

Bovine Cysticercosis and Human Taeniosis in Adama Town, Oromia Region, Ethiopia

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Abstract

A cross-sectional study was conducted in cattle slaughtered at Adama municipal abattoir in southwest Shoa zone of Oromia region to estimate the prevalence of bovine cysticercosis using routine meat inspection method and questionnaire surveys were undertaken to assess the status of human taeniosis and associated risk factors. Out of 384 carcasses examined, 2.6% were to be infected with *Cysticercus bovis* (*C. bovis*). Among positive cases for *C. bovis*, 78% were viable while it was more prevalent in the tongue and triceps muscle (40%, 24%) than in the liver masseter muscle (10% 6%) respectively. Based on the questionnaire survey, *Taenia saginata* (*T. saginata*) is a wide spread problem in Adama town where Out of 200 respondents 44% of the respondents had contracted *T. saginata* at least once in the past years. The prevalence of taeniosis was significantly higher ($p < 0.000$) in the raw meat consumers as compared to those consuming cooked meat. The annual taenicidal drug treatment cost by prescription in the study area from 2012-2014 was 378,609.66 Ethiopian birr which is equivalent to 18930.48 USD. The drug inventory clearly demonstrated the economic significance of *T. saginata* in the study area. Among respondents 85% of them do have a knowledge that taeniosis is a zoonotic disease transmitted through consumption of raw beef meat. In conclusion, *C. bovis* and *T. saginata* are among important health zoonotic cestodes in the study areas. Improvement in meat inspection procedures and sanitary conditions as well as public education as to decrease negligence among public should get due attention.

Keywords: Cysticercosis; Cattle; Human; Adama; Oromia; Ethiopia

Introduction

Taenia saginata/taeniosis/bovine cysticercosis is one of the major parasitic diseases, transmitted by eating raw or undercooked meat infected with cyst stages of these parasites. It does not only lead to economic losses, but also adversely affect the public health [1].

Taenia saginata is a cosmopolitan parasitic disease found in industrialized countries as well as in developing countries. It is also more common in populations/age groups that consume raw or undercooked beef [2]. In Eastern African countries like Ethiopia up to 70% of the population reports to have been infected with a tapeworm [3] while in developed western countries much lower prevalence (0.01% to 10%) were recorded [1]. Similarly, bovine cysticercosis, the source of infection for human beings, is highly prevalent in developing like Ethiopia. The prevalence of bovine cysticercosis in Ethiopia reported so far varies from relatively lower prevalence of 3.1% in central Ethiopia [4] to as high as 26.2% at Awassa [5] whereas in Europe it ranges from 0.007% to 6.8% [6]. Differences in geographical isolates of the parasite and in the breed and age of cattle have been suggested as possible factors affecting the distribution of *Cysticercus bovis* [4].

Economic losses due to bovine cysticercosis are associated with total condemnation of carcasses with generalized infestation and downgrading of carcasses which are subjected to refrigeration, in addition to the cost of refrigeration and extra handling and transport [3]. The treatment cost for human and costs of manufacturing of drugs have significant contribution in estimation of economic losses [7] Although a number of data have been generated on *T. aginata* and bovine cysticercosis in different parts of Ethiopia [3,5,8], the current study tries to determine the prevalence, associated risk factors with particular emphasis to the current community perception and knowledge about the disease.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The study was conducted from November 2013 to April, 2014 at Adama municipality abattoir in Oromia Regional state. Adama is

about 99 kilometers from Addis Ababa and is located at latitude and longitude of 8.55°N 39°27'E respectively [9].

Study population

The study animals for the abattoir survey were indigenous beef cattle brought mainly from central highlands of East Shoa and Awash districts. These are the main sources of meat supply to Adama and surrounding towns. Because of owners' discomfort on multiple incisions during meat inspection by veterinarians for the thorough examination of major muscles, only the masseter muscle and internal organs such as tongue, heart, liver and diaphragm were used as indicators of the presence of cysts in the carcass. For the questionnaire surveys, the target populations were residents and from 4 kebele in Adama town and a total of 200 respondents were participated in this study area. In the drug inventory study, information was gathered from private pharmacies, and hospitals in Adama town.

