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ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ACANTHOCEPHALOSIS OF NEW WORLD PRIMATES IN CAPTIVE FACILITIES

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***Annotation:** In recent years, the demand for specialists in exotic animals has been growing rapidly. Whereas there is a sufficient number of scientific articles and publications about cats and dogs, the research on exotics is rather rare in Russian academic literature. The article demonstrates the clinical case of Acanthocephalosis in the tamarin (Saguinus midas), as well as an analysis of the spread of scrapers in primates in zoos, and a theoretical review of possible options for the prevention along with a therapy of this parasitic disease.*

***Key-words:** parasitic diseases, acanthocephalan, tamarins, wildlife disease*

Relevance: Parasitic diseases occupy a significant place in mammals' pathologies [6]. Monkeys are invaded by various parasites (helminths, protozoa, arthropods) in natural habitats, and a relatively small number of parasite species that cause clinically and subclinically occurring diseases of the gastrointestinal tract are pathogenic in captivity. Some of them are capable under certain conditions (crowded habitat, non-compliance with the rules of zoo hygiene) to cause pronounced pathology in monkeys, sometimes with a fatal outcome.

Acanthocephalosis is an important cause of death in captive New World primates, as there is currently no proper therapeutic protocol. Understanding the full clinical picture of this disease can help prevent the severe course of the disease in the early stages and fatal outcome.

Results and discussion: In the clinical case two tamarines were hospitalized with noticeable clinical signs: apathy and progressive weight loss, resulting in cachexia. The treatment was symptomatic, using anthelmintic protocols, antibiotics, and support therapy. However, one hospitalized animal died and had grossly detectable adult acanthocephalans in the intestinal lumen that were identified as Prosthenorchis sp., which were associated with transmural and ulcerative enteritis.

There are no known reports of successful cure of Prosthenorchis sp. parasitism with antiparasitic drugs in New World Primates. However, anthelmintic treatment may reduce parasitic burden. The only successful treatment for acanthocephalan (Moniliformis sp.) in tamarins was achieved with a prolonged high dosage of albendazole and isolation from cockroaches. This treatment was also attempted in this outbreak, but it failed.

Surgery can be proposed as an alternative by removing the parasites directly from the mucosa. However, few reports of surgical removal have been effective and continuous shedding of eggs or death after the procedure are common.

Conclusions: This study aimed to characterize epidemiological, clinical and anatomopathological aspects of parasitism by acanthocephalans in a captive New World Primates colony, focusing on tamarins. Therefore, understanding the threats for the survival of these New World Primates species is essential for the creation of an effective therapeutic protocol and successful conservation strategies.

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ДЕЗИНФЕКЦИЯ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ ВСПОМОГАТЕЛЬНЫМ СРЕДСТВОМ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ПОМЕЩЕНИЙ ДЛЯ ПРОФИЛАКТИКИ КОНТАМИНАЦИИ ТУШЕК ПТИЦЫ КАМПИЛОБАКТЕРИЯМИ

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