

Ascaridia galli



Goose



Guinea Fowl



Turkey

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Taxonomic Consideration

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Nematohelminthes

Class: Chromadorea

Order: Ascaridida

Family: Ascarididae

Genus: Ascaridia

Species: galli

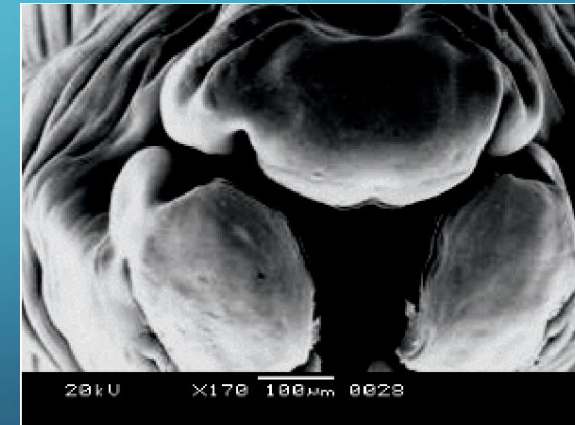
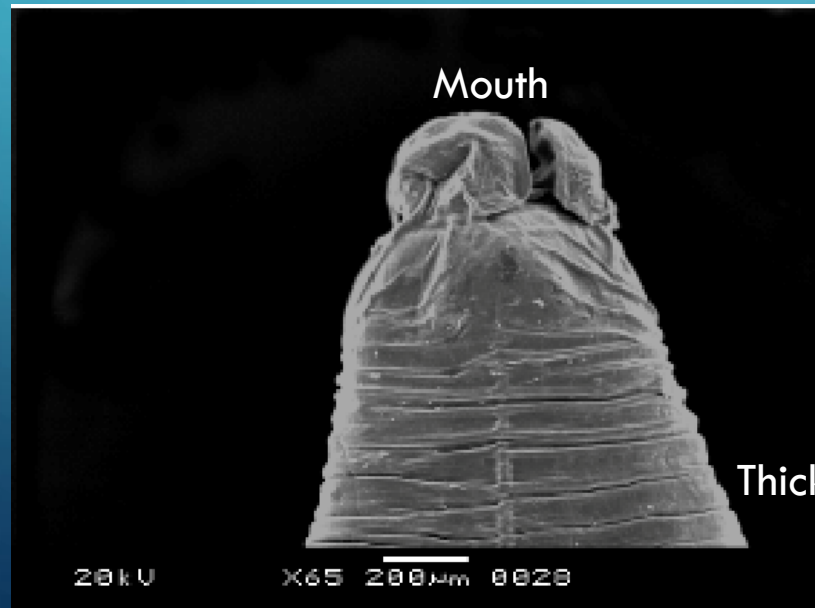
- **Geographic Region:** Worldwide
- **Host:** Chickens and other birds (Fowl, guinea fowl, turkey, goose, and various wild birds).
- **Life cycle:** Direct and the earthworm may be a vector host
- **Method of transmission and infection:** Oral
- **Materials transmitted by:** Water, contaminated food, soil and annelids
- **Infectious stage:** Second larva inside the egg
- **Method of laboratory diagnosis:** Examination of feces and from the symptoms of the diseases

- Name of Disease: Ascariidiosis
- Site of infection in bird: Small Intestine
- The most important symptom in animals :
 Fluffy feathers, Diarrhea, and Low egg production
- Treatment: Albendazole and Piperazine citrate
- Control: Cleaning the litter and Periodic treatment

