

INTESTINAL PARASITES IN DOG:

COPROLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION IN PUBLIC PARKS IN SABADELL



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OBJECTIVES

Canine intestinal parasites such as *Toxocara spp.*, hookworms and *Giardia spp.* can be involved in zoonotic disease, so contamination of public parks may suppose a risk for both animal and human health. The objective of this study was to evaluate the environmental contamination by these parasites in urban areas of Sabadell by analysing canine stool and soil samples in public parks in Sabadell.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

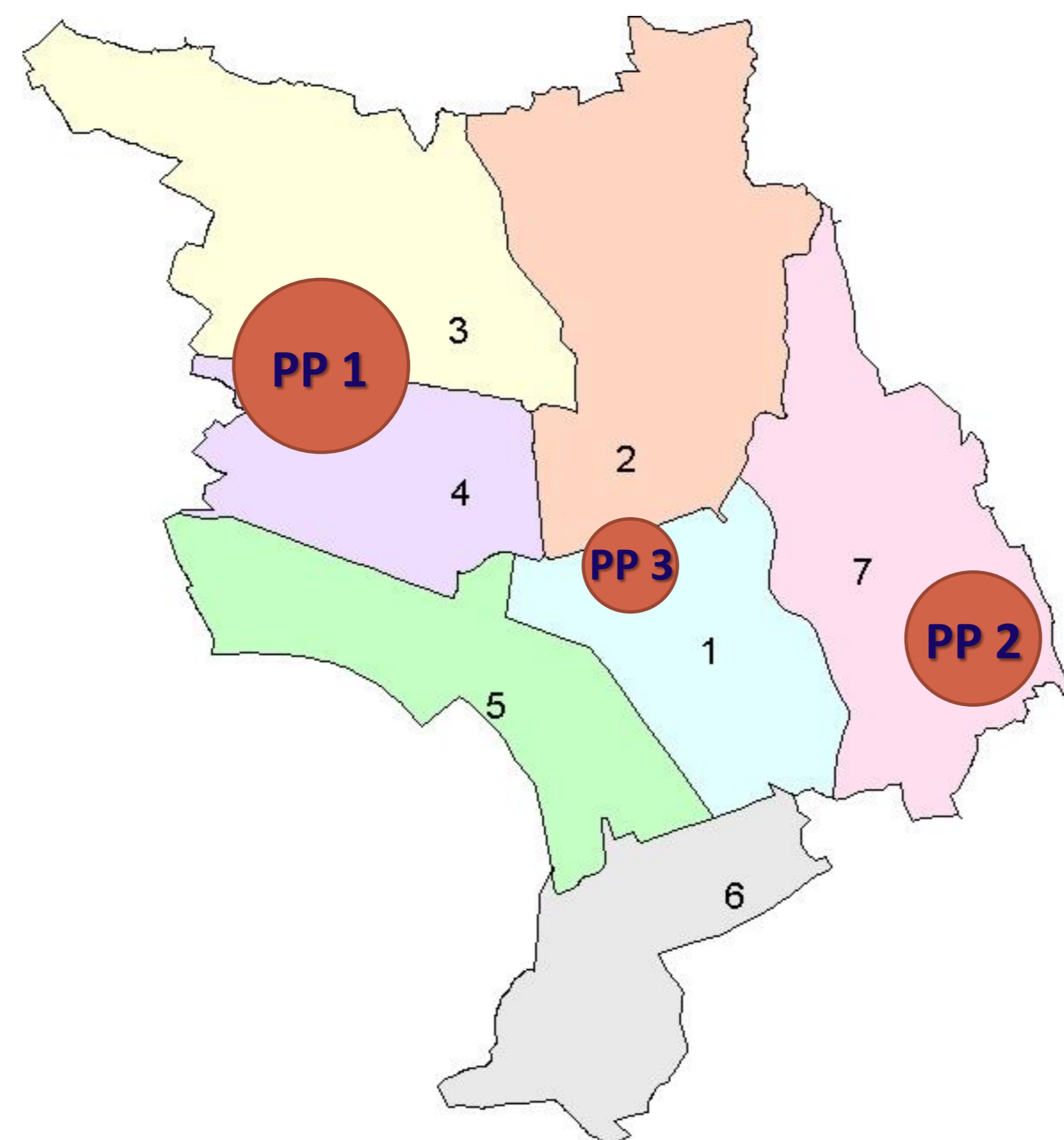
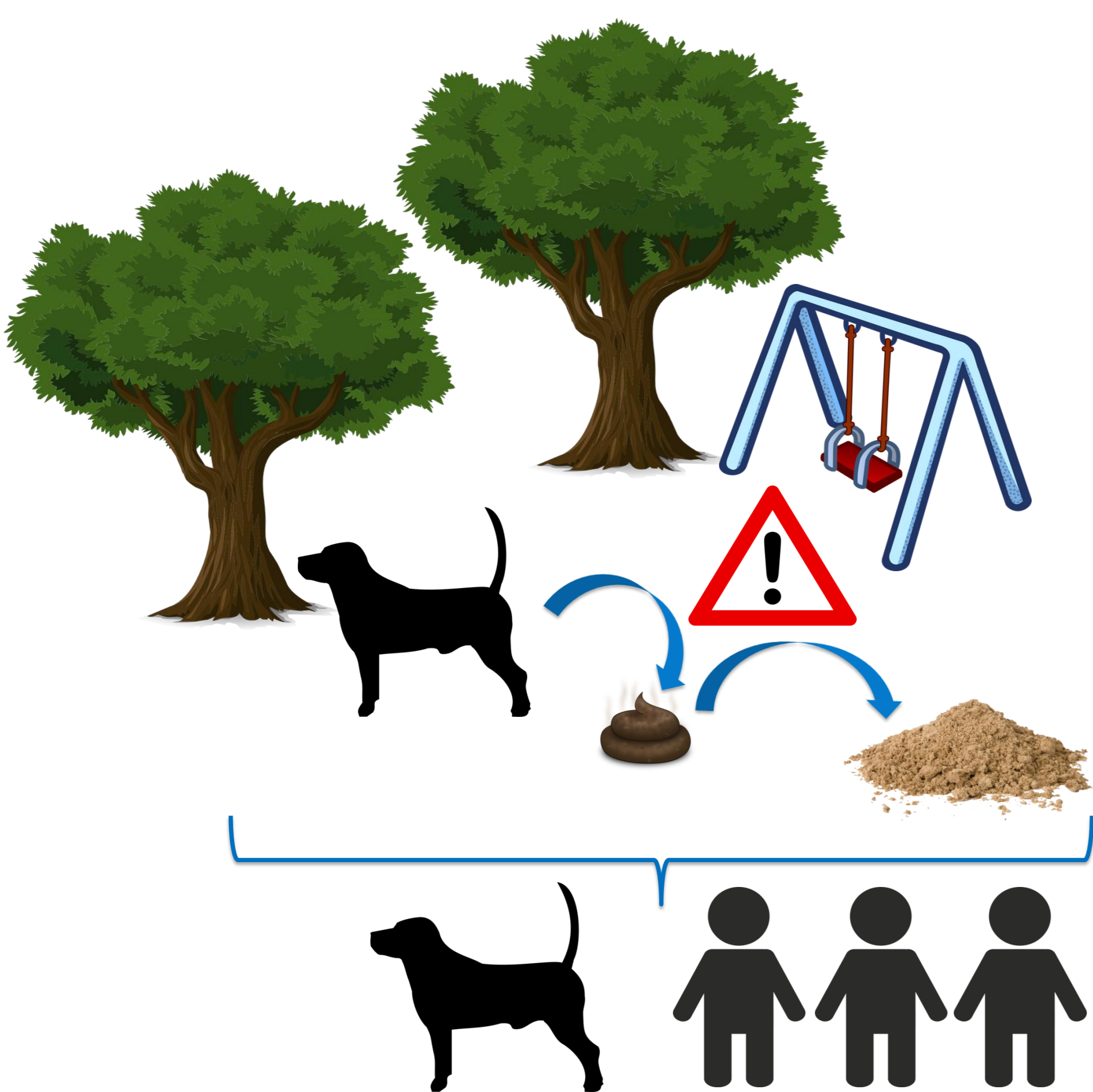


Figure 1. Sabadell map; location of three public parks of the study. PP = Public park. Modified from Ajuntament de Sabadell (<http://www.sabadell.cat/es>). Images on the right show the three parks where samples were collected.

