

Genus : COTYLOPHORON

Instructor:

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Cotylophoron : morphology

- They are small to medium sized.
- Body is pear shaped.
- The dorsal surface is convex with slightly concave ventral surface.
- Ventral sucker sub-terminal.
- Intestinal caeca are simple.
- Testes are tandem in position.
- Genital sucker is distinct and surrounds the genital pore.
- Numerous vitelline glands fill the lateral aspect of the fluke.



SOURCE-GOOGLE

Cotylophoron cotylophoron

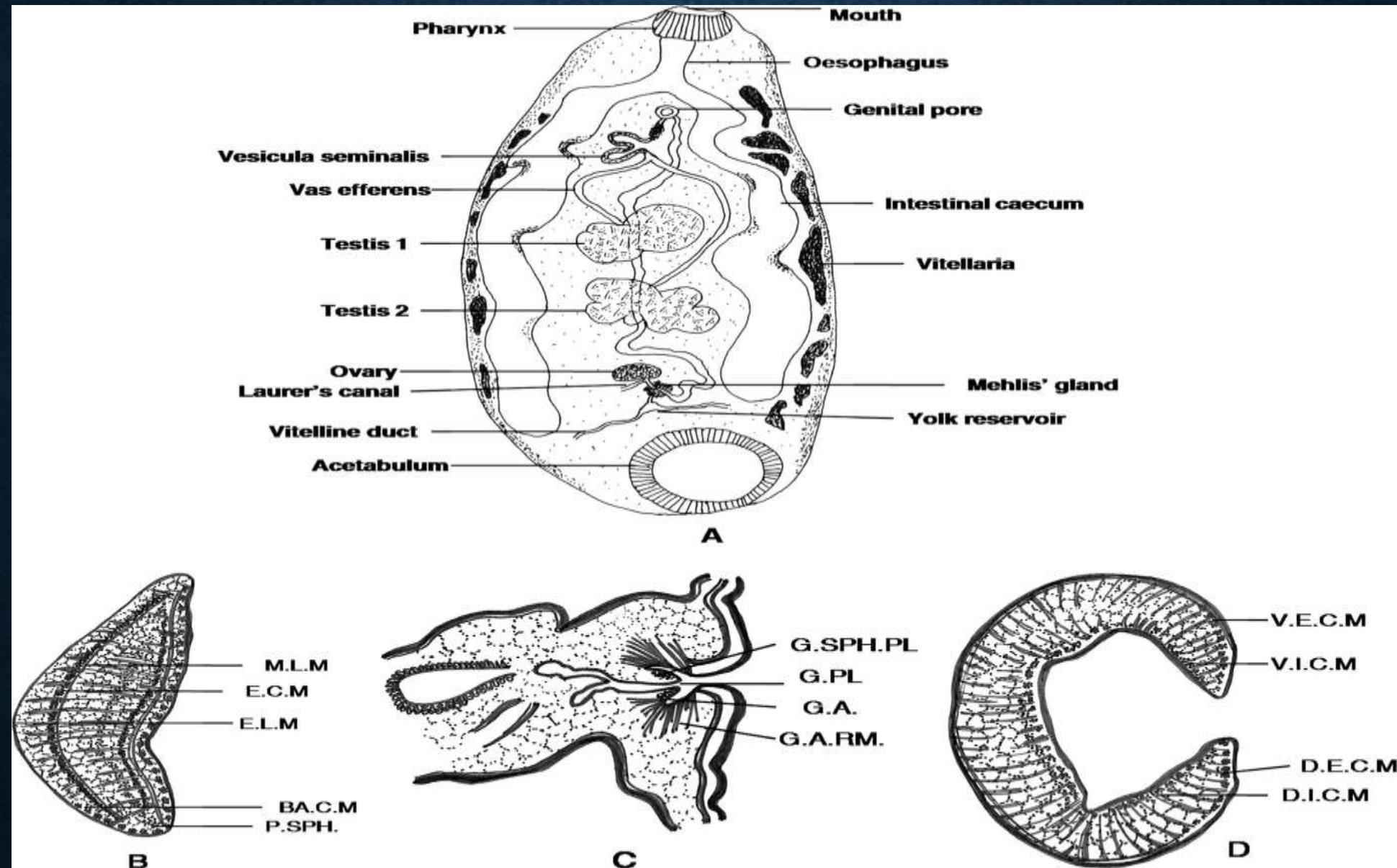
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Cotylophoron cotylophoron

