Gastrointestinal parasites of zoonotic importance observed in the wild, urban, and captive populations of non-human primates in Malaysia

Article in Journal of Medical Primatology · October 2018
DOI: 10.1111/jmp.12389

CITATIONS
0

READS
108

5 authors, including:

- Madinah Adrus
  University Malaysia Sarawak
  22 PUBLICATIONS 41 CITATIONS
- Ramlah bt Zainudin
  University Malaysia Sarawak
  53 PUBLICATIONS 104 CITATIONS
- Jayasilan Mohd-Azlan
  University Malaysia Sarawak
  79 PUBLICATIONS 607 CITATIONS
- MT Abdullah
  Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
  324 PUBLICATIONS 721 CITATIONS

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

- Project cave bat View project
- Project Biodiversity Survey and Vertical Stratification Study in Peninsular Malaysia East-Coast Region View project
Gastrointestinal parasites of zoonotic importance observed in the wild, urban, and captive populations of non-human primates in Malaysia

Madinah Adrus¹ | Ramlah Zainudin¹ | Mariana Ahamad² | Mohd-Azlan Jayasilan¹ | Mohd Tajuddin Abdullah³

¹Animal Resource Science and Management Programme, Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia
²Unit of Acarology, Infectious Diseases Research Centre, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
³Kenyir Research Institute, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia

Correspondence: Madinah Adrus, Animal Resource Science and Management Programme, Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. Email: amadinah@unimas.my

Abstract

Background: A study was undertaken to determine gastrointestinal (GI) parasites commonly found in Malaysia’s non-human primates (NHP) living in three different types of populations (wild, urban, and captive) and the basis of major GI parasites of zoonotic importance.

Methods: A total of 308 samples was collected and microscopically screened from the NHP in the wild (n = 163), urban (n = 76), and captive (n = 69) populations. The samples were taken from 12 species of local NHPs.

Results: At least, 44 species of GI parasites comprising protozoans (seven species), nematodes (26 species), cestodes (five species), trematodes (five species), and pentastomida (one species) were detected. There were no significant differences for the overall prevalence and no great differences in GI parasite species among the wild, urban, and captive NHP populations.

Conclusion: The most common GI parasite was Ascaris spp. (49.7%), followed by Oesophagostomum spp. (26.9%), and 31 species discovered in this study are of known public health importance.

KEYWORDS: emerging infectious diseases, gastrointestinal parasites, infection, non-human primates, zoonotic