

## ***Dedication***

*This work is dedicated to the soul of my father,  
My mother, my family and my friends.*

## ***Acknowledgment***

*First I thank Allah for helping me to complete this research, also I thank my supervisor prof. Abdelhameed A.M. Elfadil who helped me, and for his continuous support. Also thanks go to the staff of the Ministry of Animal Resource and Fisheries' Laboratory, Elfasher, and anyone who contributed in the execution of this study, abattoir staff, cattle owners, my colleagues.*

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## **Abstract**

A cross-sectional epidemiological study was conducted from May 2013 to August 2013 to determine the prevalence and investigate risk factors of fasciolosis in cattle slaughtered at Elfashir abattoir, North Darfur. Out of 302 cattle examined at post mortem examination 30 (9.9 %) were positive for fasciolosis and 6 (1.9 %) were positive at fecal examination by sedimentation technique. The prevalence of bovine fasciolosis at postmortem examination (9.9%) was found to be significantly associated ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) with age, sex, source of animals, using drug, grazing, rainfall and vegetation. However, breed and body condition were not found significantly associated ( $p > 0.05$ ) with fasciolosis. The prevalence of bovine fasciolosis at fecal examination was found to be significantly associated ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) with age, source of animals, using drug, rainfall and vegetation. However, the risk factors sex, breed, body condition and grazing were not found significantly associated ( $p > 0.05$ ), with fasciolosis.

## ملخص البحث

أجريت دراسة مقطعية وبائية في الفترة من مايو 2013م حتى أغسطس 2013م لتحديد معدل انتشار وعوامل الخطر المرتبطة بمرض الفاشيولا للابقار المذبوحة بسبخانة ولاية شمال دارفور الفاشر. 302 راس من الابقار تم فحصهم بواسطة الفحص بعد الذبح للحوم في السبخانة وبواسطة تحليل البراز لفحص بيض الفاشيولا بطريقة الترسيب فوجد ان 30 راس من الابقار مصابه بمرض الفاشيولا بمعدل 9.9% من خلال فحص اللحوم و6 راس من الابقار مصابة بمرض الفاشيولا بمعدل 1.9% بواسطة فحص البراز. اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة انتشار مرض الفاشيولا 9.9% من خلال الفحص الروتيني للحوم له علاقة معنوية تحت قيم معنوية اقل من او يساوى 0.05 مع عوامل الخطر التالية: عمر الحيوان، جنس الحيوان، مصدر الحيوان، استخدام الدواء، طريقة الرعي، وجود الامطار ووجود الاعشاب. اما عوامل الخطر مثل سلالة الحيوان، والصحة الجسميه ليست لهم علاقة معنويه مع حدوث مرض الفاشيولا و تحت قيم معنويه اكبر من 0.05.

ايضا اظهرت الدراسه ان نسبة انتشار مرض الفاشيولا 1.9% من خلال فحص البراز له علاقة معنوية تحت قيم معنويه اقل من او يساوى 0.05 مع عوامل الخطر التالية:- عمر الحيوان، مصدر الحيوان، استخدام الدواء، وجود الامطار ووجود الاعشاب لكن عوامل الخطر من جنس الحيوان، سلالة الحيوان، الصحة الجسميه، وطريقة الرعى ليس لهم علاقة معنوية مع حدوث المرض تحت قيم معنوية اكبر من 0.05