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SUMMARY

In this study a total number of 950 camels imported from Sudan at different ages and sex were examined to detect the prevalence of *Trypanosoma evansi* infection and helminthes infestation.

Clinical examination of these camels revealed signs of illness in 630 animals that included anemia, weakness, emaciation, pale mucous membrane, lachrymation, atrophy of the hump, fever, recumbence in sternal position, diarrhea or constipation.

Parasitological examination of blood revealed that 8 camels (1.27%) were positive for trypanosomes by examination of blood smears and 12 (1.90%) were positive by buffy coat examination. The prevalence of infection was (0.61%) in camels aged (1-5 years), (2.58%) in camels aged (5-9 years) and (1.94%) in camels aged (over 9 years). The prevalence was (4.11%) in female camels and (1.92%) in males.

ELISA test for detection of antibodies in the serum of 96 camels revealed that 28 camels (29.17%) were positive.

The same blood sera were subjected for Latex agglutination test (Suratex) for detection of circulating antigen the obtained results revealed that 21 camels (21.88%) were infected with trypanosomiasis.

Parasitological examination of fecal samples of the 950 camels revealed that 585 (61.58%) were infested with

gastrointestinal helminthes. The infestation rate was higher during Summer (63.40%) than in other seasons.

Gastrointestinal nematodes could be detected in (81.20%), trematodes (*Fasciola* spp.) in (24.79%) and cestodes (*Moniezia* spp.) in (14.02%) of camels.

Identification of nematodes revealed the presence of *Trichuris* spp., *Trichostrongylus* spp., *Haemonchus* spp. and *Strongylus* spp.