

Conduct of pigs and prevalence of Cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*) in the urban breeding's of N'Djamena (Chad)

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ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the study was to know the conduct of pig farms, the state of cysticercosis and its consequences on the quality of production of pigs in N'Djamena, Chad. Three methods were used: (i) the transverse and retrospective survey for information related to the conduct and hygiene in 64 farms sampled in eight blocks belonging to three districts, (ii) the language to observe cysts and (iii) documentary investigation for total seizures in the slaughter house over six years. All farms had barns which were considered in good condition (66%). However, most of the farms (91%) did not practice permanent confinement. The majority (81%) accounted for two per day of food distributions to pigs against three for the minority (19%). According to 64% of the farmers, 50% of citizens of their respective square have latrines. Of 861 pigs identified, 20% were examined and 9.7% were carriers of cysts. Carcasses at slaughter percentage seizures ranged from 2.5% to 5% depending on the year; an average of about 4% over six years. The prevalence of infestations remained generally lower than those observed in some cities of northern Cameroon. Losses were estimated to average 5,31,900 FCFA / year. Knowledge and practice of screening techniques for this disease by producers would minimize economic losses, improvement of production quality and avoiding human contamination. Further investigation seems necessary to highlight the animal health status and quality of pork production in this area.

Keywords:

Cysticercosis, Pig breeding, Carcass, Prevalence, Disease status, N'Djamena (Chad).