



# Epidemiology of hydatid cysts in animals in Algeria

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# INTRODUCTION

Herbivores

Dogs and other canids

Parasitic Zoonosis

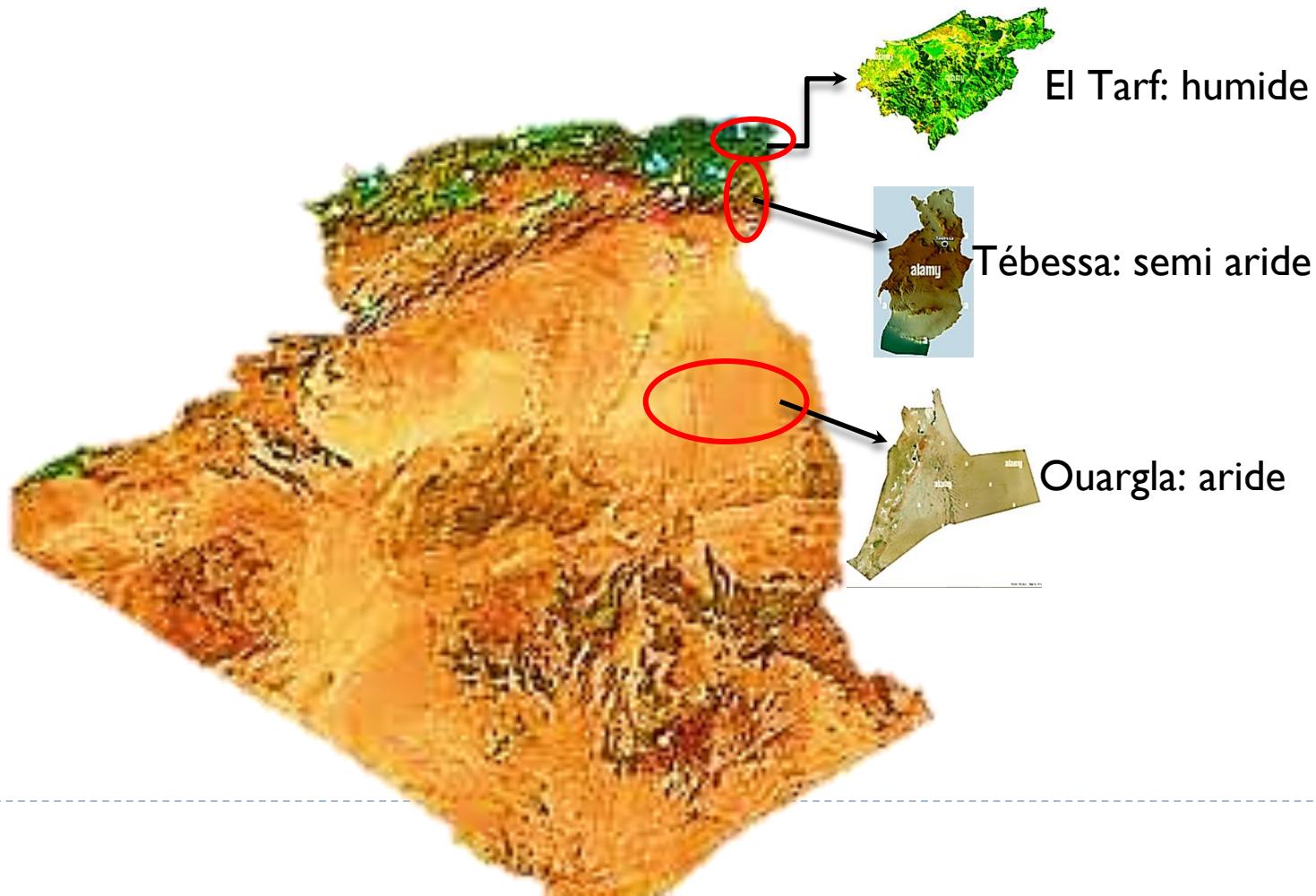
The cysts grow slowly

Epidemiology

Hepatic and pulmonary locations are predominant



- High animal prevalence in North Africa
- In Algeria: contrasting regions such as El Tarf, Tébessa, and Ouargla.



## MATERIAL and METHODES

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- **El Tarf**, a wetland in the Northeast,
- **Tébessa**, a semi-arid steppe region in the East,
- **Ouargla**, a Saharan area in Southern Algeria.