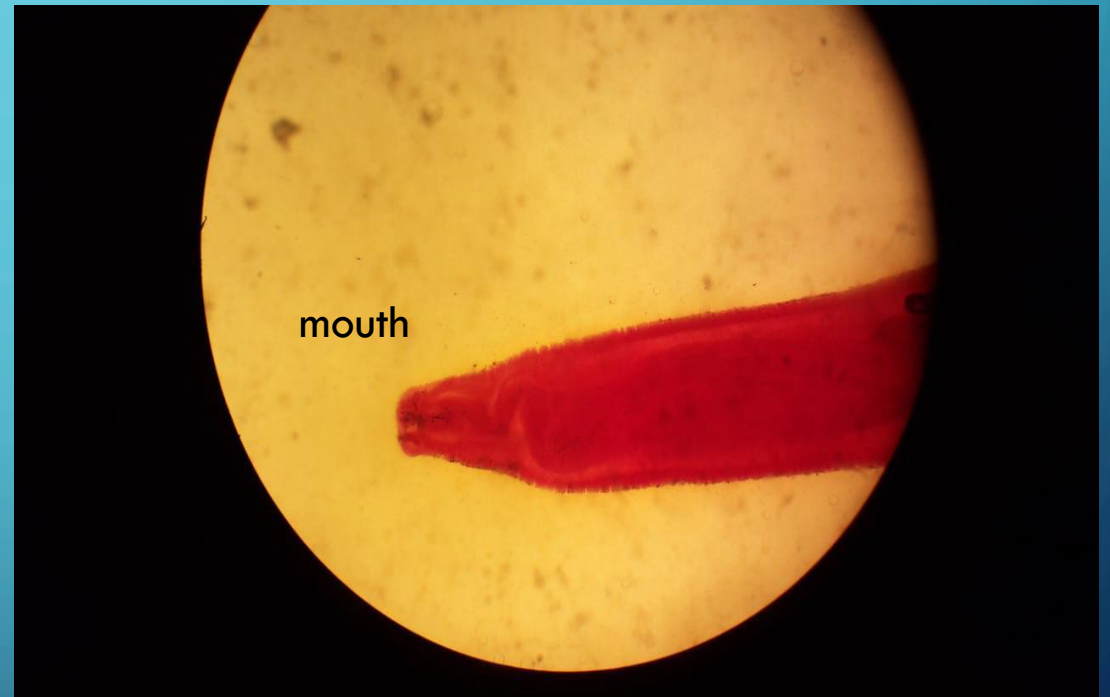
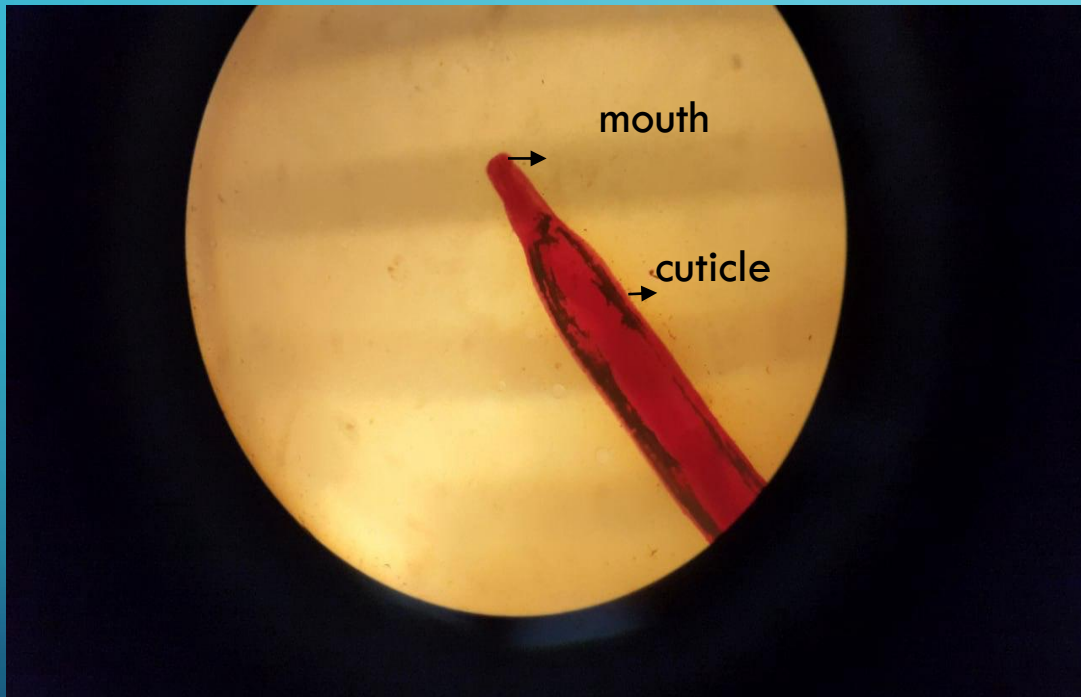


