PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

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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 Leichtoiloclaium 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.

**PREVALENCE OF BOVINE THEILERIA IN SISTAN AREA**

Sa’dlari A.Gh.*, Jahantigh M., Dahirzadeh M. Sa’dlari M.F.
*livestock Research Institute special Faculty-University of Zabol-iran

Theileria disease, an important disease of tropical and tropical 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, Yi, 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 Theilerios 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 Vhashyl 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