The prevalence of parasites in the gastrointestinal tract of dogs is a significant issue. This book serves as a comprehensive guide to enteric infection, providing valuable insights for infectious disease physicians, microbiologists, laboratory investigators, veterinarians, and public health workers. The editors and authors have aimed to navigate the vast array of information on anthelmintic drugs and their economic impact on animal production. Anthelmintics are crucial in the control of gastrointestinal helminthic infections, which are widespread due to their high prevalence and effects on human and animal nutrition, mental and physical development, and soil-transmitted helminthiases.

Parasitic diseases are the most widespread of all major diseases, affecting about 3 billion people globally. Human helminthiasis, or worm infections, are any macroparasitic diseases affecting humans, where a part of the body is invaded by a large number of worms. The importance of controlling helminthic infections is highlighted by their association with poor birth outcomes, reduced cognitive development, and lower school and work performance, contributing to poverty.

Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Domestic Dogs

The prevalence of Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and other gastrointestinal parasites in dairy calves in Mandalay, Myanmar, is documented. This study is significant for understanding parasitic elements and selecting appropriate drugs for treatment.

Chemotherapy of Gastrointestinal Helminths

The relative prevalence of Dirofilaria immitis and a survey of gastrointestinal parasites in Missouri coyotes and foxes are discussed, emphasizing the importance of controlling helminthic infections in wildlife.

Prevention and Control of Intestinal Parasitic Infections

This second edition of Bench aids for the diagnosis of intestinal parasites is intended to be a practical tool for diagnosing intestinal parasitic infections. The book contains summary plates for helminths and protozoa that provide a visual overview of parasite dimensions and staining techniques used in parasitology.

Surveillance Summary

Cases and outbreaks related to waterborne and recreational water sources are reported, emphasizing the role of public health in detecting and investigating these infections.

The book serves as a valuable resource for researchers and students of veterinary and human medicine, microbiology, parasitology, and public health.
Prevalence of Gastrointestinal Parasites in Adult Dogs in Sweden

Introduces readers to key case studies that illustrate how theory and data can be integrated to understand wildlife disease ecology.

Surveillance for Waterborne Disease and Outbreaks Associated with Recreational Water Use and Other Aquatic Facility-Associated Health Events -- United States, 2005-2006

Background: Guinea-Bissau, Western Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Although previous health interventions have improved childhood mortality and morbidity dramatically, gastrointestinal parasitic infections and associated diarrhea remain a major health concern. The current prevalence and impact of these infections is unknown, and previous studies are outdated. In the present cross-sectional field study, we investigate the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among children in the capital of Guinea-Bissau, Bissau and identify potential risk factors for infection.

Methods: From August 2015 to April 2017, a total of 1,274 participants aged 2-15 years were included. We collected fecal samples and obtained information on age, household composition, animal husbandry and hygienic standards. Fecal samples were examined by conventional light microscopy. Potential risk factors were identified by logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of intestinal helminths and protozoa were 11.5% (95% confidence interval (CI): 9.7% - 13.2%) and 44.0% (95% CI: 41.3% - 46.8%), respectively. Helminth infections were dominated by hookworm, which was present in 7.8% of all included (95% CI: 6.3% - 9.2%). The prevalence of pathogenic protozoa Entamoeba histolytica/dispar and Giardia lamblia was 17.3% (95% CI: 15.2% - 19.3%) and 23.9% (95% CI: 21.5% - 26.2%), respectively. Older children were more susceptible to infection with hookworm and Entamoeba histolytica/dispar, whereas younger children were more susceptible to infection with Giardia lamblia (Odds ratio (OR) 3.56 and 0.52, respectively). Poor hygienic standards, including source of drinking water and toilet access were found to be major risk factors for infections with hookworm and Giardia lamblia.

Conclusion: We find a surprisingly high prevalence of pathogenic protozoans among children from urban Bissau. Future improvement of sanitation standards and education of both children and adults should aid to lower the prevalence.