

Introduction

- Fasciolosis & schistosomiasis are among the most important zoonoses world wide, including Uganda.
- About 750 million people at risk of zoonoses (Miranda, 2018).

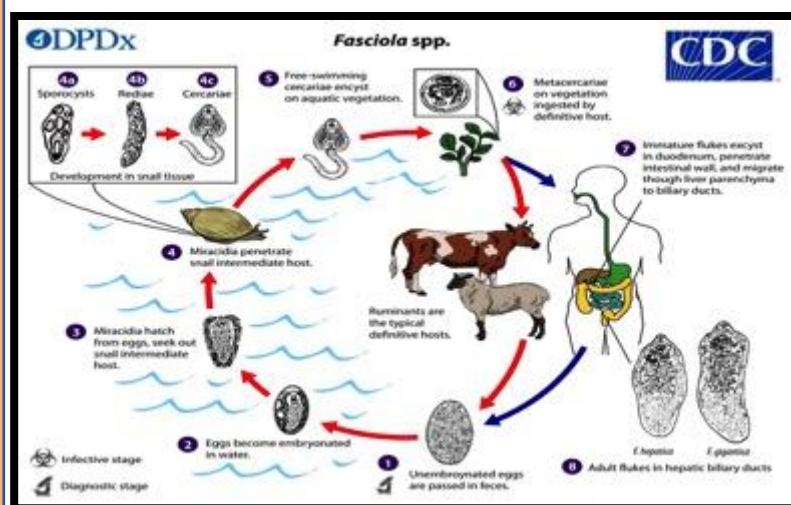


Fig 1: Life cycle of *Fasciola* spp

- Communal grazing and sharing water sources are great risk factors.



Plate 1: Cattle and children sharing a water source in the study area

Study aim

- To determine the prevalence of fasciolosis and schistosomiasis in livestock and wild animals

Study area

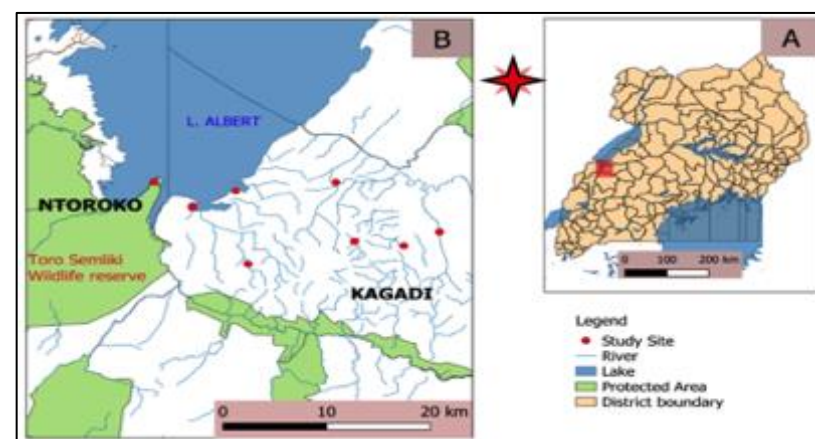
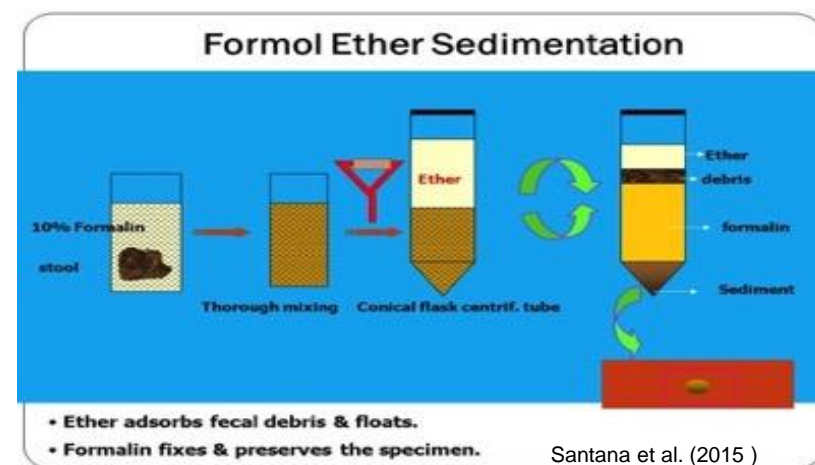


Fig 2: Location of study sites, Uganda

Methods

- Communal grazing grounds and water sources were selected purposively.
- 222 cattle, 62 goats and 82 wild animals' stool samples were collected randomly.