RESULTS

1/60 stool + sample



0/60 soil + sample

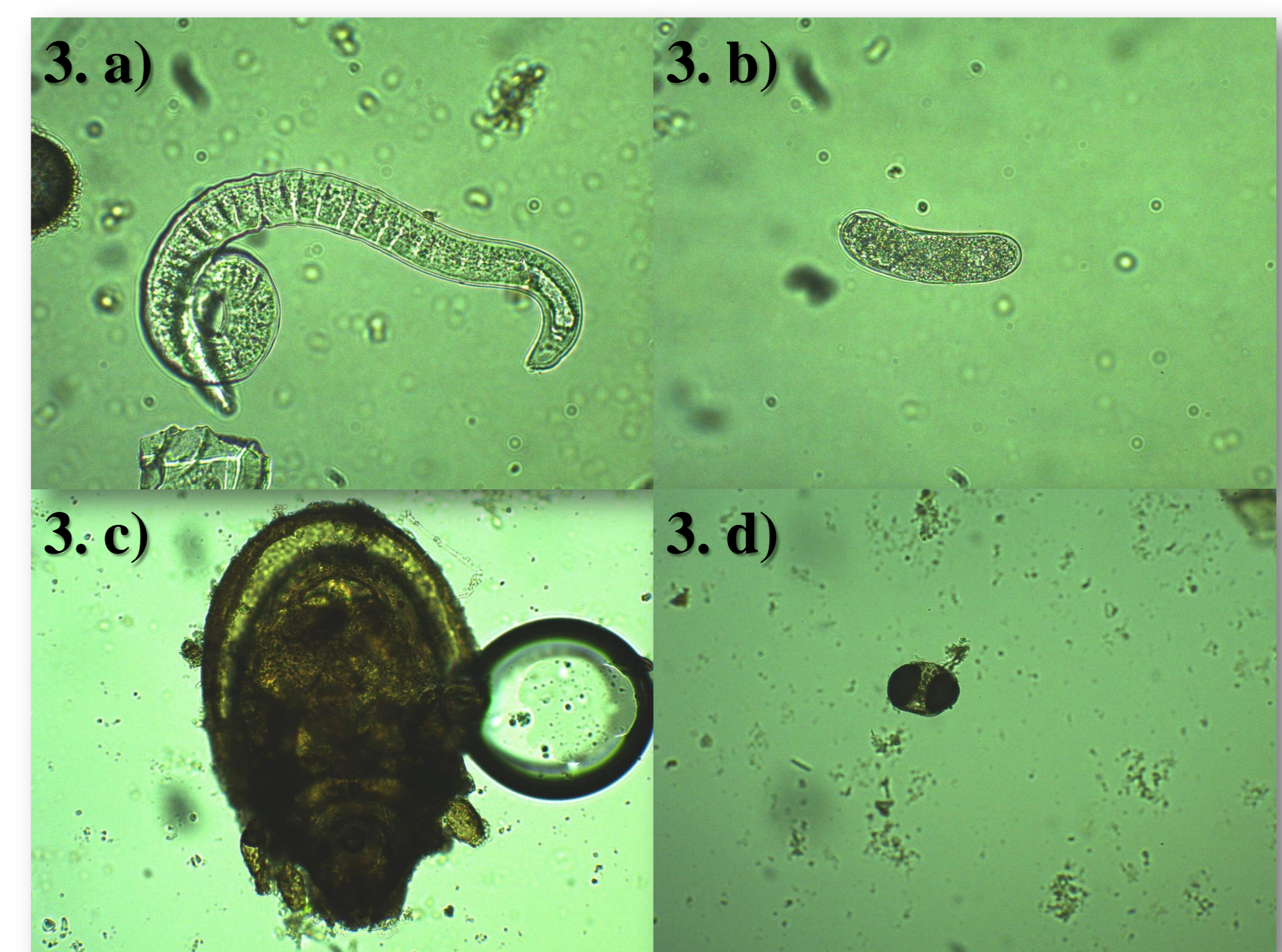
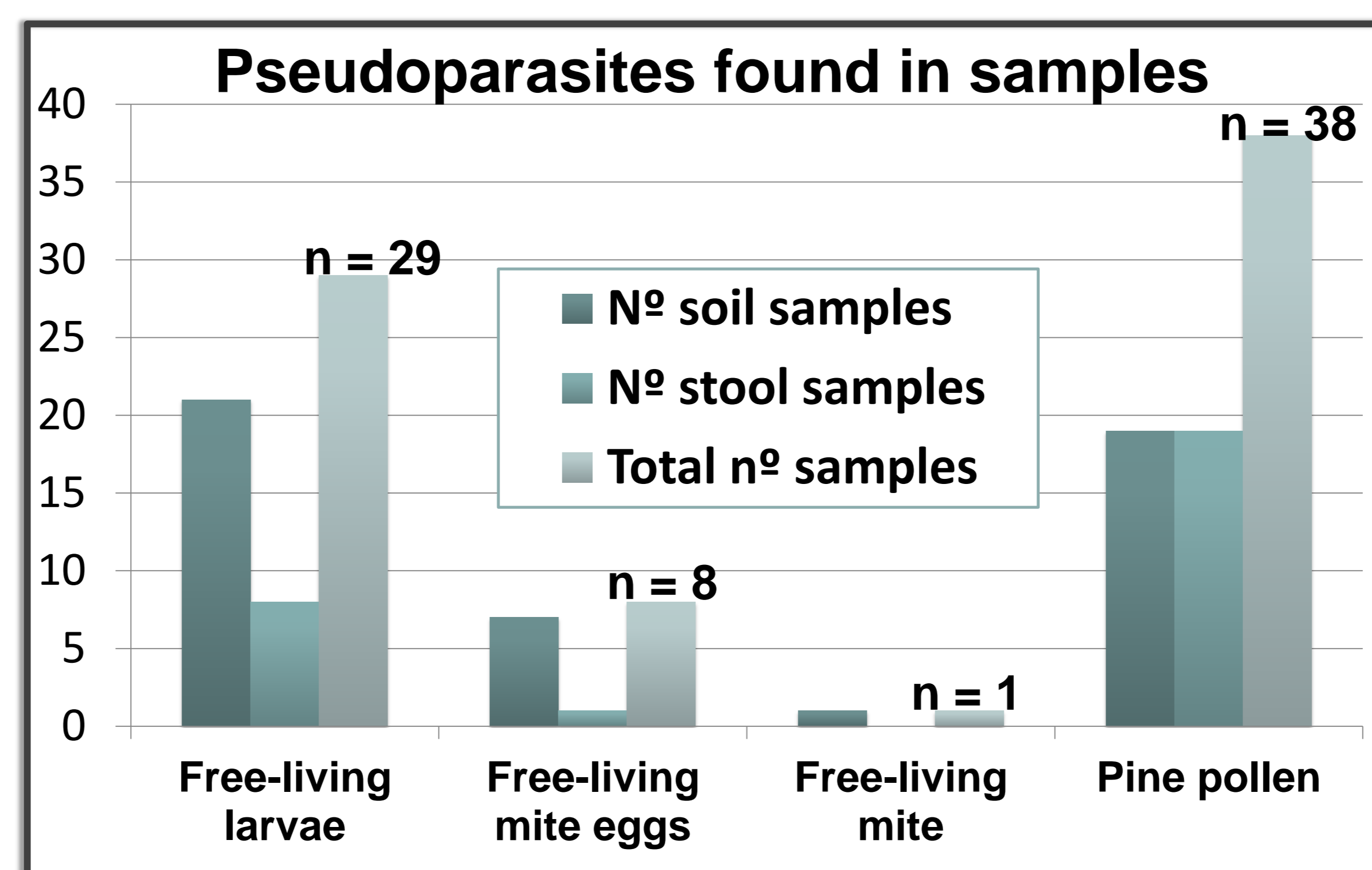


Figure 2. Parasitic forms from the positive Table 1. Pseudoparasites found in samples. stool sample. 2. a) Hookworm eggs detected after flotation technique. 2. b) Hookworm samples. larvae after and Baermann technique.

Figure 3. Different types of pseudoparasites found in this study. 3. a) Free-living larvae. 3. b) Free-living mite egg. 3. c) Free-living mite. 3. d) Pine pollen.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Prevalence of canine intestinal parasites in owned dogs appears to be low.
- ✓ No parasites were detected in any of soil samples collected.
- ✓ Near the half of the samples were positive to pseudoparasites. Notice the importance of pseudoparasites in the parasitological diagnosis, knowing that they may vary according to the geographical situation and many may lead to false positive diagnosis.