Identification of Ectoparasites and Gastrointestinal Parasites in Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)

1) Moh. Ilham Rizkul Ulum, 2) Mochamad Lazuardi, 3) Nunuk Dyah Retno L., 4) Poedji Hastutiek, 5) Soeharsono, 6) Amirul Muslim Amrullah

1) Student, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga
2) Veterinary Basic Medicine Division, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga
3) Veterinary Parasitology Division, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga
4) Veterinary Anatomy Division Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universitas Airlangga

*Corresponding author: amirulmuslimamrullah@gmail.com*

Abstract

This study aims to determine the prevalence and identify ectoparasite and gastrointestinal parasites in Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) in Kediri Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The research was conducted in January 2021 with 100 samples of body swabs and feces of Eurasian tree sparrow. The examination was done in the Anugerah Satwa Veterinary Clinic in Kediri Regency using direct smear and flotation methods. The observations in this study showed that from 100 samples of body swabs, 38 samples (38%) were infested with ectoparasites which are *Dermoglyphus* sp. and *Strelkoviacarus* sp. and from 100 feces samples, 47 samples (47%) were infected with helminthic eggs with the single infections by *Ascaridia* sp. as much as 12%, *Dispharynx* sp. as much as 1% and mixed infections of *Ascaridia* sp. and *Dispharynx* sp. were 25%. Assessed by examination for the protozoa also found that *Isospora* sp. was present with prevalence of 100% of the 100 sparrow feces samples examined.

Keywords: Ectoparasite, Eurasian, Tree Sparrow, Gastrointestinal, Kediri, Prevalence.

Introduction

Sparrow (*Passer montanus*) is the most common bird found in the surrounding environment. Their familiarity with humans is one of the unique characteristics of sparrow (MacKinnon et al., 2010). Sparrows usually live in groups around houses, warehouses and others. They forage in various open fields that produce small seeds. This habit then gave rise to the assumption that sparrows can be a source of disease transmission for other birds such as migratory birds. Because sparrow can enter the surrounding settlements to seek food and can transmit parasites, so that the identification of ectoparasites and parasitic gastrointestinal in sparrow is very important to find out the prevalence level of parasitic infestations for further controlling parasites. In addition, no research has been conducted on the identification of ectoparasites and gastrointestinal parasites in sparrow in Indonesia. A similar study was conducted by Ozmen et al. (2013) on sparrows in Mount Toros southwestern Turkey, he found the presence of endoparasites with a prevalence of 85.4%.

Ectoparasites are parasites that live on the outside of the surface of the host’s body. The presence of ectoparasites in the body of poultry can cause various losses such as irritation, parasite infestation (myiasis) and various other forms of allergic reactions (Norouzi et al., 2018). Ectoparasites generally do not cause death but can be economically detrimental. High rates of ectoparasite infestation can result in acute death, such as mortality without signs of symptoms first. Even some parasites can be transmitted to humans or called zoonoses. On the other hand, digestive diseases can also cause the same problem. One way to diagnose the presence of this type of gastrointestinal parasite in the animal’s body is by examining fresh feces (Sahani et al., 2018).

Methods

The sample consisted of two types of samples, 100 samples of sparrow feces and 100 swab samples on several parts of the sparrow’s body, including: back, wings, chest, tail and neck, including fine and coarse sparrow feathers using a cotton bud moistened with alcohol, then the two types of samples will be identified through a microscope. This research was carried out in January 2021 and the sample examination
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Sampling of ectoparasites was obtained by examining several parts of the sparrow’s body, including the back, wings, chest, tail and neck, including the fine and coarse feathers of the sparrow using a cotton bud moistened with 70% alcohol, which will then be identified using the native method through a microscope at 100x magnification.

Data Analysis
The data obtained were analyzed descriptively, by calculating the percentage of positive samples for the presence of ectoparasites and gastrointestinal parasites in sparrows, so that the total number of positive samples was compared to the total number of samples. Where the percentage of parasites found can be determined by the formula: positive sample (%) = \( \frac{\text{Number of positive samples}}{\text{total sample}} \times 100\% \) (Budiharta and Suardana, 2007).

