University of Zabol
Graduate school
Faculty of veterinary medicine
Department of Pathobiology

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Master of Science

Diagnostic study of the Mange Mites (*Sarcoptes* and *Psoroptes*) infestation in sheep in Sistan

Supervisors:
Dr. M. Ganjali

Advisor:
Dr. M. Rasekh
Dr. D. Saadati

By:
Sirous Mirarab

Sept 2019

Summary:

Gray is caused by different species of *sarcoptes* and *pesropets* parasites. These two parasites live outside the host body and feed on blood, lymph, dead skin tissues and fatty secretions. *Sarcoptes* and *Pesorpets* spend all their evolution on the host skin Therefore, they are transferred from one host to another through direct physical contact. The importance of these two scabs is due to the fact that by infecting these parasites with livestock, it leads to weight loss and slimming, and even reduces the quality of the skin. In the study of sheep infection with *sarcoptus* and *pesroptes* in Sistan region By preparing skin samples from infected animals Transfer of samples to parasitology laboratory of Zabol University School of Veterinary Medicine with potash has clarified the samples And then examined under a microscope.

From a total of 1817 livestock surveyed in spring and summer, 11 heads, approximately 2% were infected with productive mange. In this study, the number of livestock infected with *Sarcoptes* mange is 6 and that of manure infected with *Pesroptes* is 5. Examination of the results showed that the prevalence of contamination with fins in males is significantly higher than females. *Sarcoptes* and *Pesroptes* parasites have caused almost the same infection in sheep in the area. Infection in livestock over two years old is more than livestock under two years old. Also, in a recent study, 690 livestock were examined in autumn and winter, of which 26 cases (3.77%) were infected with mange. The prevalence of scabies infection was significantly higher in autumn and winter than spring and summer infestations and *Sarcopets* and *Pesroptes* mites were isolated from infected animals. The statistical test used in this case was determined using Pearson Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. SPSS statistical software was used for data analysis. Significance level was considered $P < 0.05$.

Keywords: Mange - *Sarcoptes* - *Pesroptes* - Sheep - Sistan