Bedelle regional laboratory for parasitological examination.

Data management and analysis

All Data generated from study were entered in to Microsoft Excel data system. The data were thoroughly screened for errors and properly coded before subjecting to statistical analysis. The Data were imported from the Microsoft excel and analyzed using STATA software 11.0 computer to determine the variation in infection prevalence in potential risk factor (Age, Sex, PA's and Body condition). Significances were considered with the "P" value less than 0.05.

Result

Out of 384 cattle fecal sample examined an overall prevalence of 91(23.7%) were found positive for fasciolosis in the study area. The higher prevalence was recorded in Gudina PA's 22(24.44%) and lower prevalence was in Karo PA's 24(23.08%). Statistical analysis showed that no prevalence significance (P>0.05) difference between PA's (Table 1).

Young cattle 28(23.73%) harbored slightly more infection than

Table 3: Prevalence of Bovine *Fasciolosis* based on Sex groups.

Sex	No of examined Cattle	No of Positive	Prevalence (%)	P-Value	(95%) CI
Male	188	44	23.40	0.893	0.644-1.654
Female	196	47	23.98		
Total	384	91	23.7		

Table 4: Prevalence of Bovine *Fasciolosis* based on body condition.

Body condition	No of examined Cattle	No of Positive	Prevalence (%)	P-Value	(95%) CI
Poor	160	38	23.75	0.987	0.617-1.606
Good	224	53	23.66		
Total	384	91	23.7		

adult cattle and statistical analysis revealed that there is no significant difference (P>0.05) in prevalence between the age group (Table 2).

Female cattle 47(23.98%) were harbor slightly more infection than male and statistical analysis showed that no significant (P>0.05) difference in prevalence between the sex group (Table 3).

Poor body condition score cattle 38(23.75%) were slightly more infected than good body condition cattle and statistical analysis showed that no significant (P>0.05) difference in prevalence between body condition score (Table 4).

Discussion

The current study revealed that 91(23.7%) prevalence were positive for fasciolosis using sedimentation technique as diagnostic method. Studies conducted in different part of Ethiopia indicated that higher prevalence than the current finding 91(23.7%); 62.2% in Bahirdar by Fekadu [14], 81.6% in Ambo Yadeta [15], 56.6% in Zeway Adem [16], 34% in Walliso by Rahameto [17], 61.79% in Gojjam by Yohannis [18]. This difference in prevalence of Fasciolosis in Ethiopia may be related with difference in ecological factor available for snail the intermediate host of *Fasciola*. The occurrence of Fasciolosis in the area is influenced by a multi factorial system which comprises host, parasite and environmental effect. In the natural foci of Fasciolosis the *Fasciola* and their intermediate and final hosts form an association possessing a potential epidemiological threat [19]. The previous studies that agree with current study were (22.72%) at Nekemte by Wasse [20], (24.32%) in Mekele area by Gebretsadik *et al* [21].

Infection rate of bovine fasciolosis of the result of the study indicated that the prevalence of poor body condition (23.75%) and good body condition (23.66%) revealed that infection rate has no significant difference (p > 0.05) on the prevalence of fasciolosis. The studies agree with current study are study in northern Ethiopia by Rahameto [17] indicates that there is no significance difference association (P>0.05) between body condition of animals, study in Jimma by Marta [22] indicated that there was no significance difference between age, sex and PA's.

The prevalence of the current study in male and female animals was recorded as 23.40% and 23.98% respectively. There was non-significant difference (p > 0.05) between the two sexes indicating that sex seems no effect on the prevalence of the disease. Similar results have been reported by G graber and Dans [24] and in Arsi by Argew [23]. This may be due to the fact that grazing of both sex groups in

similar pasture. The prevalence of the disease in different PA's of the study areas were very closely similar having Kure (23.71%), Gudina (24.44%), Ripla (23.65%) and Karo (23.08%) with non-statistical difference ($p > 0.05$).

In present study, the risk of infection to all age groups were young 28(23.73%) and adult 63(23.68%) cattle which is very closed. This could be due to the fact that both young and adult cattle were forced to graze on the same pasture. This finding collaborates with other previous findings of Phiri *et al* [25].

Conclusion

The present study revealed that a moderate prevalence of bovine fasciolosis in the study areas and there were no statistical significant difference between risk factors. The higher prevalence of bovine fasciolosis in different PA's was recorded in Gudina which is associated with optimum condition for the intermediate host. Fasciolosis was prevalent in female, young, old and poor body condition cattle. Therefore, the regular chemotherapeutic treatment against fasciolosis and further studies on the epidemiology of Fasciolosis in the study areas are recommended.

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