- Parasite eggs were identified morphologically (Valero et al., 2009)

Results

1. Prevalence of *Fasciola* and *Schistosoma* in cattle and goats

- Fasciola* sp. occur both at the lake shores of lake Albert and upland in both cattle and goats.

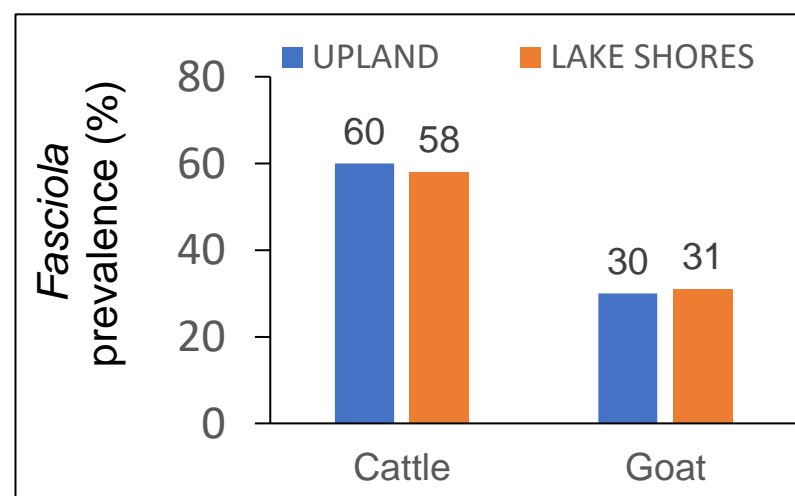


Fig 3: Prevalence of fasciolosis in goats and cattle

- The prevalence of *Schistosoma bovis* was 3% in cattle.

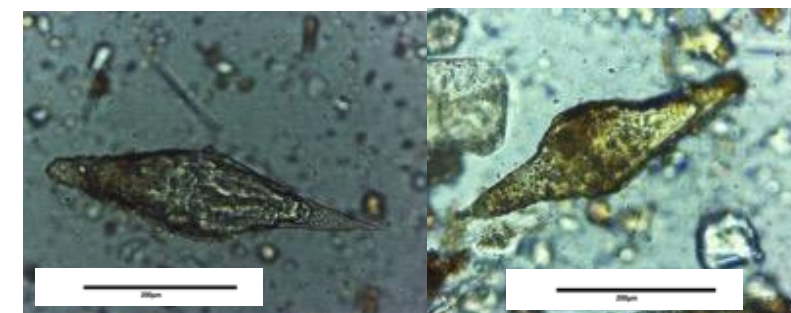


Plate 2: *S. bovis* eggs obtained from cattle's stool samples (scale=100µm)

2. Prevalence of fasciolosis in wild animals

- A few stool samples (Table 1) from hippopotami and baboons were found positive with *Fasciola* parasites.

Table 1: Prevalence of fasciolosis among wild animals

Animal	n	Prevalence(%)
Warthogs	12	8
Baboons	13	7
Hippopotami	36	61
Elephants	21	0

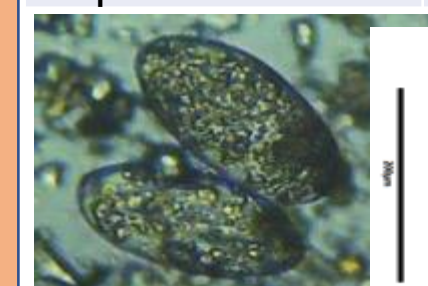


Plate 3: *Fasciola* sp. eggs obtained from hippopotamus (scale=100µm)

Conclusions

- Fasciolosis is more prevalent in livestock and wild animals than schistosomiasis.
- Molecular ID of *Fasciola* spp to identify animal reservoirs
- Results will be compared with xenomonitoring in snail hosts

Acknowledgement

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