

Subject name	Parasites of Domestic Animals	
Subject code	H.ZOEa.PAR9.SM.HZOXY	
Department	Environmental Zoology	
Faculty	Animal Sciences	
Subject supervisor/Lecturer	Dr. Slawomir Kornaś, Dr. Pawel Nosal	
General information	semester	winter
	ECTS credits	6
	Lectures total	20 hrs
	Laboratories	10 hrs
Objective and general description	<p>The main objective of the course is to give the understanding of host-parasite relationship and pathogenic potential of parasites, as well as to learn Students the diagnostic methods used in parasitological labs. Common parasites of domestic animals, and zoonotic potential of any parasite species, are considered.</p> <p><u>Lectures</u> :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to the course. Key definitions. Parasites as pathogens 3. Infection and disease. Factors affecting the epizootiology of parasitic diseases 4. The spectrum of parasitism. Institute's collection of parasite specimens 5. Characterization of protozoa. Life cycles of coccidia and their importance to epizootiology and control programmes 6. Characterization of helminths. Life cycles of flukes, tapeworms and nematodes, and their importance to epizootiology and control programmes 7. Characterization of arthropods (mites, ticks, fleas, lice and flies). Myiasis 8. Parasitic zoonoses <p><u>Lab works</u> :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methods, tools and techniques used in diagnostic parasitology. 2. Indication of parasitic species 	
Assessment method	Final test	
References	<p>Anonymous, 1986: Manual of veterinary parasitological laboratory techniques. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London.</p> <p>Kaufmann J., 1996: Parasitic infections of domestic animals. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel.</p> <p>Soulsby E. J. L., 1982: Helminths, arthropods and protozoa of domesticated animals. Bailliere Tindall, London.</p> <p>Thienpont D. et al., 1986: Diagnosing helminthiasis by coprological examination. Jannsen Research Foundation, Beerse.</p> <p>Urquhart G. M. et al., 1996: Veterinary parasitology. Blackwell Science, Oxford.</p>	