



PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

**1st International
and 8th National Congress of Parasitology
and Parasitic Diseases in Iran
Kerman, 16-18 October 2012**

Organized by:

**The Vice Chancellor for Research and Technology,
Kerman University of Medical Sciences
Kerman Leishmaniasis Research Center**

Co-organizers:

**Iranian Society of Parasitology
European Federation of Parasitologists
Kerman Graduate University of Technology
Center for Research of Endemic Parasites of Iran
Pediatric Infectious Diseases Research Center
Iranian Society of Medical Entomology
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman**

President:	<i>Abdolreza Sabahi</i>
Chairman:	<i>Iraj Sharifi</i>
Head, Scientific Committee:	<i>Majid Fasihi Harandi</i>
Head, Organizing Committee:	<i>Seyed Amin Ayatollahi Mousavi</i>

Congress Secretariat:

*Mina Rohanizadeh
Tabandeh Khaleghi
Nida Ahmadinejad
Kambiz Bahaadini
Mehdi Hasani
Mahdieh Barjesteh
Faranak Fekrat*

Editorial Office:

*Mohammad Ahmadinejad
Mahdieh Barjesteh
Effat Iranyar
Jamileh Mahdavi
Mohammad Moradi*

immitis in relation with gender and age of infected dogs in Meshkinshar, Ardabil Province.

By simple classified accidental sampling 91 ownership dogs from 4 villages of Meshkin-Shahr were selected and bled in 2009. Thin and thick blood smear were prepared and after staining with Giemsa examined by light microscopy. In this study 19 dogs (20.8%) were found positive. The rate of infection in Parikhan, Kojanagh, Ahmad abad and Mirak villages were 12.5%, 5.8%, 57.1% and 0%, respectively.

No statistically significant difference was found between *D. immitis* infection and gender ($P=0.7$). But, The rate of infection in dogs with more than 2 years old was significantly higher than those with lower age ($P=0.03$). *D. immitis* is a common parasite of dogs in Meshkinshar. regarding the increasing reports of human cases, the control of disease in animal reservoir hosts is necessary.

1585

IDENTIFICATION OF *SARCOCYSTIS HIRSUTA* IN SLAUGHTERED CATTLE OF IRAN

Nourani H*, Matin S., Nouri A., Azizi H.R.

* Graduated Student, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahrekord University, Shahrekord, Iran.

In previous studies, two bovine *Sarcocystis* species including *Sarcocystis cruzi* and *Sarcocystis hominis* have been reported in cattle of Iran. Based on our knowledge, there is no study about identification of *Sarcocystis hirsuta* in the country. A total of 100 cattle, 63 males and 37 females with different ages were examined for *Sarcocystis hirsuta* cysts. At first for macroscopic sarcocysts, tongue, esophagus, diaphragm, and heart were carefully inspected by naked eye examination. For light microscopic studies, tissue samples from oesophagus and diaphragm were taken and processed for routine haematoxylin and eosin staining. Based on light microscopic characteristics of sarcocysts, the samples from paraffin blocks were selected and processed for transmission electron microscopic observation. In light microscopy, 16 out of 100 cattle (16%) had thick and smooth walled sarcocysts identified as *S. hirsuta*. In transmission electron micrographs of them, the villar protrusions constricted at the base, expanded laterally in the mid-region and tapered at the end. The end portion of the villar protrusions was bent at an angle of 45–90° to the sarcocyst surface. The villar core contained numerous microfilaments and electron-dense granules. Based on histopathological and ultrastructural features of the cysts, we identified them as *Sarcocystis hirsuta*.

1681

PREVALENCE OF OTOLITHES RUBER TO HELMINTHES INFECTION OF INVESTIGATION

Doostmohammadi S.*, Zarepour F.

* Payam Nor university of Kerman, Veterinary Student, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran

Otolithes ruber is one of the most important commercial fish of Persian Gulf and is favored by local people. Thus, the parasites of this fish are especially important in terms of public health but unfortunately, despite the importance of this fish, few studies have been done on its parasites. In this study, 40 pieces of fish were gradually obtained from the Beach of Bandar Abbas. Samples were transported to the laboratory and were autopsied with standard methods and then different organs of each fish were investigated with common methods of Parasitology. According to the survey that was done, a variety of helminth parasites, including trematodes, nematodes, cestodes and Acanthocephala were isolated from different organs of the fish and isolated worms were identified to genus level and the percentage of contamination was determined. In the studies that were done on isolated parasites the worms *Lecithoclaium* sp., *Allocreadium* sp., *Elythrophallus* sp., *Anisakis* sp., *Tetrarhyncus* sp., *Girllotia* sp. and *Caryophyllaeus* sp. were identified. The highest percentage of infection was related to trematodes *Elythrophallus* sp. which 12.5% of cases were included and was found in fish stomach. The lowest percentage of infection was related to *Caryophyllaeus* sp. which 1/25% of cases were included and was found in fish Intestine.

1022

PREVALENCE OF BOVINE THEILERIA IN SISTAN AREA

Safdari A.Gh.*, Jahantigh M., Dabirzadeh M. Safdari M.F.

*livestock Research Institute special Faculty-University of Zabol-iran

Theileria disease, an important disease of tropical and subtropical areas, caused by theileria, is so dangerous that can cause a lot of damages every year whenever it enters the country, including Sistan region. Diseases caused by protozoan *Theileria* appear with different symptoms such as fever, no appetite, depression, anemia, enlargement of lymph nodes and the reduction of milk production, jaundice, nervous disorders and skin disorders. Due to the low information regarding to *Theileria* in the region, of Sistan and the importance of disease, this study aimed to determine the prevalence of bovine infection in Sistan *Theileria* done. 240 cattle suspected *Theileria* 2011-2012 (60 samples per season) in traditional livestock Sistan region were studied. After thorough examination of clinical records of each animal with its characteristics (age, sex, race, season of sampling), blood samples were taken from the ear vein of a Vashy surface. Cattle less than one year and above the age of 1 year were divided into 2 groups. Of the three racial groups, Holstein, and the