



CESTODE PARASITE IN POULTRY BIRDS AND THEIR EFFECT ON HOST

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ABSTRACT

Parasites reduce host fitness through normal or specific pathology, from parasitic castration to changes in host behavior. Parasites increase their fitness by exploiting hosts for the resources they need to survive, especially by feeding on them and using an intermediate host to assist them in moving from one fixed (primary) host to another. Although parasitism is often unclear, it is part of the spectrum of interactions among parasites, undoing parasitism through parasitism, evolution through interaction and, in some fungi, becoming saprophytic.

KEYWORDS: Parasites reduce , specific pathology , Parasites increase.

INTRODUCTION

A parasite is a type of symbiotic that is a close and permanent long-term biological interaction between the parasite and its host. Unlike saprotrophs, parasites feed the living host, although some parasitic fungi, for example, can feed the host they kill. Unlike interactions and interactions, a parasitic relationship damages the host, either feeding or intestinal parasites such as eating certain foods. As the parasites interact with other species, they can easily act as vectors of pathogens, which can cause disease. The prediction is not a symbiotic by definition, but the interaction is brief, but the entomologist E. Oh Wilson described the parasite as “a predator hunters in less than one unit.”

There are several potential strategies in that scope. Taxonomists classify parasites into different overlapping schemes, which are sometimes very complex, based on interactions with their guests and their life cycles. A responsible parasite relies entirely on the host to complete its life cycle, but not a fascial parasite. The parasitic life-cycle with just one host is called “direct”; those that are fixed hosts and at least one intermediate host are called “indirect”. Endoparasite resides in the body of the host; the ectoparasite resides on the host’s surface. Some copepods, such as mesoparasites, for example, open up in the host’s body and are partially embedded there. Some parasites may be generalists, feeding a variety of hosts, but most parasites and helminths that are parasitic to most animals are specialist and highly host-specific, early basic functional division of parasitic microsarites and macroprocytes. A mathematical model of each of these was employed to analyze population movements in the host parasite group. These microorganisms and viruses in the host can reproduce and complete their life cycles are known as microparasites. Macrocytes are multicellular organisms that reproduce and complete their life cycle on the host’s outer or host’s body.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

1. Regularly visited different slaughters to collect the intestine of Gallus gallus domesticus.
2. Detect intestinal diseases and avoid varieties in petri. - A dish with 10% saline solution.

3. From the slurry independent scolax, a fragment of mature proglottids and gravid proglottids.
4. Wrap through the string between cover slips between slides and keep in a coupling jar containing 4% formalin for 24 hours. When flat, place the ingredients in vials containing 4% formalin.
5. Remove the slide from the mounting xylene jar, remove it and place it on a flat surface on a blotting paper. A drop of Mounted Canada Balsam or DPX is taken from the bottle and placed on the specimen and with the help of a needle, keep the proper size armor and avoid all air bubbles.
6. Keep the slide to dry, and then clean it, removing the excess part of the DPX from the coverslip. Label the slide with a glass icon and store it in a slide cabinet, and with a camera lucida and microscopic photography for further morphological and physiological studies.
7. Camera Lucia: - Camera Lucida is an ory accessory device of compound microscope and is attached to the top of the monocular body tube of a microscope. It is used to draw clear, simple and precise outlines of the objects under study. Drawings are important in biological work and this is why this device is commonly used.

Platyhelminthes are bilateral symmetric animals. The blind sacs indicate the body's plan. Most of them are free living animals. The animal's body was flattened by non-segmented dorsoventrally cuticles. Parasitic forms indicate the presence of shock or hook for attachments. The digestive tract is usually not parasitic. If present, it is incomplete with only one opening in the mouth. They mainly damage rod frodite because both sex organs are in the same body.

