Parasitic invasion of exotic lizards from private breeding and pet shops

Jarosław Pacoń¹, Jakub Pacoń²

¹Division of Parasitology, Department of Internal Medicine and Clinic of Diseases of Horses, Dogs and Cats., Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Norwida 31, 50-375 Wrocław, Poland
²Fourth year student of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Biology and Animal Science, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Wrocław, Poland

Corresponding Author: Jaroslaw Pacoń; e-mail: jaroslaw.pacon@up.wroc.pl

Breeding of exotic lizards in home is an alternative for people who wants to have an animal but they don’t have much time. Reptiles in terrarium don’t need long walks and time consuming hygienic procedures. If we have well designed terrarium every day care of our reptile may take only several minutes. Buying we choose animal which is clinically healthy, however we don’t have coproscopy findings.

The material was feces of lizards from pest stores and private breedings. Tests done by floatation method according to Fullebom with saturated solutions of NaCl, Fecalyzer method and sedymentation method. Test results was marked with zoom 100 according to following indication: <10 eggs in sight (+), 10–30 eggs in sight (++), 30–50 eggs in sight (+++), >50 eggs in sight- unable to count (++++)

Tests shown that most of lizards, in pet stores and private breedings, was infected by intestinal parasites. The most frequently reported was threadworm (Oxyuridae), next was coccidia (Isospora) and Ancylostomatidae. In individual cases reported was Capillaria sp., Stronyloididae and eggs of trematodes. In feces of several leopard geckos reported was cysts of Cryptosporidium sp. in one case of bearded dragon was found eggs of Pentastomida. This is first documented detection of Pentastomida in bearded dragon in Poland.

Literature