Indian J.Sci.Res. 20(2): 83-85, 2018

ISSN: 0976-2876 (Print)
ISSN: 2250-0138(Online)

INCIDENCE OF MANGE INFESTATION IN THE LAMBS UP TO 6TH MONTHS OF INDIAN SHEEP BREEDS

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ABSTRACT

The overall incidence of mange infestation in lambs in the rural areas of Azamgarh district was (42.50%). The Lohi Lambs were more infested (63.27%) then the kuka (58.46). However, Gurej and Bikaneri lambs showed relatively less infestation than the lohi and kuka (28.57%) and 12.1%). The clinical symptoms were also recorded.

KEYWORDS: Incidence, Mange, Infestation, Clinical and Lambs

The mange infestation in the lambs is a major constraint in the sheep rural areas (Singh and Gill 1989, Kamboj1991 and Mitra et.al 1993). Among the illnesses of sheep, infestations by mange mites pose a significant economic loss mainly to the hide export due to many defects (Woldemeskel 2000). It is a communicable skin disease, decreasing the meat quality of sheep by affectingthe damage of skincategorized by marked hyperkeratosis with wounds usually starting on the head and neck, weight loss, irritation and death in severe cases (Rao and Naidu 1999). The dissemination of mites on sheepdiffers according to season, the infection presencelethargic in reservoir places during spring, summer and early autumn (Urquhart et al. 1996) and generally epidemics occur in cold months (Neog et al. 1992). Mange mites spread through direct contact between sheep to lamb, while slurping (Schmidt 1994).Several workers reported the incidence of mange due to sarcoptesscabei and psoroptescuniculi (Rai, 1998, Das and Shree Krishnan 1998). The present paper deals with the incidence of mange mite infestation in different Indian sheep breeds.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Thiseffort was carried out between December 2012 and February 2013 during an occurrence of mange was reported in sheep at sheep breeding farm.Atotal of 28 lambs consisting (Lohi, Kuka, Gurej and Bikaneri sheep breeds) from the rural areas of Azamgarh district were examined for presence of mange mites. Deep scrapping were taken from the ear, around the eyes, nose, neck, axcilla and the parts near geniteliafrom these animals. These were placed in separate petridishes and transported to laboratory, where all the samples were examined after treating with sodium hydroxide (Sloss,1970) and identified by microscopic examinations (Soulsby, 1982). The clinical symptoms were also recorded time to time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The significant clinical signs of the flock diseased with mite illustrationsdamage of wool, pruritus and the lacerations appeared in non-woolly skin of the body mainly limited to the face. These results agreed with the findings of Kaufman et al. 2009) and Al-Shebani et al. 2012. The skin abrasions were categorized by common erythema, occurrence of minor red papules and which happeningnearby the lips andnostrils extent to other parts of the head, face and ears. As the infectiondeveloped, the sheeprevealedextreme itching and regularlydenounced by biting, loss of hair, thick brown coatings formation and thickening, wrinkling of the adjacent skin. Casing scrapings investigation confirmed manage mites plague based on its morphology. Sarcoptic mange is regularly connected with poor feeding and overpopulation as we have seen in this study. In sheep, *Sarcoptesscabiei* var. ovis is rare and affects only sparsely haired parts of the body such as face and ears (Solusby 1982; Bates 2000; Radostits et al. 2000).

The overall incidence of mange infestations was 42.51%. The recoverd mites were identified as psoropticcuniculi and sarcoptic app. Among the different sheep breeds, the lambs of Lohi were found to be highest infested (63.27%) followed by the Kuka (58.46%) Gurej (28.57%) and Bikanari (12.19%). Katoch and Jithendra (1999) reported mange (psoroptes app and Sarcoptes spp. As 14.3% in animals, while Mitraetal.(1999) reported facial infestation of mange due to *Sarcoptesscabiei*in the animals. (Table 1)

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In the affected animals, the mange lesionswre mostly recorded from the face, ear, neck, around eyes, nose and around the genitelia. Das and Shrkrishnan (1998) reported *Sarcoptesscabiei*6 female and 2 male individuals.

The affected animals had intense itching, Scratching, erythema and pruritisin the inner surface of pinna, thighs, sides of neck and abdomen, crust formation of the skin and loss of hair. The lesions were restricted to face, ear, around the eyes, nose, lower and side of the neck part, thighs and genitelia.

Table 1

S.no	Breeds of Sheep	No of examine	Animal infested	%age
1	Lohi	98	62	63.27
2	Kuka	65	38	58.46
3	Gurej	42	12	28.57
4	Bikaneri	82	10	12.19
	Total	287	122	42.51

CONCLUSION

Resistance to ectoparasiticides has been baneworldwide and needs to be countered by suggestedmeasures like regular change of drugs and constructing use of nonchemical methods. Initial separation of unnatural cases to nauseating shed should be strictly necessary. Huge loss of economic by way of low cost and production of treatment of good number of sheep's is necessary paying attention to basics while keeping strict monitortoprogress of resistance and developing measures to counter it. Limited choice of anti-ecto-parasticides in the market, especially of more handy injectable ones is one factor contributing to maximum use year after year and this calls for more research into the development of injectable preparations.

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