Study design and sampling

A cross-sectional study was conducted using routine meat inspection technique for the presence of *C. bovis* in cattle slaughtered at Adama municipal abattoir. Meat inspection was made in accordance with Solomon [10] for the detection of *Cysticercus bovis*. Moreover, a cross-sectional study was conducted by a structured questionnaire survey to assess the prevalence of *T. saginata* and associated risk factors. The sample size for all abattoirs and questionnaire surveys were determined using the formula described by Thrushfield [11] by taking 50% prevalence (i.e. not known expected prevalence), 95%

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confidence interval and 5% precision. As a result 384 bovine carcasses were sampled in order to increase precision of sample size. Similarly, by using the formula given by Arsham [12] ($0.25/SE^2SE=5\%$), the sample size for the questionnaire survey was expected to be 100 for each kebele. However, a total of 200 individuals were interviewed using structured questioner from each of the four studied kebeles in order to accommodate the different classifications of risk factors. Age of respondents was categorized as (young: <20 years of age, and adults: >20 years of age). Similarly, religion was broadly classified as Christian and Muslim whereas occupation was subdivided into farmers, merchants, butchers and abattoir workers, civil servants and students. Data were also classified according to education levels of the respondents as illiterate (without formal education), literate (elementary up to high school) and graduates (colleges and universities).

Data analysis

Abattoir data were collected and recorded on Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The outcome variables for the abattoir study were presence of *C. bovis* and were analyzed using STATA and associations were analyzed using Chi square test (X^2). Once a chi-square test was run for the bivariate analysis and after this we built a logistic regression in order to identify risk factors. The prevalence of the disease was determined while various risk factors and the most significant independent variables for cysticercosis in animals and *T. saginata* in humans.

Results

Abattoir survey results

Out of the 384 inspected cattle carcasses, 10 animals had varying number of *C. bovis* with an overall prevalence of 2.6% (2.2-3.5%). Within positive animals, the prevalence of *C. bovis* in the tongue and triceps muscle was much higher than in the liver, masseter and heart. This anatomical distribution of cysticerci showed significant variation ($P<0.001$) in different predilection sites as observed in the tongue, triceps muscle, liver, masseter and heart, 40%, 24%, 10%, 6% 6% respectively. Among inspected carcasses, in average nine cysts were found in the tongue of one animal.

Of the total 65 cysts collected, 43 (66.2%) were viable while others 22(33.8) were degenerated and dead cysts. The highest number of viable cysts were detected in the tongue 20 (46.5%), followed by triceps 12 (27.91%), liver 5 (11.6%) while much lower viable cysts were observed in the masseter 3 (6.9%) and Heart muscles 3 (6.9%) (Table 1) were encountered.

Questionnaire survey results

Among the 200 voluntary respondents interviewed from the selected study areas, (91/200) 45.5% had experienced *T. saginata* infection, of which (82/91) 90% and (9/91)10% reported using modern drugs and traditional medication for treatment respectively.

Inspected Site	Frequency of cyst	No. of Viable cyst	Percentage of Viable cyst	No. of dead cyst	Percentage of dead cyst
Tongue	12	20	36	15	30
Triceps muscle	4	12	20	3	2
Heart	2	3	6	3	4
Liver	4	5	8	3	6
Masseter	3	3	8	1	2
Total	25	43	78	22	42

Table 1: Proportion of infected, viable and non-viable cysts of *C. bovis* in different organs.

Occupation

The interaction of respondent occupation and prevalence of was evaluated during the interview. Accordingly, it was found that reported cases were more prevalent in civil servants and merchants ($P=0.002$ and $X^2=49.028$) than people from other sectors of occupation (students, butchers and abattoir) (Table 2).

Educational level and raw meat consumption

Report of *T. saginata* infection was higher at all educational levels but more significant in high school and above respondents than others (illiterate), informal education and graduates (colleges and universities) ($P=0.001$ and $X^2=13.972$) (Table 3). It was also significantly high in people with raw meat consumption or "kitfo lebleb" (65.3%) habit than those who have never consumed (16%) raw meat ($P<0.001$) $X^2=13.972$ (Table 4).

The logistic regression analysis also shows that occupation and level of education are the most important risk.

