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Dedication

To those who encouraged me from my birth day till now… to those who made the impossible, possible… to those who turned ….my life into a better one

MY PARENTS

MY SISTER

MY BROTHERS

Mona Yousif

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ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional study was conducted on 302 cattle slaughtered at Elkadaro slaughterhouse in Khartoum State, Sudan, during the period extended from April to June 2014 to estimate the prevalence of fasciolosis in slaughtered cattle and to investigate the potential risk factors associated with the disease.

Routine meat inspection procedure was employed to detect the presence of *fasciola* in liver. The study showed that the overall prevalence was 5% the prevalence of bovinefascilosis at post-mortem was found to be 3.3% and .the prevalence by fecal examination was 1.7%

A univariate analysis was performed using the Chi-square as a test of significance for the association between the infection and the investigated potential risk factors.Significantassociation was detected between bovine fasciolosis infection and each of age (p-value = 0.00), breed (p-value = 0.00) and animal source (p-value . (= 0.00

In multivariate analysis four risk factors were found to be significantly associated (p-value≤ 0.05) with fasciolosis. These risk factors included age (p-value = 0.00), breed (p-value = 0.00), animal source (p-value = 0.00) and grazing .(type (p-value = 0.005

ملخص البحث

أجريت دراسة إستقطاعية على 302 حيوان من الأبقار المذبوحة بمسلخ الكدرو فى ولاية الخرطوم، السودان خلال الفترة التى إمتدت من أبريل إلى يونيو 2014. كان الهدف من الدراسة تقدير معدل إنتشار مرض الفاشيولا(ابو كبيدة) فيها والتحقق من عوامل الخطر المرتبطة بهذا المرض. أجرى التفتيش الروتينى للحوم للكشف عن وجود الفاشيولا في الكبد و اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة الاصابة الكلية 5%.(نسبة انتشار مرض الفاشيولا 3.3% من خلال فحص الكبد في السلخانة و 1.7% من خلال فحص البراز في المعمل) .

تم تحليل البيانات بالتحليل احادي العوامل باستخدام مربع كاي لتحليل قيمة عوامل الخطر، وجد أن :العمر(قيمته=0.00) ، سلالة الحيوان(قيمة=0.00) ومصدر الحيوان(قيمته=0.00). توجد علاقة معنوية بين عوامل الخطر والاصابة بالمرض.

تم تحليل البيانات بالتحليل متعدد العوامل وجد أن هناك علاقة معنوية بين عوامل الخطروالاصابة بالمرض كانت قيمته كالاتي:العمر(قيمته=0.00) ، سلالة

الحيوان(قيمة=0.00) نوع الرعي(قيمته=0.00) ومصدر الحيوان(قيمته=0.00). توجد

علاقة معنوية بين عوامل الخطر والاصابة بالمرض.