

INCIDENCE OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHIC INFECTION

Introduction IN RHINOCEROS (*UNICORNIS*)  
IN CAPTIVITY.

The *Rhinoceros Unicornis* is a rare, valuable and second largest living animal of India. Its population in Assam is thirteen hundred including eleven number in captivity. Perusal of available literature revealed that limited study has been carried out regarding prevalence of intestinal helminthic infection of this valuable species (Deka *et. al.*, 1985). Hence, the present work is planned to study the incidence of intestinal helminthic infection in Rhinoceros in captivity.

### Material and Methods

For the present investigation eleven numbers of individual samples were collected from the same number of Rhinoceros (*R. Unicornis*) at State Zoo cum Botanical Garden, Guwahati, Assam. The faecal samples were examined as per sedimentation and flotation technique.

### Results and Discussion

Faecal sample examination proved positive for the following infection (Shown in the Table). It was observed that 55.55 per cent of *Rhinoceros unicornis* were infected by intestinal Helminthic infection. The highest infection 42.86 per cent was recorded followed by 28.57, 28.57, 14.29 per cent presented in the table. But 45.35 per cent showed negative to intestinal Helminth (normal). Our findings are Corroborated with the findings of Barua (1983), but the values are lower than the work done by Deka *et. al.* (1985). This might be due to regular deworming.

Table 1: INCIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE OF HELMINTH IN RHINOCEROS

Serial No.	Helminth species	No. of Animal	Percentage of infected Animal	No. and percentage of infection
1.	Fasciola	2	18.18	2) 28.57**
2.	Paramphitomum	2	18.18	2) 28.57**
3.	Ascaris	3	27.27	3) 42.86*
4.	Strongloides	1	9.09	1) 14.29***
5.	Normal	4	45.45	

### References

Barua, M (1983), common disease of wild life in captivity with particular reference to the North Eastern Region. Silver Jubilee Souvenir, Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden.

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