
Diagnostic Methods in Veterinary Parasitology

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NEW DELHI PUBLISHERS

New Delhi, Kolkata

This First Edition published in 2025

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Title: Diagnostic Methods in Veterinary Parasitology

Author: Dr. Alok Kumar Singh

Description: First edition | New Delhi Publishers 2025 | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: ISBN 9789348120083 (Print) | 9789348120564 (eBook)

Cover Design: New Delhi Publishers

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NEW DELHI PUBLISHERS

Head Office: 90, Sainik Vihar, Mohan Garden, New Delhi, India

Corporate Office: 7/28, Room No. 208/209, Vardaan House, Mahavir Lane, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi, India

Branch Office: 216, Flat-GC, Green Park, Narendrapur, Kolkata, India

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Email: ndpublishers@gmail.com

Website: www.ndpublisher.in

Preface

It is expected of a Veterinary Parasitologist to possess extensive knowledge in parasitology, even to the point of accurately speciating a parasite. Diagnostics and interpretations about parasites that impact humans, wildlife, and laboratory animals are frequently also crucial. Two crucial components of parasitology are the diagnosis of a parasitic illness and accurate parasite identification. The appropriate technique in the right situation yields the right outcome. For common parasite illnesses, both laboratory confirmatory testing and field-based diagnostics are now accessible. Nowadays, immunodiagnostic is utilized to identify a wide range of parasite illnesses. It is the primary technique for ante mortem identification of concealed parasitic illnesses brought on by tissue or larval parasites.

Nowadays, a lot of research is done using molecular approaches as a specialized diagnostic method, in anthelmintic resistance detection, speciation, and genotypic characterization.

Identification of a specific stage of the parasite species is all that is needed to diagnose both internal and external parasitism. It takes a lot of time to diagnose a parasite condition. Our knowledge and interpretative skills are often put to the test when interpreting the significance of the facts on the parasite identified in a specific case of sickness. While the diagnosis may be simple, determining the clinical relevance of the majority of parasite illnesses is far more challenging. The diagnosis of a parasite or its stage helps the diagnostician, but accurate interpretation is necessary to move forward.

While it is necessary to identify parasites with a reasonable amount of effort, a morphological study should be sent to a professional parasitologist if there is ever any dispute or if determining the precise identity of a parasite is crucial. This book includes diagnostic methods for the day to day identification of parasitic infections that have been tried and true as well as additional confirmatory approaches.

Alok Kumar Singh

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