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## Sylvatic trichinosis in the area of Vojvodina

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Trichinellosis is a parasitic zoonosis caused by a parasitic larvae of genus *Trichinella*. Serbia belongs to a group of countries where *Trichinella* is present in domestic animals, but also in synantropic and sylvatic animals. The research of trichinellosis that has been carried out in Serbia so far, aimed at reducing the risk of transmission on trichinellosis on people and reducing economic losses in pig production, but sylvatic trichinellosis has been poorly researched. In this paper data on live cycle of *Trichinella* in sylvatic population is presented as well as the data on the prevalence of trichinellosis in Vojvodina, with the purpose to determine the role of sylvatic animals in natural cycle of *Trichinella* in Serbia. In Serbia trichinellosis has been found in wild boars, foxes, jackals, raccoons, wolves, and bears. So far, red fox was the main reservoir of sylvatic *Trichinella* in this area, however, the increasingly important role of jackals must be pointed out. Today the jackal population is large. Our studies determined a relatively high prevalence of *Trichinella* in jackals (8.33 %), foxes (5 %) and boars (1 %) on the territory of Vojvodina. The degree of infestation in omnivore and carnivore game in our country is higher (3 larvae/10 g) comparing to the countries without trichinellosis in domestic animals, such as Denmark (1 larva/10 g). Our investigations have revealed that in wild boar infestation is very high (1100 larvae/g). If the prevalence of sylvatic trichinellosis in a particular geographical area is high, then the risk of the spread of infestations on domestic pigs is significant, especially in the grazing habitat. The spread of trichinellosis is influenced by poor socioeconomic conditions, insufficient education of hunters and farmers, insufficient veterinary control and improper disposal of dead animals. The given data point out that implement of the measures for reducing the trichinellosis in domestic animal is necessary to include measures which will prevent the transmission of trichinellosis from domestic pigs to sylvatic animals.

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