



Management of graduate education
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Food hygiene group

Dissertation to obtain a master's degree in health and food

Title:

**Comparative study of internal macroscopic parasites common between
humans and livestock in sheep and cattle carcasses in the slaughterhouse
of Khosf city**

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Abstract:

Protein is one of the main and important groups of human food. Most of the food used by humans comes from domestic animals, among the animals used in the livestock industry, cows and sheep are considered as the most economical sources of animal protein. In Iran, every year, large amounts of livestock products and products are destroyed due to various reasons, and the role of parasitic diseases in the occurrence of these losses is very significant. A large number of parasitic diseases, in addition to reducing the amount of production of animal products, can be transmitted from sick animals to humans, the health and hygiene of society are seriously threatened. Therefore, the aim of the present study is to determine the status and check the contamination with macroscopic internal parasites in slaughter carcasses and to accurately identify the epidemic of these diseases in the region. Also, the amount of infection with zoonotic parasites such as fasciola, hydatid cyst, and sarcocyst in sheep and cattle carcasses in Khosf city slaughterhouse is a few percent. To carry out this research, during different days of the winter season of 1401 and spring of 1402, was referred to the industrial slaughterhouse of Qehestan,. In Each visit to the slaughterhouse, the number of 20 sheep was determined based on random sampling, and a total of 384 samples were inspected and examined for the presence of parasites and macroscopic cysts. In this research, out of a total of 384 examined carcasses, 41 cases (10.7%) were infected with macroscopic parasites with a confidence level of 95%.

Dicrocoelium, sarcocyst, fasciola, and hydatid cyst contamination in these carcasses were 9 (2.3%), 2 (0.5%), 2 (0.5%), and 28 (7.3%), respectively. According to the available reports and the results of this research, these diseases are common in Iran. Considering the variability of the amount and percentage of contamination in different years and the lack of reduction in the contamination of the above-mentioned parasites in ruminants, the need to change the traditional methods of animal husbandry and the basic maintenance of animals, especially in the nomadic areas of the country, to improve the cultural level of animal breeders, and to optimize veterinary services. Inventing new methods and methods in prevention, continuous improvement of society's level of awareness about diseases and ways of their transmission should be considered.

Keywords: Sheep, Cattle, Parasites, Khosf