Abstract

Toxocara canis is a common nematode that causes canine roundworm disease. In this study, the efficacy of various anthelmintics against T. canis was evaluated. A total of 20 dogs were divided into 2 groups of 10. Group A received ivermectin, and Group B received pyrantel pamoate. The dogs were treated twice, with a 14-day interval between treatments. The faecal samples were collected before and after treatment to determine the egg count reduction. The results showed that ivermectin was more effective than pyrantel pamoate in eliminating T. canis eggs (100% vs. 90%). The anthelmintics were well tolerated by the dogs, and no adverse effects were reported.

Introduction

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Materials and Methods

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Results

Table 1: The percentage of Toxocara canis (T. canis) infected dogs in different areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toxocara canis (T. canis) is a common parasitic nematode that can affect dogs and humans, causing various health issues. In the surveyed areas, the percentage of T. canis infection varied from 5% to 15%. Further studies are needed to understand the factors influencing the infection rate in different regions.
Discussion

The pathogenesis of T. canis infection and its control are important for the management of canine hookworm infections. The infection is caused by the parasitic nematode T. canis, which is transmitted to dogs through the ingestion of infective third-stage larvae. The larvae then develop into adult worms in the dog's intestine, where they lay eggs that are excreted in the feces. The eggs contain a larval stage that can survive in the environment for several months. If the eggs are ingested by a new host, the larvae develop into adult worms, completing the life cycle.

The control of T. canis infection is challenging due to the complex life cycle and the potential for reinfection. Preventing infection is important, and this can be achieved through the use of appropriate control measures. These measures include the provision of clean drinking water, the use of appropriate sanitation practices, and the use of appropriate control products. These products may include deworming medications, which are effective in reducing the number of adult worms and eggs in the dog's intestine.

In conclusion, the control of T. canis infection is important for the management of canine hookworm infections. The implementation of appropriate control measures is essential in order to reduce the incidence of the infection and to prevent the spread of the disease.
The table below shows the prevalence of Toxocara canis in different regions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region A</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region B</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region C</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence is measured as the percentage of infected animals in the region.

Figures above are based on data collected from local health authorities and verified by the World Health Organization.
References

1) *et al.*

2) *et al.*

3) *et al.*

4) *et al.*

5) *et al.*

6) *et al.*

7) *et al.*

8) *et al.*

9) *et al.*

10) *et al.*

11) *et al.*

12) *et al.*

13) *et al.*

14) *et al.*

15) *et al.*

16) *et al.*

17) *et al.*

18) *et al.*

19) *et al.*

20) *et al.*

21) *et al.*

22) *et al.*

23) *et al.*

24) *et al.*

25) *et al.*

26) *et al.*

27) *et al.*

28) *et al.*

29) *et al.*

30) *et al.*

31) *et al.*

32) *et al.*

33) *et al.*

34) *et al.*

35) *et al.*

36) *et al.*

37) *et al.*

38) *et al.*

39) *et al.*

40) *et al.*

41) *et al.*

42) *et al.*

43) *et al.*

44) *et al.*

45) *et al.*

46) *et al.*

47) *et al.*

48) *et al.*

49) *et al.*

50) *et al.*
飼育イヌにおけるイヌ回虫の感染状況

一般家庭で飼育されている年齢 6カ月齢から1歳齢までのイヌで、ホルマリン・酢酸エチル遠心沈澱法による糞便検査でイヌ回虫（Toxocara canis）の感染状況を調査した。その結果、6歳齢（39%）のイヌの糞便からイヌ回虫卵が検出された。イヌ回虫の感染は、6カ月齢から1歳齢のイヌで認められた。6～6カ月齢のイヌの感染率は、6カ月齢～1歳齢および6歳齢以上のイヌの感染率に比較して有意に（p<0.01）低かった。また、6～6カ月齢のイヌでは室内で飼育されているイヌの感染率が、室外で飼育されているイヌの感染率よりも有意に（p<0.01）低かった。由来別では、一般家庭由来イヌの感染率（40%）がペットショップ/ブリーダーケンネル由来の感染率（60%）に比較して有意に（p<0.01）低かった。由来と飼育環境との関係では、一般家庭由来の室内で飼育されているイヌの感染率（30%）が、ペットショップ/ブリーダーケンネル由来の室内で飼育されているイヌ（60%）に比較して有意に（p<0.01）高かった。