Many people are amazed and amazed at the parasitic mode of living. But, if they are properly evaluated, they are more than a tribute to wood. When one knows that a predator should kill its prey, it will rarely kill the parasite but instead borrow from its host. According to Calenet B.W. is a parasite in a limited sense whose business is to live at the cost of its neighbour and whose sole employment is to take advantage of it but not to endanger its life wisely. He is an extraordinary human being who needs help not to die on the public road but obeys this command not to kill birds to get eggs. Once upon a time it was seen that he was radically different from the Massmate who is a colleague at the table. A hunting animal sacrifices its victim to feed its flesh. The parasite does not kill on the contrary, but it does take advantage of all the benefits its host has on its presence. According to Calenet, a parasitic entity is a wide-ranging compromise between providing adequate nutrition to nurture and nurture it, and not destroying too much vitality or reducing its host population, which it provides with housing and fees. Thus the parasites were the first true 'businessmen' in the empire because they lived on income, while predators lived on the capital. The Calnets also say, 'The difference between carnivores and parasites is the difference between living on capital and income, looting and black-mailer.'

The ovary indirectly bilobed, the shape of the lobes slightly uneven, with irregular margins, antero laterally and slightly diagonally, in the anterior half of the segment under the longitudinal discharge tube and the length is 0.097 - 0.150 and width 0.072 - 0.121. The vagina can be opened independently through single or double holes, or at genital lanterns or in male chickens, usually measuring 0.500 in length and 0.010 - 0.019 in width. Ovary 0.053 - 0.072 diameter solution, tThe genital pelvic arrangement is marginal and they keep 1/4 to 1/5 of the section and measure 0.043 in length and 0.005 - 0.015 in length. The vitellin gland contains ovary to posteroventral granular material, its length is 0.005 - 0.010 and width is 0.002 - 0.005.

The current tape worm are vary from C. Dignopora Diamara, 1893 in the scolex of diameter is against at 0.498 – 0.545, against the 295 hooks of number of rostellum with the tests number are at 125 – 135 as against of 110 – 145 and the cirrus pouch length is at 0.095 against the mentioned length of 0.350.

The current tape worm are vary from C. Magna Burt 1940 the diameter of scolex is at 0.498 – 0.545 as against mentioned of 0.61 – 0.66, with the rostellum diameter is at 0.160 – 1.175 against the mentioned of 0.290 – 0.320, with the rostellum number of hooks are at 295 against mentioned 485 – 505, the test numbers are at 125 – 135 against the 155 and the cirrus pouch length is at 0.095 as against at 0.241 – 0.275.

The current tape worm is vary from C. Rimandoi Tubangui et Masilunga, 1937 with the scolex diameter is at 0.498 – 0.543 with the rostellum diameter is at 0.160 – 0.175 against which is not mentioned, the test number is at 125 – 135 as against 140 and with the cirrus pouch length is at 0.095 against 0.245 – 0.278.

The current tape worm is vary from *C. Aurangabadensis* Shinde, 1969, the diameter of scolex is at 0.498 – 0.545 against 0.495, with the rostellum diameter is at 0.160 – 0.175 as mentioned against of 0.315, with the hooks number of rostellum at 265 as against of 505, with the tests numbers of 125 – 135 as against at 145 and the cirrus pouch length is at 0.0095 as against 0.135 X 0.045. Finally comparing the district and separating the letters as mentioned above, it is recognized as a new species and hence *C. Pethi* N.S.P. The general name of the host is then proposed.

Species Type: *Cotugnia Pethi* N.S.P

Host: *Gallus gallus*

Habitat: Intestine

Domestic: Ashti Taluka, Dist. Latur

Davaineidea: Radinovsky, 1974, Wardle, Mcleod

Cotugnia: Daimare, 1993

Eighteen samples were collected from the Ambajogai tehsil of Beed district, which were infected of cestode parasite in gastro intestinal host.

