Abstract:

Linguatula serrata, is one the parasitic zoonoses, which is the final host of the canine . the parasite stage live in the respiratory tract of the canine. A person maybe infected with the larval stage which is called pharyngeal linguoculosis or halzon syndrome and maybe infected with the egg, wich is called visceral linguatulosis. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *Linguatula* serrata in the mesenteric lymph nodes of cattle slaughtered at Zabol slaughterhouse. To this end, mesenteric lymph nodes separated 300 different cows of different sexes from different breeds in four different seasons and transferred to the Zabol university Veterinary Laborator and were examined, The result were analyzed using SPSS software.of the 300head,13 were infected.percent infection increased with age(p<0/05).also there was a significant difference between males and females(p<0/05)..infection in females is more than males.infection has nothing to do with the types of animal race(p>0/05).the prevalence of infection in different seasons has a significant difference(p<0/05). Regarding the prevalence of Linguatula serrata sputum among livestock in the region there is a possibility of occurrence of lingualocholosis of the pharynx in the people of the region due to raw or lowcooking of the liver and lymphnodes of livestock.

Keywords: Zabol, native cattle, slaughterhouse, Linguatula serrata, prevalence.



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