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Anti-fasciolic effect of *Nigella sativa* and *Fumaria parviflora* in naturally infected buffaloes

Asma Waheed Qureshi¹, Akhtar Tanveer² and Azhar Maqbool³

¹Abdul Wali Khan University, Pakistan

²University of the Punjab, Pakistan

³RIPAH International University, Pakistan

In present study *Nigella sativa* (seeds) and *Fumaria parviflora* (aerial), were used to treat buffaloes naturally infected with fasciolosis and their efficacy (%) was compared. In vivo, pre-and post-treatment (50 mg, 100 mg and 150 mg/kg body weight of the two medicinal plants) fecal egg-counts were determined following standard fecal egg count reduction in buffaloes (*Babulus* sp.) of Nili Ravi breed naturally parasitized with *Fasciola* sp. The infected buffaloes were randomly divided into 3 main groups i.e., A, B and C. Animals in groups A and B were further sub divided into three sub groups i.e., A1, A2, A3; B1, B2, B3. Sub-groups A1 and B1 were given dose level of 50 mg/kg body weight, A2, and B2, 100 mg while A3 and B3, 150 mg/kg body weight of *Nigella sativa* (seeds) and *Fumaria parviflora* (aerial), respectively. The group C having infected animals served as control. The two medicinal plants were found significantly ($P < 0.05$) effective (42-100%) and safe to use against fasciolosis.

Biography

Asma Waheed Qureshi is working at Department of Zoology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Pakistan. Her experience includes various programs, contributions and participation in different countries for diverse fields of study. Her research interests reflect in her wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

asmawqureshi@yahoo.com

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