

## 動物園鳥園腸道寄生蟲糞檢調查

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**摘要：**本研究針對台北動物園鳥園中鳥類及園內棲習之野生白鷺鷥感染腸道寄生蟲情形進行調查，以了解何種寄生蟲感染為主，並分析與飼養管理的關係，結果可提供將來鳥類飼養管理之參考。於2003年1月份至5月份，對園中的鳥類進行糞便採集，全部448個糞檢以抹片法及浮游法於顯微鏡下進行觀察。大鳥籠及水鳥池糞檢陽性率分別為23.5%及13.9%。1月份在E欄、鶴舍、繁殖籠與孔雀園的糞檢陽性率分別為15%、20%、1.9%、12.5%、在4月份則分別為15%、20%、7.1%與25%。鸚鵡舍、放生籠及水鳥觀察站則皆為0%。整體的檢出結果中顯示以糞桿線蟲感染為大宗，佔了56%，其次依序為球蟲22%、毛細線蟲13%、條蟲5%、及蛔蟲2%、蟲相與動物園之野生白鷺鷥有所不同。依目前鳥園給藥方式，採樣期間並未出現寄生蟲感染發病而死亡情形，顯示寄生蟲投藥策略足以壓制寄生蟲降至低於發病的程度。調查中亦發現鳥類接觸泥土的習性與感染糞桿線蟲有關。

**關鍵字：**動物園、腸道寄生蟲、糞檢

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## Fecal Examination of Enteroparasites of Bird World at Taipei Zoo

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**Abstract :** The objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence of intestinal parasite infestation in Bird World and wild egret at Taipei Zoo in order to find dominant parasites and its relationship with husbandry and feeding. The results could provide consultation to the husbandry of birds in the future. The fecal samples were collected from the birds of Bird World in the zoo from January to May in 2003. A total of 448 feces was collected and examined under the microscope by direct smear and flotation methods. The results revealed the positive rate of parasites in Big Bird cage and waterfowl pond was 23.5% and 13.9% respectively. In January, the positive rate in E cages, Crane Garden, Breeding cages, and peafowl garden was 15%, 20%, 1.9%, and 12.5% respectively; in April the positive rate was 15%, 20%, 7.1%, and 25% respectively. None of parasites were found in Parrot house, Prey cages, and Waterfowl observation area. Strongyloides was the parasite most commonly observed, reaching 56% of the total positive samples. It was followed by Coccidians (22%), *Capillaria* spp. (13%), Cestods (5%), and Ascaridids (2%). The parasitism between birds in Bird World and wild egret at Taipei Zoo was different. By the deworm program, no fatal cases caused by parasites infestation were observed during the sampling period. It appeared that the deworm strategy could depress parasitic infestation to the lower degree that no parasitic cases will break out. It was also found that the infestation of strongyloides was probably related to the habits of direct contacting soil.

**Key words:** zoo, enteroparasites, fecal examination.

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