Results and Discussion
Identification of Ectoparasite Examination
The identification results of ectoparasites on sparrows (Passer montanus) taken in January 2021, in Kediri Regency, through an examination on several parts of the sparrow’s body, showed positive results for infection with ectoparasites from the species Dermoglyphus sp. and Strelkoviacarus sp., species of sparrow ectoparasites from examination through the preparation of slides without staining can be seen in Figure 1 and 2.

The sparrow’s ectoparasite examination showed a positive result of being infected with ectoparasites. From the picture above, the ectoparasites obtained from the sparrow’s body are mites belonging to the Analgidae family. The results of the slide identification of mite preparations from the body parts of the sparrows were of the genus Dermoglyphus sp. and Strelkoviacarus sp. According to Hernandez et al. (2020), Strelkoviacarus sp. can be identified through the idiosomal picture of Strelkoviacarus sp. where there is an anal plate and opisthosomal shields, while Dermoglyphus sp. can be identified from the appearance of the ventral gnathosomal and idiosoma.
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The results of ectoparasites based on the examination of 100 review samples on several parts of the sparrow’s body taken in Kediri Regency in percentage form, can be seen in Table 1.

### Table 1. Results of Examination of Ectoparasites in Sparrows

| Predilection | Ectoparasite species | Total | %  |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|----|
| Ectoparasite | Dermoglyphus sp.      | 45    | 45 |
|              | Strelkoviacarus sp.   | 37    | 37 |

The high prevalence of infection is due to differences in rainfall where the previous study was carried out when the peak of the rainy season occurred, where the very humid temperature allowed the ectoparasites to survive and continue their life cycle.

### Endoparasite Examination Identification

The following are the egg of worms and protozoa found in the sparrow’s digestive tract through the examination of feces using the floating method, which can be seen in Figure 3 and 4.

**Figure 3.** Description; A. Eggs of Dispharynx sp. at 400x magnification, B. Eggs of Ascaridia sp. at 400x magnification.

On the results of endoparasite examination found worm eggs, among others: Eggs of Ascaridia sp. and the eggs of Dispharynx sp. and the discovery of the protozoa Isospora sp. obtained by flotation method in sparrow feces. The results of the examination in percentage forms can be seen in Table 2 and 3.

**Figure 4.** The results of faecal examination found the parasite Isospora sp., has 2 sporocysts where each sporocyst contains 4 sporozoites.
Dispharynx sp. and Ascaridia sp. as much as 37% and eggs of Ascaridia sp. caused by Ascaridia sp. as one of the endoparasites that has a direct life cycle without the need for an intermediate host and is supported by environmental conditions. This is supported by Permin (2001), birds that are allowed to roam freely, tropical climate and high humidity are favorable for the development of worm eggs, larval survival and infective eggs. On examination of the protozoa also found the presence of infestations of Isospora sp. with the prevalence of 100% of the 100 sparrow feces samples examined. The mode of transmission of protozoa is through food and drink contaminated by the infective stage (trophozoites, cysts, or oocysts). Associated with the habit of sparrows who like to live in groups and fly looking for food together, it is very possible to be the cause of many sparrows infected with Isospora sp.

### Conclusion and Suggestion

On examination of ectoparasites, the species Dermoglyphus sp. and Strelkoviacarus sp. were found. Similarly, examination of stool samples found the presence of worm eggs from the species Ascaridia sp. and Dispharynx sp. and found a protozoa, namely Isospora sp.

The percentage results from the grouping of parasitic infestations showed that from 100 samples of sparrows, 47 (47%) were infected with ectoparasites, 38 (38%) were infected with worms and 100 (100%) were infected with protozoa.

After conducting this research, the suggestions that can be given are provide education to poultry farmers to protect the cage from the possibility of other birds entering the poultry cage, which allows the spread of parasites by other birds and next further research to determine the species of protozoa that infect sparrows molecularly using a PCR test.

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