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Control program against hydatidosis and the decreased prevalence in Uruguay

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3. Materials and methods

We determined the epidemiological status of *E. granulosus* before and during the campaign against Hydatidosis/Echinococcosis, in 1991–1992 and 1999, respectively. In 1991–1992 (before the control program), 79 town dogs and 208 farm dogs in Tacuarembó were examined for the adult stage of cestodes by necropsy and fecal examination, respectively. Stray dogs in the town of Tacuarembó were necropsied and the small intestine examined. Fecal samples were obtained after arecoline purgation in rural area, which were taken by CHLCH.

In Department of Tacuarembó, 639 and 375 sheep were examined in 1991–1992 (before the control program) and 1999 (during the control program), respectively. Ages of the sheep were estimated from their teeth. Viscera (the lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and spleen) of the sheep were obtained from several slaughterhouses, sliced in thickness of about 5 mm and examined for the hydatid cysts. The presence of laminated layer and the number of protoscoleces in each cyst were determined. Fertile cysts and sterile cysts were consequently differentiated. Small lesions (less than 5 mm in size) were examined histologically.

“Determinamos el status epidemiológico del *E. Granulosus* en 1991-1992 y 1999, respectivamente.

En 1991-1992, (antes del programa de control), se examinaron 79 perros de la ciudad y 208 perros de establecimientos rurales de Tacuarembó, por necropsia y exámenes fecales respectivamente.

A los perros callejeros de la ciudad de Tacuarembó se les efectuó la necropsia y se examinó el intestino delgado. (...)

En el Dpto. de Tacuarembó, se examinaron 639 y 375 ovejas en 1991-1992, (antes del programa de control) y en 1999, durante el programa de control respectivamente. Las edades de las ovejas se estimaron a través de sus dientes. Las vísceras (corazón, hígado, riñón, pulmones y

bazo), de las
ovejas, se obtuvieron a través de varios mataderos de caballos, (.....).....