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VORMS DIROFILARIASIS INCREASING EMERGING ZOONOSIS IN MONTENEGRO

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ABSTRACT

Summary

Dirofilariasis belongs to the group of parasitic vector-borne zoo-noses. These systemic helmintiases have been widespread distributed in the world, with over 50 million registered cases. Two main filarial species (spp.) have adapted to canine, feline and human hosts: Dirofilaria repens and Dirofilaria immitis. Human dirofiariases caused inflammatory changes in lymph nodes, lung, irregular and prolonged fever. Different species of infected animals and humans are reservoirs of microfilariae, for blood-sucking arthropod (mosquitoes, flies, ticks). In the vector phase (6 – 10 days), through the process of metamorphosis microfilariae become invasive. In the next phases, feeding arthropods are donors of the microfilariae to sensitive individuals of the humans. The geographical distribution and infectiveness of these vector-borne parasites undergone modifications influenced by global environment and climate changes. Mediterranean area is an endemic region for filarial diseases. Montenegro is a small country in the Balkan region. First three cases of autochthonous dirofilariasis were registered in 2014 / 2015. In Montenegro, there are not data of dirofilariasis in veterinary pathology. In our cases, identification of causes based on surgical extirpation of granulomas and morphologically identification the worms has been performed in three cases.

KEYWORDS: *Dirofilariasis, Diagnosis, Epidemiological, Clinical Aspects*