

THE INCIDENCE OF HELMINTH PARASITES AMONG CATTLE AND
SWINE SLAUGHTERED AT THE ZAMBOANGA CITY ABATTOIR

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Graduate School

University of San Carlos

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Science in

Biology

by

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March 1982

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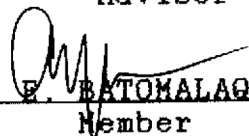
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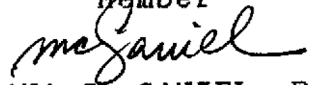
This thesis entitled "THE INCIDENCE OF HELMINTH PARASITES AMONG CATTLE AND SWINE SLAUGHTERED AT THE ZAMBOANGA CITY ABATTOIR" prepared and submitted by Sylvia Ruste Laureño in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Biology has been examined and recommended for acceptance and approval for oral examination.

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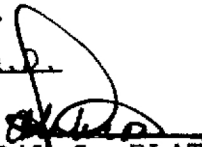

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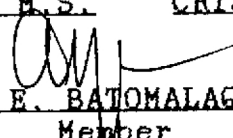
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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the incidence of helminth parasites among cattle and swine slaughtered at the Zamboanga City Abattoir.

Post mortem inspection was conducted on 576 swine and 364 cattle which were randomly selected for a period of six months. The worms were collected and identified.

The following percentage incidence of parasites in swine were obtained. *Metastrongylus* sp., in the lungs, 48.09 percent; *Ascaris suum* in the small intestine, 40.45 percent; *Globocephalus* sp., in the small intestine, 3.29 percent; *Cysticercus cellulosae*, in the muscle and heart, 0.52 percent; and *Fasciolopsis* sp., in the small intestine, 0.34 percent. One immature kidneyworm, *Stephanurus* sp. was found in the liver of swine.

The percentage incidence of *Fasciola gigantica* in cattle was 15.93 percent.

Out of 576 hogs examined, 125 or 21.70 percent of swine lungs were partially condemned and 48 or 8.33 percent were entirely condemned. The total partial and entire lung condemnation was 173 or 30.03 percent. One hundred five or 18.22 percent swine liver were partially condemned, and 33 or 5.72 percent were entirely condemned. The total partial and entire swine liver condemnation was 138 or 23.94 percent. There was no partial carcass condemnation in swine. The percentage of entire carcass condemnation in swine due to cysticercosis was 0.17 percent.

From a total of 364 cattle liver examined, 58 or 15.93 percent were entirely condemned due to fascioliasis.

The estimated loss from condemnation of carcass or its parts in cattle and swine were as follows: swine liver, P4,537.50; swine lungs, P2,843.75; swine carcass, P1,680.00; an cattle liver, P 9,425. The total estimated loss in cattle and swine was P 18,486.25.

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