1. Regularly visited slaughter houses of Ambajogai tehsil of Beed district to collect the intestine of *Gallus gallus* domestics.
2. Find out the dissect intestine then remove it type of worm in peri which containing 10% of saline solution in the container.
3. Separate the scolex from worm type make the piece of gravid proglottid and mature proglottid
4. Wrap through the string between cover slips between slides and keep in a coupling jar containing 4% formalin for 24 hours. When flat, place the ingredients in vials containing 4% formalin.
5. Remove the slide from the mounting xylene jar, remove it and place it on a flat surface on a blotting paper. A drop of Mounted Canada Balsam or DPX is taken from the bottle and placed on the specimen, and with the help of a needle, keep the coverslip in the right shape and prevent all air bubbles.
6. Keep the slide to dry, and then clean it, removing the excess part of the DPX from the coverslip. Label the slide with a glass marker and place it in the slidejack.
7. With camera lucida and microscopic photography for further morphological and physiological studies.

The scolex is nearly quadrilateral in shape, clearly marked from the strobilla with deep or shallow difficulties on the sides and anterior sides, its front and sides measure 0.694 - 0.815 and the width 0.951-1.059. The scolex is an armed rostellum, visually absorbent, the sideward board, narrow at the ends and 0.218- 0.379 in length and width 0.485-0.582. The two circles of the hall are present on the rostellum, the inner circle with 184 hooks, the outer circle with 208 hooks, which are small, strong, levelled, spongy at both ends and measure 0.024 in length and 0.001 - 0.005 in width.

The four suckers are oval in shape, made of two pairs, each half of which has one pair at four corners and measures 0.160-0.194 in length and 0.146 - 0.218 in width. The neck is small, which is wide, the board is slightly mesiers 0.461 - 0.582 in length and 0.640 - 0.674 in width. Mature proglottids are crespodotes, each with double sets of reproductive organs, concave or convex lateral margins, proglottids and scales 1.319 - 1.478 in length and 2.592 - 2.865 in width. The testis numbers are 100 - 110 (106), in the latter part of the section, in the 4th / 4th area, are in the same area and are 0.030 - 0.083 in length and 0.023 - 0.091 in width. The cirrus pouch on each side is medium-sized, oval-shaped, slightly elongated, touching the longitudinal erosion canals, opening anteriorly, marginally, and measuring 0.212 in length and 0.053 - 0.098 in width. Cirrus is medium sized and has a length of 0.220 and a width of 0.008 - 0.023. The small differential board is long, twisted, anteriorly pointed and has a length of 0.568 and a width of 0.008-0.045.

Ovary distinctly bilobed, medium-sized, lobes slightly unequal, with irregular margins, numerous short, blunt, round acini, antero lateral and slightly oblique, within the longitudinal excretory canal and half to half and 0.515 in length and 0.152 - 0.280 width. The vagina is a broad tube, which is the posterior part of the cirrus sac, starting from the genital tract, extending horizontally, crosses the longitudinal canal canal,

runs diagonally, reaches in a zig-zag fashion, long distances, and opens in an otip and length 0.515-68 measures 0.030. Ootype is medium in size, oval in shape, ovary posterior ventral and length 0.060 and width 0.030 - 0.053 in size.

In male and female genital pores, the genital sinuses usually have a length of approximately 0.141 and a width of 0.035 – 0.050 in the lateral or ventral surface of the proglottist measures of genital pores. The emission tubes range from 0.010 – 0.018 in diameter. The vitellin gland, irregular or oval in shape, is posteroventricular, extending from the posterior part of the compartments to the 1/3rd to the RD to the 8th, and the length is 0.191 and the width is 0.065-0.115. The gravid grows from four to four and a half to five times in size.

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION:

Passing through the literature, the curing moiety, approaching 125-135, approaches *C. Digonopora* (Pasquale, 1890) Dymar, 1893 Rimondi Tuangui et Masitungan, 1937 c. *Magna Burt*, 1940 & c. *Aurangabadensis* Shinde, 1969 but differs in many characters from them.

Lateral convex, broad with irregular margins, slightly narrow anteriorly, broader than broad posteriorly and measuring 0.641 - 0.726 in length and width 2.771 - 2.983. The uterus is situated throughout the section, has numerous eggs, is oval in shape, and is 0.076 - 0.094 in length and 0.076 - 0.091 in width.

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