Abstract:

Filler worms are a group of nematodes that are transported by bloodthirsty arthropods and live in the lymphatic duct, the circulatory system, connective tissue, and under the skin of vertebrate hosts. Nematodes of the genus *Setaria* are filarial parasites commonly found in the abdominal cavities of cattle and other ungulates in Iran, poisoning the adult parasites in their normal hosts are generally non-pathogenic. Transmission of infective larvae to abnormal hosts, such as goats, sheep and horses, through intermediate hosts however, can cause a serious and often fatal neuro-pathological disorder commonly identified as ‘cerebrospinal setariosis’ in these. The present study was carried out to study Microfilariasis in small ruminants of Sistan region. For this purpose, 149 heads of sheep and 149 heads of goat from small ruminants in Sistan region were randomly selected in autumn and winter, and 2 cc of blood was taken from them and placed in the test tubes containing EDTA anticoagulant and sent to the lab to detect the presence of Microfilaria by the Knott test.

In the laboratory, one cc of blood was used in the test of Knott, and the blood smears were prepared and the remaining blood was froze. Blood smears were examined to detect the presence of Microfilaria under a microscope, the result of the microscopic examination of all samples was negative.

Eventually, the study showed that small ruminants aren’t with the *Setaria* microfilaria, even suspected of this microfilar in the region. The reason for not observing Microfilaria can be a low sensitivity test and a low sampling rate, or bitig Carrier mosquitoes in the night and the frequency of the apparition of microfilar in the blood.

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