

Annexes

Annex 1: Detail Faecal Sedimentation

Purpose-qualitative method for detecting trematode eggs in faeces

Material

- beakers
- tea strainer/double layer of cheesecloth
- measuring cylinder
- stirring rod
- test tube and rack
- microscope slide and cover slip
- microscope

Reagent:-methylene blue (1%)

Procedure

- sieve
- weigh or measure 3gm of faeces
- pour 40-50ml of tap water
- mix faeces and water
- centrifuge the suspension by 1500rpm for 2min
- remove the supernatant very carefully
- resuspend the sediment in 5 ml of water
- allow to sediment for 5min
- discard the supernatant carefully. Stain the sediment by adding 1 drop of methylene blue
- Transfer a drop of the stained sediment to microscope slide and cover with cover slip
- examine under microscope at 10x10 magnification.

Result:-the dyes stain the faecal particles a deep blue or green leaving the trematode eggs unstained and the fasciola egg yellow in color.

Interpretation: - the fasciola egg is seen yellow color under the microscope observation.

Annex 2:-McMaster Egg Counting Technique

Material

- beakers
- tea strainer/double layer of cheesecloth
- measuring cylinder
- stirring rod
- test tube and rack
- microscope slide and coverslip
- microscope
- flotation fluid
- McMaster egg counting chamber

Reagent:-zinc sulphate

Procedures

- weigh or measure 4gm of faeces and place in container
- Add 56ml of flotation fluid
- stir the content of the beaker thoroughly
- filter the suspension through a tea strainer
- stir the filtrate in container two with a pastuer pipette

- stir fluid and fill compartment of the McMaster counting chamber with sub sample
- allow the counting chamber to stand for 5min
- examine under microscope at 10x10magnification and identify count eggs with engraved area of the chamber

Calculation

- count the number of eggs with in the grid of chamber ignoring those out side the squares
- multiply the total by 50 this gives EPG

Interpretation

To learn how to recognize the different types of helminthes eggs use the eggs of common parasites in ruminants (Badru, 2007).