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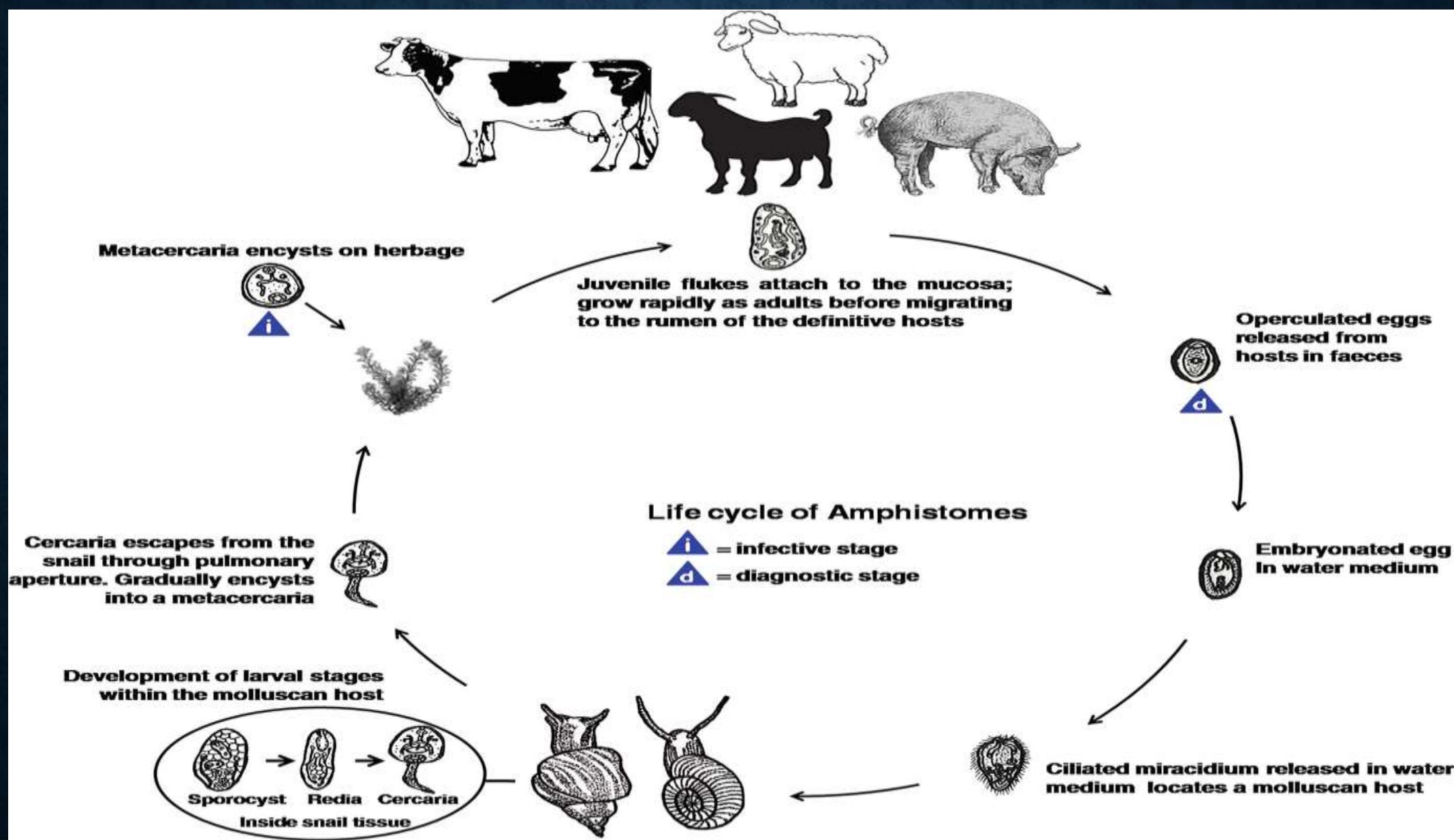
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Cotylophoron corylophoron

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Cotylophoron : life cycle

- The life cycle involves snails, acts as intermediate hosts.
- The eggs are passed through the faeces of infected host , after hatching the miracidia come out within **12-13** days.
- These miracidia penetrate the snails. further development occurs in the snails.
- Sporocysts developed within the snails in the 4th day, and on the 6-8th day, radiae were developing inside sporocysts.
- On the 28th day daughter radiae free in the body of snail with small cercariae developing inside.
- Emergence of cercariae from snails occurs from the 46th day.
- The cercariae develop to metacercaria on smooth succulent grasses.
- These metacercaria ingested by the host animals at the time of grazing ..



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Cotylophoron : life cycle

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Cotylophoron : Pathogenesis

- Adult flukes are harmless, they do not attack on the host tissue.
- The immature flukes are most damaging, attached to the intestinal wall, causing sloughing off of the tissue.
- This necrosis is indicated by haemorrhage in faeces with a sign of severe enteritis.
- The animals become anorexic and lethargic, accompanied by diarrhoea, dehydration, oedema,
- anaemia and weight loss.
- In sheep profuse diarrhoea usually develops two to four weeks after initial infection.
- If infection is not properly attended death occurs within 20 days.
- Chronic form appears with severe emaciation, anaemia, rough coat, mucosal oedema, thickened duodenum.



