



**INTERNATIONAL EUROASIA  
Congress on Scientific Researches and  
Recent Trends 10**

*February 16-17, 2023  
Baku, Azerbaijan*

**ABSTRACT BOOK**



# ABSTRACT BOOK

February 16-17, 2023 Baku, Azerbaijan

ISBN: 978-625-6404-90-8

## **CONGRESS ID**

### **CONGRESS TITLE**

**EUROASIA International Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-X**

### **DATE AND PLACE**

**February 16-17, 2023**

**Baku, Azerbaijan**

### **ORGANIZATION**

**Baku Euroasian University, Azerbaijan  
Institute of Economic Development and Social Research (IKSAD)**

### **HONORARY PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS**

**Baku Eurasia University Rector**

**Prof. Dr. Nazım HÜSEYNLI**

### **HEAD OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

**Prof. Dr. Gülzar IBRAHIMOVA**

### **HEAD OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE**

**Prof. Dr. Salih ÖZTÜRK**

### **GENERAL COORDINATOR**

**Merve KIDIRYUZ**

### **PARTICIPANTS COUNTRIES (34 Countries)**

**Türkiye (91 paper )**

**Türkiye, Slovakia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria,  
Morocco, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, India, Ethiopia, Romania, Iraq, Poland, Italy,  
Germany, Indonesia, Nigeria, Lebanon, Slovenia, Benin, Brazil, North Macedonia,  
Serbia, Iran, Georgia, Afghanistan, Slovensko, United Kingdom, Lithuania, Portugal**

**( 117 paper)**

**Total Accepted Article:208**

**Total Rejected Papers: 26**

**\*All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process**



# EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific  
Researches and Recent Trends-X

## CONGRESS PROGRAM

February 16-17, 2023  
Baku Euroasian University & IKSAD Institute

Face-to-Face Presentations: Baku Euroasian University -Baku, Azerbaijan



Meeting ID: 838 3544 5295  
Passcode: 101010

## LUNGWORM INFECTION OF SMALL RUMINANT IN BELGRADE AREA

**Academ. Principal Res.Fell. Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC**

Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia  
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4751-6760

**Prof.Dr. Jovan BOJKOVSKI**

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University in Belgrade, Serbia  
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7097-2559

**Senior Res.Associ.Violeta CARO-PETROVIC**

Institute for Animal Husbandry, Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia  
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6126-3846

**Res.Associ.Aleksandra TASIĆ**

Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia  
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8361-5697

### ABSTRACT

The grazing diet allows the permanent contact of small ruminants with intermediate hosts and the eggs and larval forms of the parasite. From these reasons parasitic infections are present worldwide in a large number of herds. Lungworms of domestic ruminants are nematodes that belong to the phylum Nematelminthes commonly named as round worms; classified under the super family Trichostrongyloidea and Metastrongyloidea of which *Dictyocaulus* and *Protostrongylus* are causes of lungworm infection in ruminants. They induce verminous pneumonia which was a significant health problem of small ruminant. Due to their importance in the pathology of small ruminants, in 2020 we conducted a survey of their presence in the Belgrade area. Investigations included 23 herds. In total, 250 fecal samples were examined by the Berman method. Determination of parasites was based on its morphological characteristics.

*Dictyocaulus filaria* was occurred at 23.20% of small ruminants herds. The highest prevalence is observed in the places where predominate flat plain pastures. Due to microclimatic conditions, the infection usually occurs in the period April-May when the largest number of animals are grazing. Clinically manifested disease occurs in kids and lambs that are grazed for the first time in the second half of the grazing season. *Protostrongylinae* are biohelminthes and need intermediate hosts for their development - snails and slugs. Due to microclimatic conditions, the infection usually occurs in the March and April when the largest number of intermediate host are present at pasture. *Protostrongylus rufescens* occurred on 21.22%. These nematodes live in bronchioles and alveoli. The prevalence ranges was from 4.23%. Based on the results obtained, we can conclude that a large number of sheep and goats

in Belgrade are infected with pulmonary strongilides. *Dictyocaulus filaria* and *Protostrongylus rufescens* are the dominant species, while *Muellerius capillaris* are present in a smaller percentage.

**Keywords:** small ruminants, Belgrade area, *Dictyocaulus filaria*, *Protostrongylus rufescens*,