LITERATURE REVIEW:

To minimize helminthic diseases with enhancement of animal production or human health and extension of cost effective technologies to the field. The authors have tried to highlight areas, which deserve attention for future work and need attention of parasitologists, the same is still relevant in solving helminthic problems. Agrawal M. C. et al., (2007)

Redescription of *Lucknowia fossilisi* on the basis of new material collected in west Bengal and voucher specimens from Maharashtra, India. The stinging catfish *pteropneustes fossilis* has been reported to harbour as many as 19 species of caryophyllidean tapeworms (*Cestodes*). Anirban A. et al., (2011)

The new species under *Davainea as D. retharei* n. sp. with having the distinct characters. Five specimens, of the cestode parasites, were collected from the intestine of *Streptopelia decaocto* (frivaldoszky), at Rethare Budruk, Tal. Karad, Dist. Satara, (M.S). India, in the month of February, 1991. Bhaware R. N. et al., (1992)

The *L. alii* n. sp. of cestode parasite. The worm under discussion differs from other cestode parasites. The name *L. alii* n. sp. is proposed in honour of Dr. Syed Mehdi Ali, Ex – professor and Head, Deptt. of zoology, M.U. Aurangabad, who has contributed a lot in the field of helminthology. Bhaware R. N. et al., AGosto (1992):

The author focused on the observation of hematological parameters in *Gallus gallus domesticus* which is naturally infected with cestode parasites *Cotugnia diagnopora*. The hematological parameters of infected birds shows high infection cause macrocytic anemia, lymphocytosis, due to deficiency of related factors. Bhure D.B. et al., (2011)

Determination of pathological study of parasitism in racing pigeons with an indication of its effects on community health. Therefore, it is advisable to develop a preventative worming program in which all birds are wormed at least twice a year. The use of mask and cap for pigeon owners could protect them from the allergic reaction. Bahrami et al., (2012)

The investigation of seasonal infestations of Caryophyllaeid cestode in *Clarias batrachus* of mymensingh. Host fish were collected from fish markets and different sources of water bodies for examination. Five species were recorded and percentage of infestation was
85.75 with 7.37 parasite per infested host. The highest prevalence was observed in winter season & the lowest was in rainy season. Chhanda M. S. et al., (2011)

The collected 5 species of cestodes, 4 of which are reported from Potamotrygon motoro and from the pantanal region of Brazil for the first time and 1 of which is described here as a new species. Daniel et al., (1992)

Reported new records of cestodes from wild pigeon and domestic chicken in Saudi Arabia. Cestode infections were found in the small intestines. They find R. perplexa in Columba livia is new host record. The species of genus Rallietina are parasites of major clinical importance for poultry and their records in Saudi Arabia are therefore important from veterinary point of view. Dehlawi M. (2006)

This communication deals with ecological studies of cestode parasites of some marine fishes along the Raigad coast (M.S.) India. The study highlights at establishing the magnitude of parasitization in different fishes as well as quantifying the host specificity of the parasites and their fish host. This study has revealed that out of 8 fishes examined only 5 species were infected with parasites. Dongare V. et al., (2009)

Studied the antiparasitic activity of methanolic extract of Acacia against the cestode parasite. The crude methanolic extract was tested invitro on the cestode parasite Rallietina echinobothrida to evaluate its potential anthelminthic efficiency. The adult parasite collected from the intestine of freshly sacrificed domestic fowl. The worm were incubated in different concentrations of crude extract with a final volume of 10 ml. Three replicates were used as control, methanol and praziquantel. Paralysis was recorded in which no visual movement and no physical stimulation. Death of worms was ascertained by dipping them in worm PBS (Physiological Buffered Saline), which induced movements in the live worms. Dasgupta et al., (2010)

Determination of endoparasite and ectoparasites in Matebeland north and south from free range chickens (Gallus domesticus). For intestinal parasites microscopic studies of eggs and fecal egg counts were done using the salt floatation technique. The birds under study showed slow growth, poor egg hatching parasites should have contributed substantially to this poor growth although not single handedly. Dube, S. et al., (2010)
The prevalence, intensity and species of internal and external parasites of native fowls from Golestan province, north of Iran. The fifteen species of parasites were collected from alimentary canal, lungs, feathers, and subcutaneous nodules. The frequency distribution of most species was low. *Laminosioptes cysticola* is the first host and distribution records for Iran. Eslami A. et al., (2009):

The prevalence of *Cysticercus cellulosae* from pig in southern states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Conventional meat inspection as well as immunodiagnostic test like Countercurrent Immunelectrophoresis (CIEP) and Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (ELISA) were used for the determination of porcine Cysticercosis and its seroprevalence. Detection of porcine cysticercosis by CIEP and ELISA was higher than the conventional meat inspection in all these states of South India. Hafeez Md. (2004)

