

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my
Parents, brothers, sisters and
Friends.

Acknowledgement

First, praise to almighty Allah for giving me health and strength to accomplish this work.

I would like to thank my supervisor professor Abdelhamid Ahmed Mohammed Elfadil for his continuous support and well-meaning criticism.

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Abstract

A cross-sectional study was conducted to estimate the prevalence and investigate risk factors of fasciolosis in cattle slaughtered at West Omdruman abattoir in Khartoum State. Four hundred cattle were examined for fasciolosis from April 2012 to June 2012, of which 40 animals (10%) were found to be positive for fasciolosis.

Using the Chi-square for univariate analysis, the study revealed significant association between fasciolosis in cattle and each of the following risk factors: age (p – value = 0.000), breed (p-value = 0.000), source (p- value = 0.000) and knowledge about the disease (p- value = 0.056). Other risk factors like grazing investigated were not found significant. Using the logistic regression for multivariate analysis, this study found highly significant association between the foreign breed cattle (it came from Ethiopia) and fasciolosis (Exp B =14.5, 95%CI = 5.27-39.88, P- value = 0.000). It could be concluded that risk factors found significantly associated with fasciolosis in this study could be considered good predictors for fasciolosis.

ملخص

تم التقصي في هذه الدراسة عن معدل انتشار مرض ابوكبيدة في الابقار المذبوحة في سلخانة غرب امدرمان في ولاية الخرطوم و العوامل المؤثرة في حدوث المرض. اجرى مسح في السلخانة للكشف عن مرض ابوكبيدة على 400 راس من الابقار المذبوحة خلال الفترة من ابريل 2012م الي يونيو 2012م. اوضحت النتيجة وجود 40 (10%) راس من الابقار مصابة بمرض ابوكبيدة.

باستخدام مربع كاي للتحليل وجدت هذه الدراسة علاقة معنوية بين الاصابة بمرض ابوكبيدة في الابقار وكل من عوامل الخطر التالية: العمر (p- value = 0.000)، السلالة (p- value = 0.000)، المصدر (p- value = 0.000)، المعرفه بالمرض (p- value = 0.056). وعوامل اخرى ليس لها علاقة بالمرض مثل الرعي.

الفصل باستخدام معامل الارتباط للتحليل اظهرت الدراسة ارتباط معنوي عالي بين الاصابة بمرض ابوكبيدة و سلالة الابقار الاجنبيه التي اتت من اثيوبيا (Exp B= 14.5, 95%CI = 5.27-39.88, P-value = 0.000). وجود علاقه معنويه بين عوامل الخطورة و مرض ابوكبيدة وتعتبر هذه الدراسة اشارة جيد للمرض.