Raw beef meat eating habit (OR=5.6) and occupation were the most significant explanatory variables for the occurrence of *T. saginata*.

Community perception on source, treatment and prevention of taeniosis

The disease was perceived by butchers (17.6%), civil servant (57.4%) and students (25%). Meanwhile 64.5% of the respondents believe that the only source of infection is consumption of raw meat, 32.4% of them reported that it can be transmitted by consumption of raw milk while 3% of participants of this interview were with no idea about the source of infection by .

As to prevention of the disease is concerned, 97.5% think that is avoidable out of which 74% of participants indicated avoiding raw meat is the only way to prevent the disease while only 20.5% consider the use of modern drugs from pharmacies and remaining 5.5% suggested other methods such as using toilet, keeping hygiene and the use of traditional remedies. Based on this questionnaire survey, the raw meat consumption level among respondents is 55.5% (103/200). Concerning treatment, majority of the respondents (60.7%) mentioned that modern drugs are effective against *T. saginata* while 15% of respondents considered effectiveness of traditional remedies such as "Enkoko" (*Embelia schimperi*), "kosso" (*Hagenia abyssinica*), "Awachu" and seed of pumpkin. The knowledge of traditional medicine for *T. saginata* in respondent during this study was not negligible taking into account that Adama is modern town with relatively standard level of life style compared with surrounding cities.

Inventories of pharmaceutical shops

An inventory of pharmaceutical shops (pharmacies and drug store) was conducted in Adama town. It was noted that the modern taenicial drug sold in those shops were produced locally or imported from abroad (United states of America, Europe, Far East and some other Africa countries) that the most preferred drugs among customers in Adama were Niclosamide and Mebendazole (Vermox) while Albendazole and praziquantel were sold mostly when prescribed by physicians. In general, according to information obtained from Adama Red Cross drug store and other drug stores, Niclosamide, Praziquantel, Albendazole and Mebendazole are commonly used for the treatment of (*T. saginata*) taeniosis in the area. The cost of taenicial drugs in last

Taeniosis				
Occupation	Respondents (n)	Contracted (%)	chi-square	p-value
Merchants	37	20		0.002
Butchers and Abattoir workers	24	13	49.08	
Civil servants	78	25		0.002
Students	34	18		
Total	180	76		

Table 2: Prevalence of *T. saginata* based on occupation of respondents.

Taenicidal drug	Years			Total
	2011 Worth (ETB)	2012 Worth (ETB)	2013 Worth (ETB)	
Niclosamide	6448	7648	10448	24544
Praziquantel	1993	2786	3972	8751
Albendazole (tab)	898	447	4048	5393
Mebendazole (tab)	4341	5000	13024	22365
Albendazole (Syrup)	11560	13550	40504	65641
Mebendazole (Syrup)	50200	50410.66	151232	251842.66
Total				378,609.66 ETB*

*ETB: Ethiopian Birr

Table 3: Inventory of the taenicidal drugs usage from 2011/12-2013 (3 years) in Adama town.

Taeniosis				
Level of education	Respondents (n)	Contracted (%)	Chi-Square	p-value
No education	14	12.5	13.97	
Informal education	12	10.7		
High school and above	54	48		0.01
Graduate	32	28		
Total	112	99.2		

Table 4: Prevalence of *T. saginata* by level of education of respondents.

three years 2011/12-2013/14 was about 378,609.66 Eth Birr which is currently equivalent to 18,379. 11 USD (Table 5)

Discussion

In the present study an overall prevalence of cysticercosis was found to be 2.6%. Similar finding was reported by Stata Corp [13] at Addis Ababa Abattoir and in other endemic areas in Africa and Asia by Opara et al. Munyeme et al. and Garedaghi et al. [14-16]. Higher prevalence compared to current result was reported from other abattoirs in the country: 18.49% in Addis Ababa abattoir [3] and 26.25% in Hawassa [5]. This may be associated with low infestation as reported by Dorny et al. [1] or cysticerci could easily be missed as they may not be present on routine cuts since most cases of cysticercosis occur as light infestations. Moreover, according to Pawlowski [8] and Opara [14], in experienced meat inspectors could most likely miss out quite number of viable cysticerci, which blend with the pinkish-red color of the meat and be passed for human consumption. The majority of the findings in Ethiopia were based on surveys carried out on carcasses subjected to routine meat inspection procedures. This can possibly underestimate the incidences reported. Hence, the same limitations with which meat inspection shares globally were reflected in the results of the present study. The current low prevalence might be as a result of extension works conducted by Veterinary and Medical health development workers that have resulted in improvement of hygienic and feeding habit of population in the study area. In the last five years in Ethiopia in the areas where such extension works had been conducted it was observed that *C. bovis/T. saginata* prevalence tend to decrease.

