

Abstract

Toxoplasma gondii is a intracellular parasite that has a worldwide spread. Infection with *Toxoplasma gondii* in human can be accompanied with severe symptoms. Particularly when the infection is transmitted from mother to infant, and also it occurs more severely in people with a weakened immune disease, Cat is the final host for *Toxoplasma gondii*, and in the early stages of contamination it can disperse millions of resistant oocytes in the environment.

Human is infected by eating water or food infected with cat feces or eating meat containing cysts. Considering that beef is used in some cases as grilled and semi-baked. Therefore, beef as the source of this organism is important. Due to the production of this product as carcass or frozen and packed, part of the country's meat requirement is provided from Sistan and Baluchestan province. Most of the slaughtered animals in the province are imported from Pakistan through live livestock. Therefore, the control of diseases transmitted by meet is very important in this area. In this study, the Serum-prevalence of infection with *Toxoplasma gondii* in imported cows was studied in Saravan and Sarbaz cities using a kit of ELISA(idvet). The results of ELISA showed that the percentage of positive *toxoplasmosis* samples was 1.33%, the percentage of suspected cases was 1.33%, and the negative serum levels were 97.34%, indicating the presence of *toxoplasma* in male bovine animals imported from the Zero region of boundary in Saravan city.

Keywords:*Toxoplasma gondii*-Bovine-ELISA-Sistan and Baluchestan-Saravan-Sarbaz



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**Seroepidemiology of Toxoplasmosis in imported cattle of saravan and sarbaz
districts in Sistan and Balochestan piovince with ELISA**

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