Morphology

- The frequently have three large trilobed lips surrounding their oral opening. The edges of the lips bear teeth-like denticles.
- On two lips are small eye-like papillae.
- The body is semitransparent, creamy-white, and cylindrical



Thick proteinaceous structure (cuticle)



Ascaridia galli (anterior part)

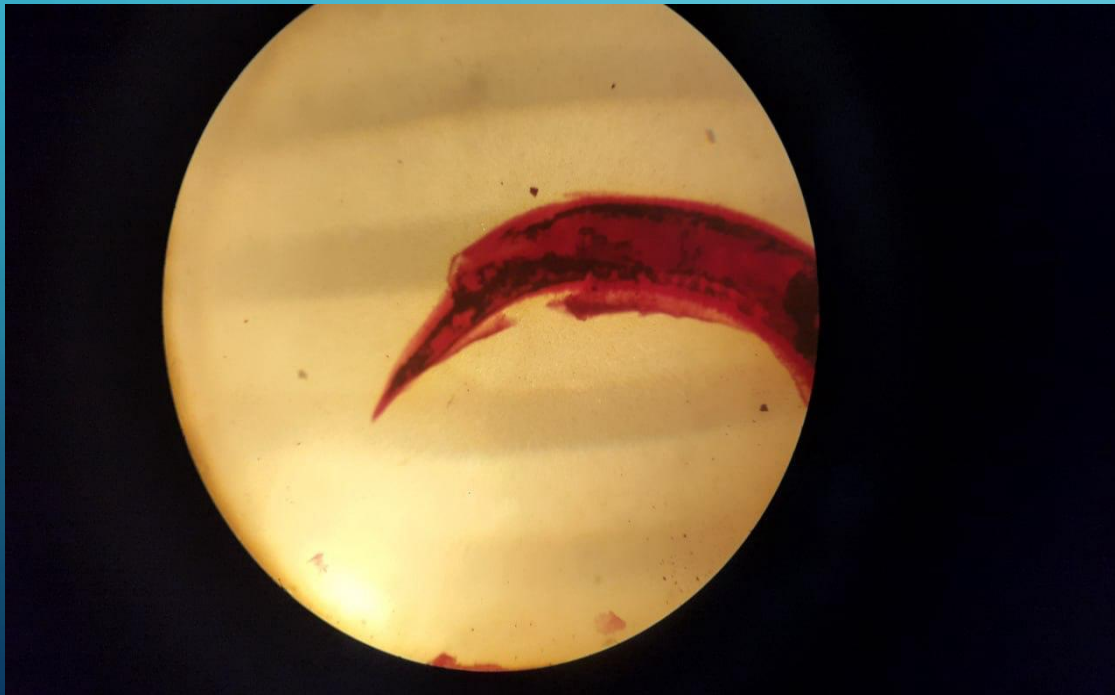
Morphology

A females are longer than males with a length of 72 - 112mm. While, males are around 50-76 mm in length.

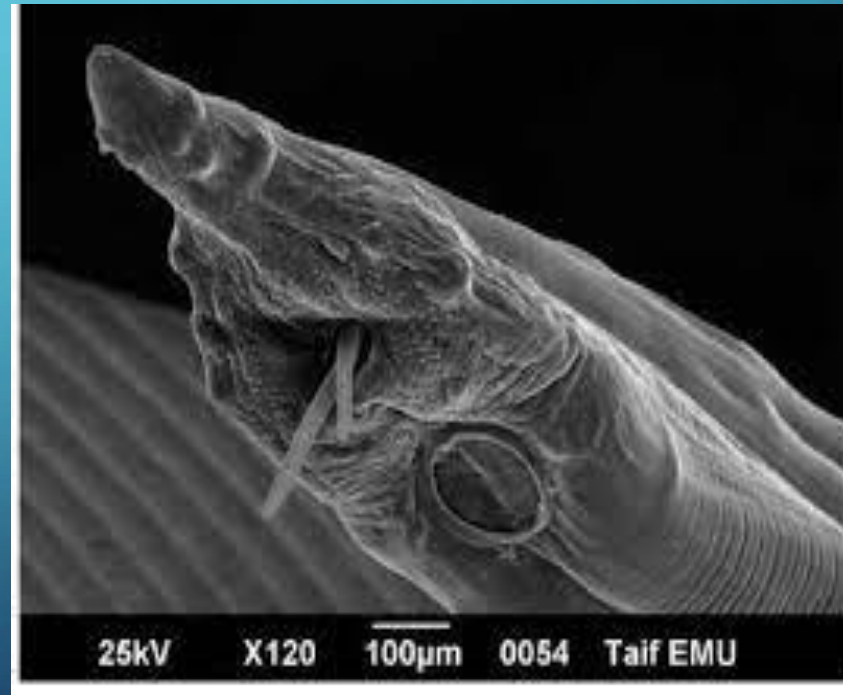


Morphology

- *Ascaridia galli* male have a curved posterior terminal.