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Cotylophoron : in rumen

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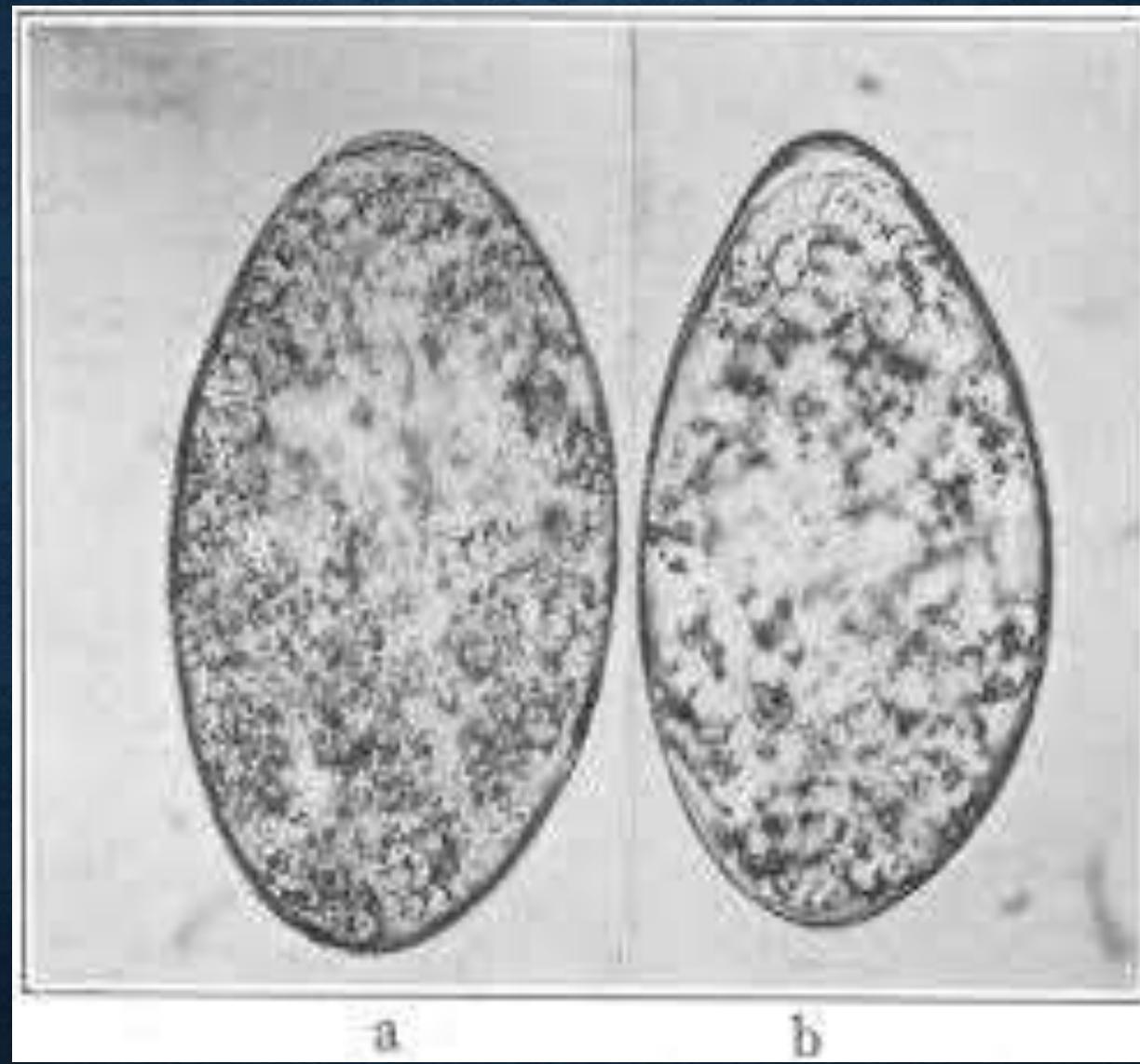
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Cotylophoron : in rumen

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Cotylophoron : Diagnosis

- Infection is not easily identified because the symptoms are mild or absent.
- Even large number of adult fluke generally do not cause complications.
- Diagnosis basically relies on a combination of postmortem analyses, clinical signs displayed by the animals, and response to drenching.
- In heavy infection, symptoms are easily observed in sheep and cattle as they become severely anorexic or inefficiently digest food, and become unthrifty.
- Copious fetid diarrhea is an obvious indication, as the soiling of hind legs and tails with fluid feces are readily noticeable.
- On rare occasions, eggs can be identified from faeces of suspected animals.



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Cotylophoron : Eggs

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Cotylophoron :Prevention & control