# 1. Animal population

- A total of more than 49,000 animals was examined.

- **El Tarf :**

- 5 592 Cattles,
- 10 974 Sheep,
- 10 066 Goats ;

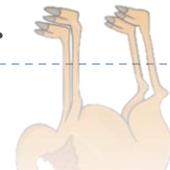
- **Tébessa :**

- 49 Cattles,
- 923 Sheep,
- 198 Goats ;



- **Ouargla :**

- 951 Cattles,
- 20 350 Sheep,
- 67 Goats ,
- 2 731 Dromedaries.



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- 111 wild boars in the El Tarf region,

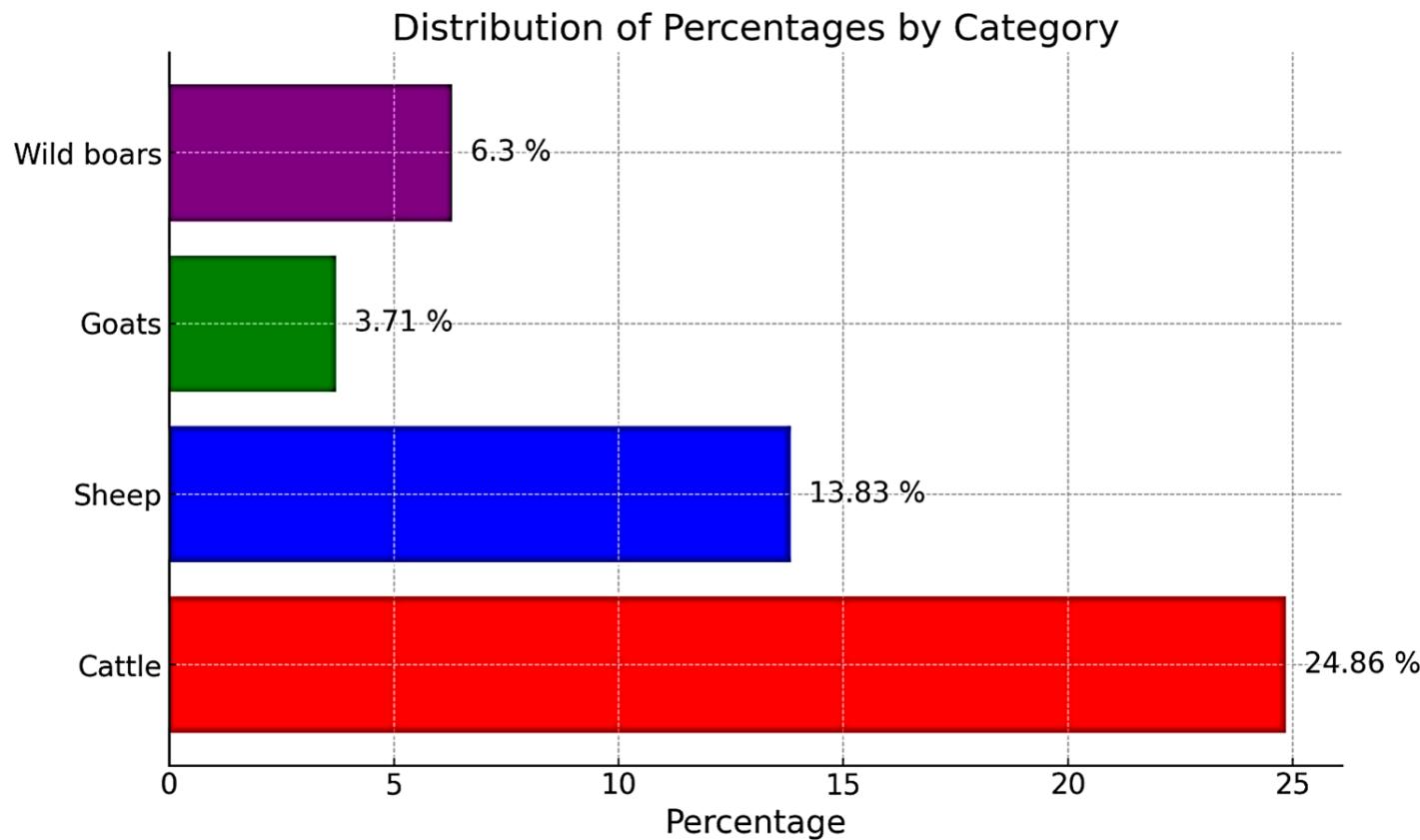


## 2. Post-mortem inspection protocol

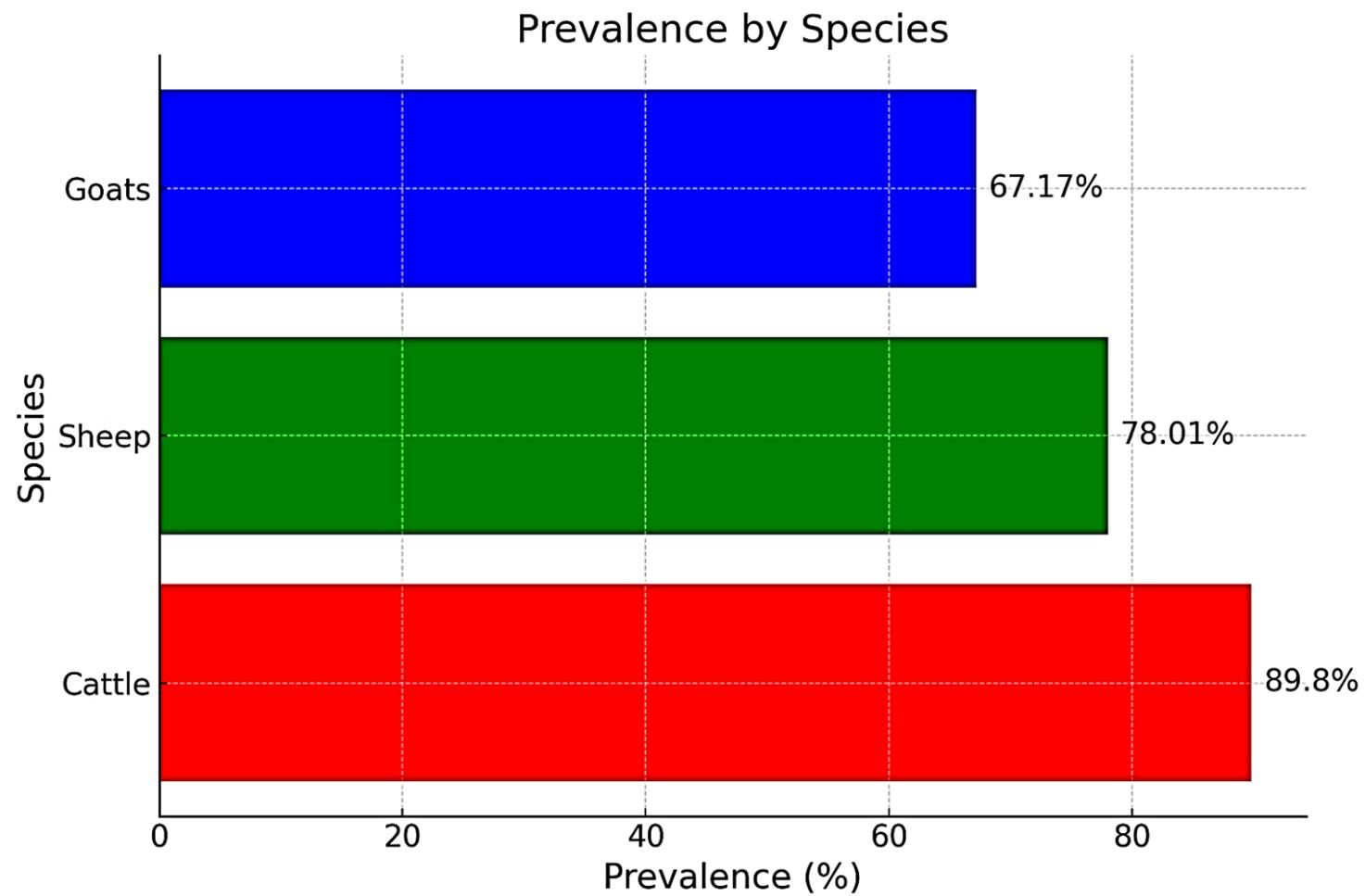
- All inspections were carried out as part of the regulatory sanitary control of slaughterhouses.
- The organs prioritized for inspection were the liver and lungs.