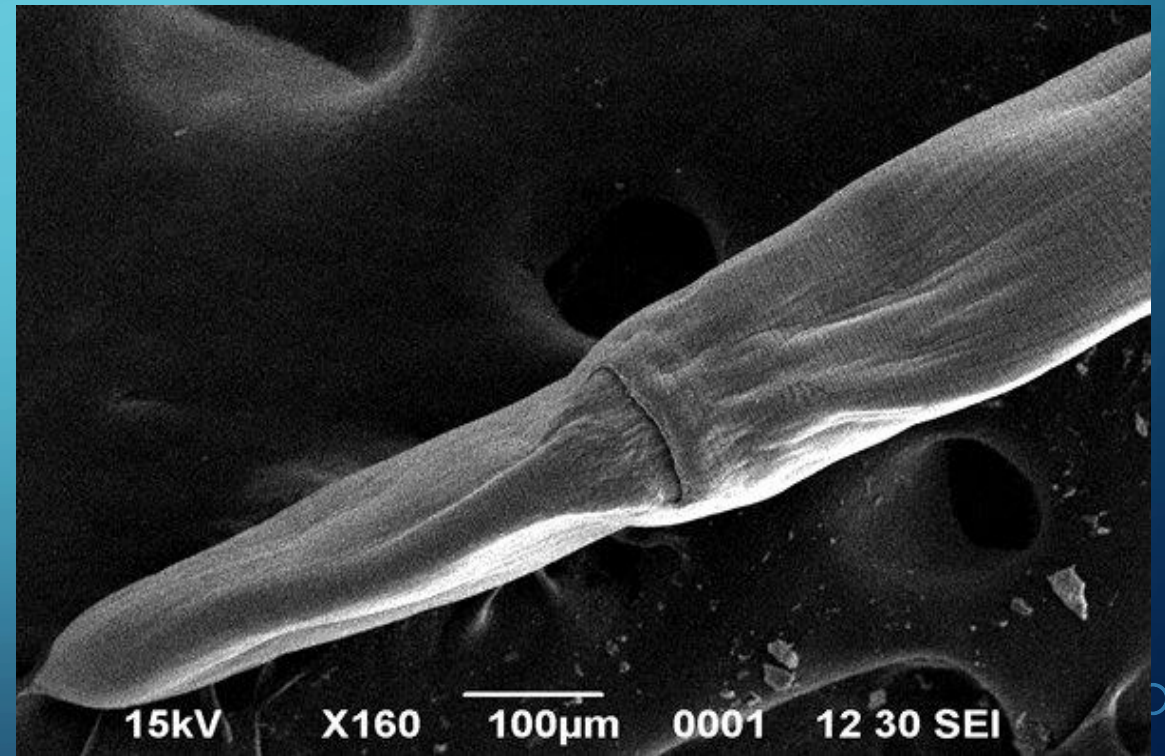


Ascaridia galli (posterior end)



Morphology

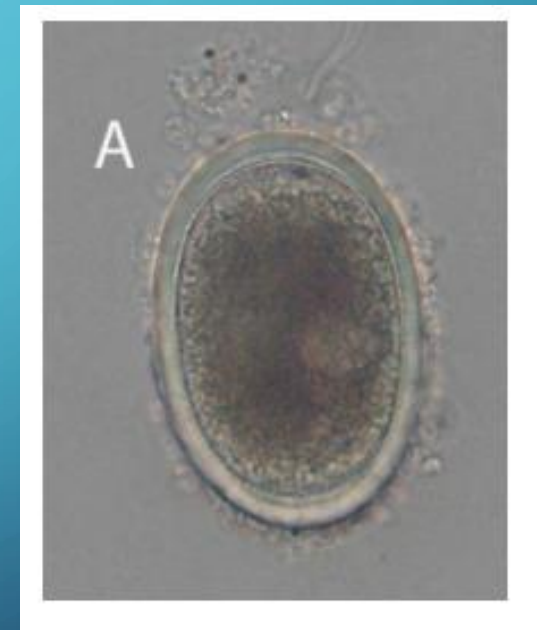
- *Ascaridia galli* female have a straight posterior terminal.



