



Identification of the Bronchopulmonary Strongylosis that Parasitize in Small Ruminants in the District of Elbasan, Albania

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Abstract: This study was carried out to determine lungworm species in sheep and goats in the District of Elbasan, Albania. Qualitative and quantitative examinations were carried out for each individual through Baerman technique. A total of 191 sheep of different ages (144 sheep and 47 lambs) were examined for lungworm infection. The faecal examination showed that the most widespread kind was *Dictyocaulus filaria*, which was found in 20.13 %. The representatives of the Protostrongylidae family were found in 15.97 % of the controlled sheep. The sheep were identified as follows: *Cystocaulus nigrescens* in 9.2%, *Protostrongylus rufescens* in 4.6%, *Muellerius capillaris* in 3.7% and *Neostongylus linearis* in 1.8%. Samples were taken and examined from 4 goat farms which were bred in the mountainous area 700 metres above sea level. In total were controlled 81 samples, out of which 66 goats and 15 kids. The goats resulted positive as follows: 17.64 % of them from Prostrongyloidea family and 22.05 % from *Dictyocaulus filaria*. *Cystocaulus nigrescens* had the highest incidence with 8.82 %, further *Protostrongylus rufescens* 4.4 %, *Muellerius capillaris* with 2.94 %, and *Neostongylus linearis* with 1.47 %. There was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between >1 year old and <1 year old age groups in both categories of small ruminants. (sheep and goats).

Keywords: *Small ruminants, Lungworm, Dictyocaulus filaria, Protostrongyloids, Elbasan.*

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