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REINDEER HELMINTHIASES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE PRIURALSKY DISTRICT OF THE YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT, RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

One of the main factors for the successful development of reindeer husbandry is the creation of a highly productive and healthy herd of animals. The economic efficiency and stability of the reindeer breeding industry are largely determined by the safety of the reindeer population and veterinary well-being concerning diseases of various etiologies. The purpose of our study was to assess the helminth fauna of domestic reindeer in the Priuralsky district of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (Russia). To achieve the above-mentioned goal, the following objective was set: to identify pathogens of invasive diseases in reindeer by conducting coprological studies. The expedition work and the selection of material from reindeer for the study were carried out in August (n182) and October/November (n 56), 2019. The studies were carried out by Fülleborn's and formal ether sedimentation methods. A high infestation of animals with helminths was observed. The prevalence of strongylatosis, on average for the herd, was 98.9 and 91.1% in the summer and autumn periods, the prevalence of monieziasis was 47.2 and 42.9%, and the prevalence of paramphistomatosis was 22.0 and 17.9%, respectively. Both mono-invasive and combined (mixed invasion) course of helminthiasis was observed. Strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract (41.8 and 39.2%) and monieziases (1.1 and 3.5%) developed, including in the form of mono-invasion. In the form of mixed invasions, there was an infestation of reindeer with strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract in combination with moniezia (35.2 and 35.7%), strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract, moniezia, and paramphistomes (11.1 and 8.9%), as well as strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract and paramphistomes (9.9 and 12.7%). In the context of sex and age groups, it is worth noting that in the groups of male and female calves compared with other groups, there was an increased invasion of pathogens causing strongylatoses of the gastrointestinal tract and monieziases, and a reduced paramphistome invasion. It is necessary to continue studying the sex and age characteristics of the infestation of reindeer by pathogens of invasive diseases, but with a more in-depth analysis of the species composition of parasites. It is recommended to develop and put into practice a system for the treatment and prevention of helminthiasis in reindeer.

Keywords: reindeer husbandry, parasitology, Strongylata invasion, helminth fauna.