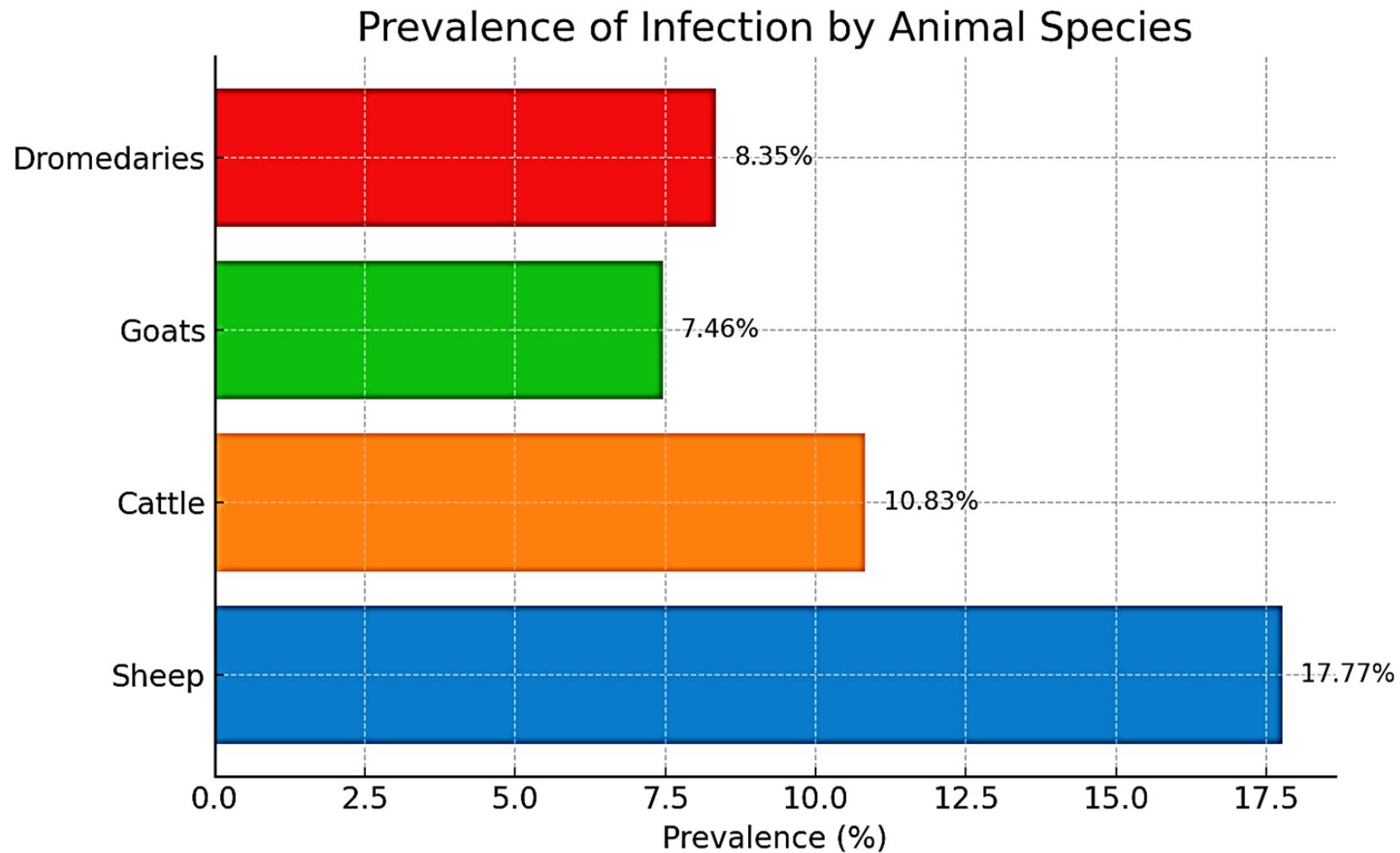
## □ I. El Tarf region



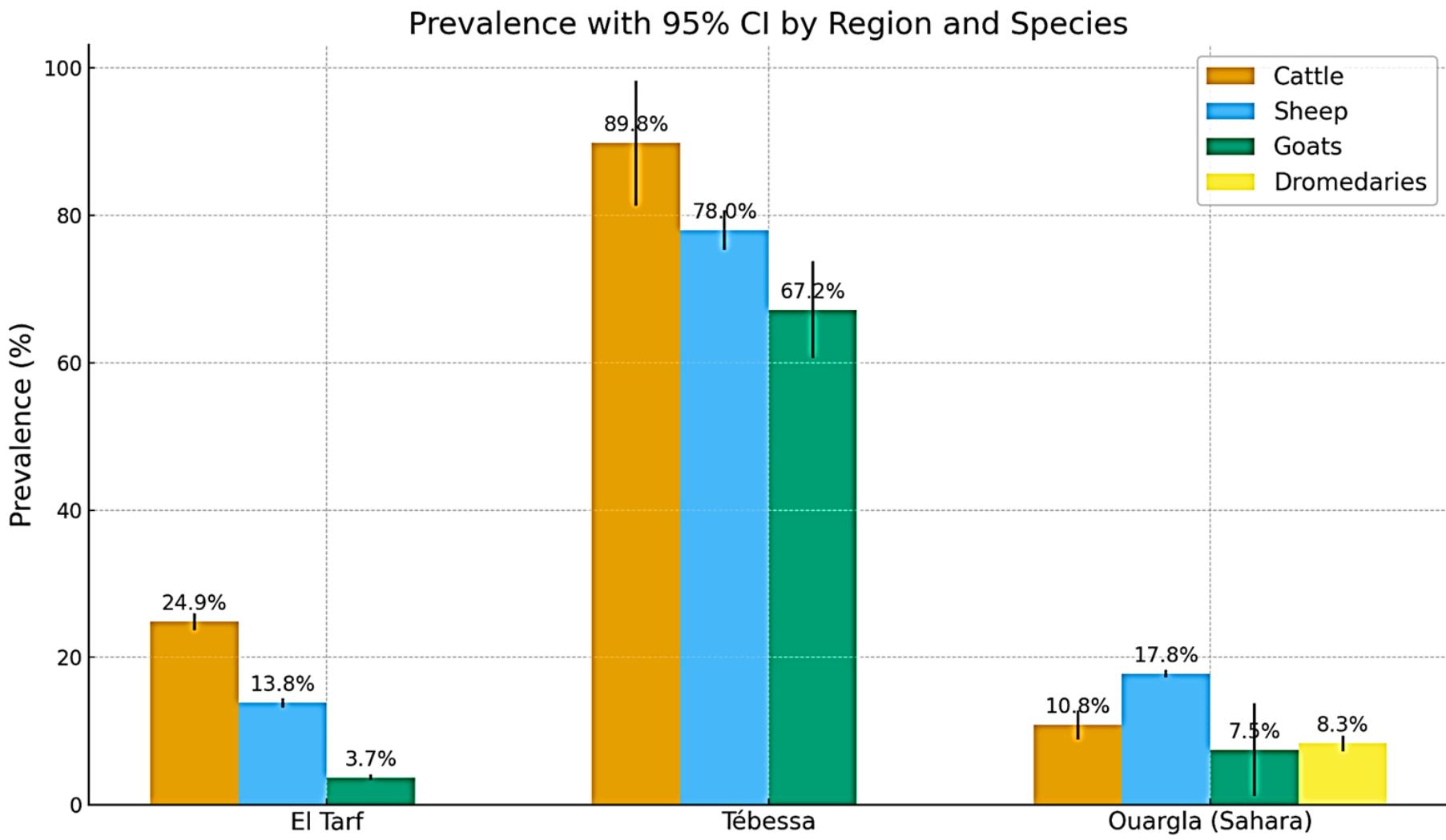
## □ 2. Tébessa region



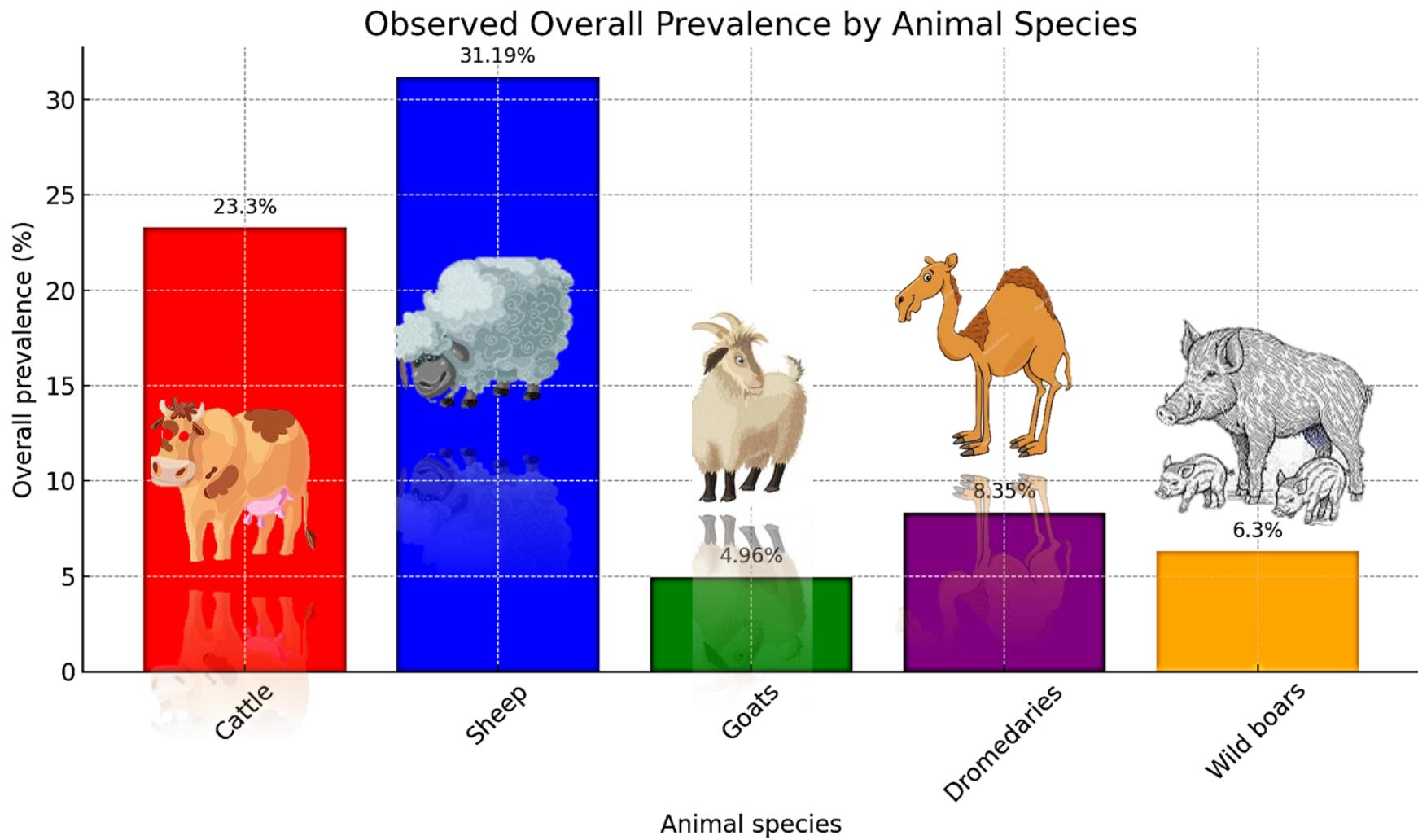
### □ 3. Ouargla (Sahara)



## 4. Interregional comparison



## 5- Inter-species comparison



# DISCUSSION

- The level of transmission varies greatly from one region to another, and even between animal species.
- *Regional differences:*
- El Tarf (classic rural cycle): densely populated with animals and dogs X better-structured sanitary control
- Tébessa (intense transmission cycle): nomadic or semi-nomadic livestock systems, informal slaughtering, high presence of **herding dogs and semi-stray dogs**
- Ouargla (slower but well-established cycle): very dry climate, but camels are affected



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## □ **Differences between animal species:**

- Sheep are the most affected
- Cattle show intermediate levels
- Goats have the lowest prevalence
- Camels and wild boars show moderate levels



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- **Conclusion:**

There is strong regional and species-specific variability.  
Dogs — uncontrolled domestic (semi-stray) or herding  
dogs — play a key role.

- **Recommendations:** Focus control efforts on dogs.



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