to add Xylazine at the dosage of 1.1 - 2.2 mg/kg body weight for muscle relaxation. Thirumurugan *et al*.,(2004) described the amputation of tail in a palm civet under Ketamine (10mg/kg bwt.) and Xylazine (2mg/kg bwt.) anesthesia. Wallach and Boever (1983) observed the chemical restraint of viverrids is similar to that of other carnivores.

With a dosage of 10 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg body weight of Ketamine and Diazepum respectively, the induction and recovery were smooth with satisfactory muscle relaxation.

Acknowledgement: The authors are thankful to Authority of Dhaka Zoo for their cooperation to undertake this work.

References:

O'Conner, J.J (1980). *Dollar's Veterinary Surgery-General, Operative and Regional*. 5th edition. CBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 437 pp.

Thirumurugan, R. Senthilkumar, K. and Devaki, K. (2004). Amputation of Tail in a Palm Civet (*Viverricula indica*) under Xylazine and Ketamine Anesthesia. *Zoos' Print Journal* 19(12): 1721-1722.

Rettig, T and B.J. Divers (1986). *Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine*. 2th edition. W.B.Saunders Company, Philadelphia,825 pp.

Wallach, J.D. and W.J.Boever (1983). *Diseases of Exotic Animals*. W.B.Saunders Company, Philadelphia,536 pp.

Ascariasis in Wild Boars – A Case Report

P. Bhaskar Rao[1] and P. Ameer Hamza[2]

Ascariasis a parasitic disease caused by a nematode parasite is responsible for considerable morbidity on domestic animals, particularly in pigs. The disease is caused by a large nematode parasite *Ascaris suum* that inhabit the small intestines of the pigs and is clinically manifested in the form of deaths and retarded growth. The parasitic eggs are sub globular and measure about 60-70 ì X 40-55 ì in size with a coarsely pitted shell having yellowish tinge. The yolk appears as un- segmented compact mass in the center of the ovum. Infection is acquired by ingesting embryonated eggs through contaminated feed and water or by licking the soiled skin of the dams in case of suckling piglets. The migrating larvae cause damage to the organs such as liver, lungs. The adult worms inhabit the small intestines where they cause mechanical obstruction to the gut apart from feeding on the nutrition of the pig. Damage occurs both due to larvae and adult worms.

In the present case ascariasis was recorded in two wild boars (*Sus srcofa*) during routine examination at Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad. These boars were captured in the forest areas of Karimnagar district and were trans located recently. The faecal specimens of the boars revealed large number of ascarid eggs on microscopic examination. The present observation is suggestive of the prevalence of ascariasis among wild boars too under natural habitat as it is among the domestic pigs.

'Clinical Article'

The two wild boars along with other two were put to antihelmintic treatment with piperazine adipate @ 250 mg/kg bwt. The average weight of the animals was estimated as 20 kg. The drug was administered daily in feed consisting of mash, carrots and potatoes for three consecutive days. The faecal specimens were tested 25 days post treatment and ascarid eggs could not be found in the smears. However, the course of treatment was repeated once again. The infection could be controlled through prompt treatment and frequent removal of the faecal matter from enclosures and cleaning at regular intervals.

Acknowledgement: The authors are thankful to the Director and Curator Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad for providing facilities.

[1,2] Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500 030