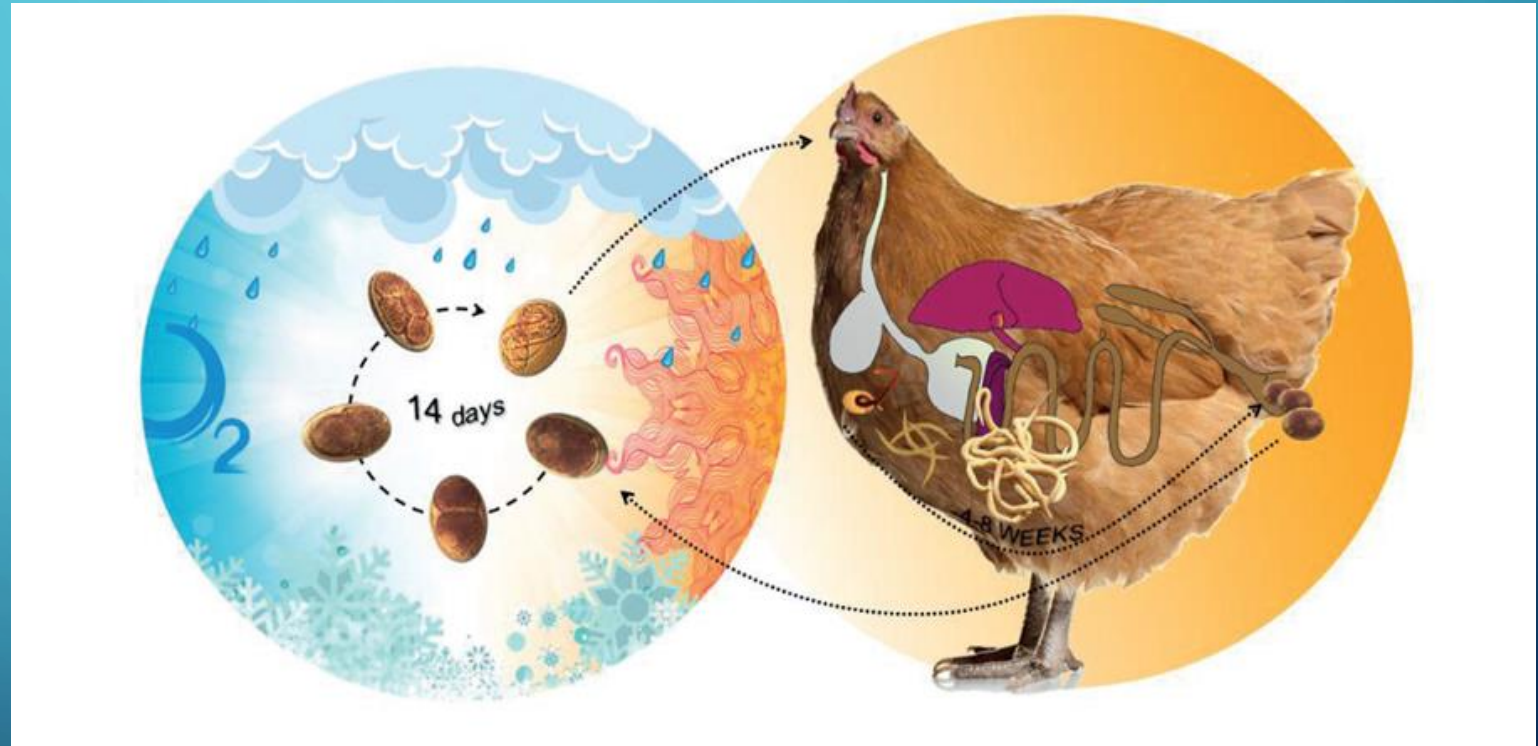
Ascaridia galli (posterior part female)

Morphology

- Eggs have oval shape, smooth, measure 73-92 by 45-57 microns.



Life cycle





1



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