The endemic area *E.granulosus* show an intraspecies variation which affect epidemiology, pathology control and prevention of hydatidosis. High prevalence rates have been reported in domestic animals including sheep, cattles, camels, and goats. The DNA extraction was performed by using SDS and proteinase K with CTAB (Cetyltrimethyl Ammonium Bromide) and PCR for ITS1 fragments was done, isolated, amplified. The author determines the genotype of larval stage by PCR-RFCP method. Jamali R. et al., (2004)

The 9th genotype in human beings. It is zoonotic parasite, thus the epidemiology, diagnosis and control measures of hydatidosis in India are discussed in this article. Juyal P. D. et al., (2005)

The composition and structure of the helminth community of 15 Helmeted Guinea–fowls in the Limpopo province, even though small numbers of hosts were available and a larger sample might have a different outcome. Data on the various helminth species collected have been presented in companion publication. Junker K. et al., (2008)

Developed vaccines to prevent infection with cestode parasites has concentrated on the Taeniid Cestodes. He adopted two strategies vaccines against infection in the definitive hosts and vaccines for use in the intermediate hosts. This article has been reviews the
progress which has been made in vaccination against cestode parasites and prospects for practical application of these vaccines. Lightowlers M.W. (1996)

Invitro effects of albendazole on *Raillietina echinobothrida*, the cestode of chicken, *Gallus domesticus*. It clearly exhibited dose–dependent lethal activity at the different concentrations that were tested. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) revealed that the drug causes extensive structural alterations on the body surface of the cestode. Severe contraction and shrinkage were evident throughout the entire length of the body. suckers became invaginated due to shrinkage. body segments, the proglottids were completely distorted. The author investigate, the use of albendazole as a drug of choice in the management of poultry helminthiasis. Lalchhandama K. (2010)

The human neurocysticercosis (NCC) caused by *Cysticercus cellulosae*, the larval form of *Taenia solium*. The author use latest diagnostic techniques namely computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging etc have greatly facilitated the quick diagnosis of this disease. It has been known to be key point for eradication or control of neurocysticercosis. Malla N. (2000)

The first record of duck helminthes in Tanzania. A survey was conducted to assess the prevalence of helminthes in free-ranging adult ducks in morogoro municipality Tanzania. The gastro-intestinal tracts of 192 ducks (96 ducklings and 96 adult ducks) were examined for the presence of gastrointestinal parasites. The further studies on the epidemiology and importance of worms in the growth and productivity of ducks under free range management system are indicated. Muhairwa A. P. et al., (2007)

Studied to assess the prevalence of parasites of domestic pigeons in morogoro municipality, Tanzania. 100 nestlings and 100 adult pigeons were examined for the presence of ecto and endo parasites. 159 pigeons (79.5%) were infected with gastrointestinal helminthes, 124 (62%) had one or more ectoparasites and 74 (37%) were infected with haemoparasites. This study assesses the effectes of the parasites on the Pigeon’s health and productions. Msoffe et al., (2010)

The author collected 500 gastro- intestinal tract of local and exotic breeds of chickens at Gwagwalada market, Abuja (FCT), Nigeria and examined for helminth parasites. Six different gastrointestinal parasites were isolated and identified. parasite preference in
respect to sex was also recorded. Females harboured more parasites than males. The author also highlighted significance and socio-economic implications of these parasites. Matur B.M. et al., (2010)

They randomly collected from 4 rural localities and processed to detect the presence of helminth parasites and their prevalences. 16 helminths species comprising 12 nematodes and 4 cestodes species were recorded from the 4 localities. Prevalence of parasites as determined by post mortem examination, confirming the limitation of using faecal samples, counting faecal eggs etc. Mukaratirwa S., Khumalo M. P. (2010)

This study was conducted to identify different cestodes infecting pigeons from various regions in Diyala province. Three genera of cestodes were diagnosed and identified. The present investigation demonstrated that prevalence with cestodes in pigeons was found to 73%. Nagham (2011)

Farm and desi birds were screened for the presence of gastrointestinal parasites. Out of 100 desi birds screened, 71 were found positive of gastro-intestinal parasites by gross examination of gastrointestinal tracts. Out of 71 positive desi birds, 35 (52.2%) were found positive for cestodes, 23 (34.3%) harbours nematodes and remaining 13 (18.3%) had mixed infection. However there were no adult helminths and helminths ova was observed in farms birds Puttalakshamma G.C. et al., (2008)

The *Chauhanellus indicus* from *Mystus seenghala* with greater emphasis on its nervous system to indicate the pathway of acetylcholine in it. Bromoidoxyl acetate has been used for first time in India to describe the nervous system of an oviparous monogenean gill parasite *Chauhanellus indicus*. Rastogi P. et al., (2007)

Addition of two new species of the *Valipora*, during the survey of cestode parasites of avian hosts from Maharashtra State. *V. marathwadensis* species differs from all known species of the genus in having 10 rostellar hooks, 20 – 32 (29) testes, ovary bilobed and genital pore at ¼ from anterior end. *V. maharastri* species having 16 rostellar hooks, 20 – 22 (29) testes, cirrus pouch protruded outside and ovary bilobed with finger shaped acini. Sonune, M. B. et al., (1990)

The new species *Lapwingia indica* at Aurangabad which is distinct from the other species of the genus *Lapwingia* in having the scolex oval, medium, distinctly marked, broader in the middle, tapering at both ends, suckers medium oval, rostellum small oval,
armed with hooks 28 in number. The present communication, deals with a new species of the genus *Lapwingia*. Shingare M. D. et al., (1990)

The author deals the redescription of a cestode from birds in Maharashtra, having some additional characters such as rostellar hooks 90 – 95, testes 30-35, etc. The present worms are being reported from Bulbul. Shinde G.B. et al., (1990)

The two new species of the genus *Sureshia* at Aurangabad, India from *Macropus affinis*. *Sureshia anandae* is distinct from other species of the genus in having scolex large globular, rostellum having rostellar sac with 14 hooks. *Sureshia maghalaensis* are reported from *Micropus affinis* at Waghale Dist. Buldhana M. S. Sonune M. B. et al., (1990)

The new species of the genus *Lapwingia* as *L. Shindei* n. sp. from myna *Aeridotheres tristis* at Aurangabad M.S. India. They have fairly big scolex with distinct constriction. Shinde G. B. et al., (1992)

The potential of Enzyme Linked Electro Transfer Blot (ELTB) in the diagnosis of *Cysticercus cellulosea* infection in pigs. *Cysticercus cellulosea* causes cysticercosis which has to be a serious public health problem in India and many other developing countries. Diagnosis of *C. cellulosea* infection in pigs is usually being done only on post mortem examination and conventional meat infection often fails to detect mild cases of the infection. Shreenivasamurthy G. S. et al., (1999)

A new species of the genus *Mongheia turdoidesi* from *Turdoides malcolmi*. It differs from all known species of the genus with the characters, scolex squarish, rostellum absent, mature segments broader than long, testes 20–24 in number, oval and rounded, cirrus slightly wavy, ovary round to oval, vagina interior to cirrus pouch. Shinde G. B. And Kalse (1999)

The comparative study on the prevalence of cestode parasites in indigenous (59.4%) and exotic (16.0%) layers in Faisalabad. Cestodes are prime importance in layers, which inflicts heavy economic losses to the poultry. Shah et al., (1999)

The prevalence of swine cysticercosis and to find out the correlation between the disease and various epidemiological factors. The overall prevalence rate was found to be 6.35% among 236 pig carcasses. Prevalence was more in younger pigs, in males, & during post monsoon seasons. Sharma R. et al., (2004)
Examination of 860 chickens, showed 37 birds showed infestation with different types of cestode worms with percentage of 4.3%. *Raillietina* ransomi was the first record in Egypt. and cestode infestation incidence was recorded in backyard chickens while no infestation was recorded in broilers. Shahin A.M. et al., (2011)

Erected eight specimens of the parasites from the intestine of *Gallus gallus domesticus*. They have different from other species with quadrangular scolex, absence of rostellar hooks, 63 no. of testes, oval ovary, small oocyte, rounded postovarian was compared with other five species and was considered as new species Cotugnia mohekarii. Shukla S. J. et al., (2012)

The genomic DNA extracted from *Cotugnia polycantha* from doves and pigeons. Molecular analysis of the present data showed that *C.Polycantha* infecting doves differs from that infecting pigeons. RAPD–PCR (Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA–Polymerase Chain Reaction) techniques has been reliable for detecting intra-specific genetic variation between closely similar parasitic members of same species. Sabry E. A. (2012)

The samples (219 sheep and 165 goats) were collected for qualitative and quantitative fecal examinations. The study showed that 93.29% goats and 95% sheep were found to harbour egg of GIT helminths. The prevalence of GIT parasites are studies in relation to their sex, age, and species of the animals. Tefera M. et al., (2011)

Investigate the quantitative estimation of carbohydrate metabolism i.e total glycogen, pyruvate, lactic acid, lactate dehydrogenase, malate dehydrogenase, phosphotase activity in cestode species of *Gallus gallus domesticus*. *Cotugnia digonopora* represents high level in carbohydrate metabolism, as they were capable of extracting nutrient material from their host. In this article the author discuss the role of various factors and significance of various amount of pyruvate in anaerobic intestinal parasites. Waghmare S.B. (2010)