The present abattoir study also revealed that among the organs accessible for detailed inspection, the heart, and tongue and masseter muscle were the most affected. These preferred predilection sites for the cysts of *Cysticercus* were comparable with earlier reports in Ethiopia [5,17] and various endemic areas in Africa [8,14,18]. Out of 62 examined cysts, 43 (86%) were viable while 31(42%) were dead with relatively higher viability among cysts collected from the tongue. This is in agreement with the findings of Abunna et al. [5] who reported 44.2% live and 65.8% dead cysts in Hawassa abattoir (South Ethiopia). On the other hand, Kebede et al. [3] recorded 85.6% viable and 14.4% degenerated or calcified cysts in North-west Ethiopia.

In this study, Close to half (44.5%) of the questionnaire survey respondents confirmed that they experienced tapeworm infection at least once in their life. This was manifested by the observation of proglottids in their feces and/or under wear. Because of religious and cultural reasons, pork is not consumed in the study areas as is the case in many parts of Ethiopia. Hence, the proglottids observed were likely to be of *T. saginata*. The overall prevalence of *T. saginata* among humans in Adama town was 44.5% which is close to the findings of Adugna et al. [19] which was 55.1% but lower than the findings of Abunna et al. [5]. The reason for the low prevalence of *T. saginata* recorded in this study may be related to the low level of environmental contamination and degree of awareness of different societies about taeniosis transmission as well as possibly due to the difference in the composition of the respondents.

Relatively higher infection with taenia was observed in civil servants. This implies that the frequency of raw beef consumption is higher in the former group of people suggesting the existence of similar risk factors and raw meat consumption practice. Similar findings were reported by previous studies in other parts of the country [1,3,5]. These results agree with the report of Murrell KD that indicated as a more common health problem in population/age groups that consume raw meat or undercooked beef meat [2].

The overall proportion of respondents having knowledge of taeniosis as a zoonotic disease was 85.3%. Taeniosis was perceived by 17.6% of butchers, civil servant 57.4%, students 25% and 64.5% farmers as a zoonotic disease transmitted to humans by consuming raw beef meat. In addition to consumption of raw meat, 32.4% of the respondents reported that it can be transmitted by consumption of raw milk. The infection of cattle by the eggs of *T. saginata* was known only by 44.5% (89/200) of the interviewed persons. Regarding consumption of raw meat, 38.2% of the respondents have the habit of raw meat consumption. Among those who consume raw meat, 44.5% of them have been infected by *T. saginata* at least once previously. This is in agreement with awareness level of 82.3% at Jimma by Megersa [20] but, lower than that of Girma [21] who indicated 89.06% respondents in Addis Ababa mentioned taeniosis is a zoonotic disease transmitted to humans when raw meat is consumed. The difference in the overall awareness level between the two study sites for the common zoonotic

Variables	df	p-value	OR	95% CI for OR	
				Lower	Upper
Occupation	2.14	1	0.002	4.7	1.24 58.8
Level of education	2.27	1	0.001	4.6	1.49 63.4
Consumption of raw meat	2.15	1	0.001	5.6	1.52 61.2

DF: Degree of Freedom, OR: Odds Ratio, CI: Confidence Interval

Table 5: Logistic regression analysis of questionnaire survey.

diseases could be due to variations in the living conditions between the two cities, where in Addis Ababa, as a capital city, information might be acquired more easily than in the current study area.

Infection of *T. saginata* was 13.3%, 18.9%, 43.3% and 20.5% in the butchers and abattoir workers, students, civil servant and merchants respectively. The infection rate in the farmers was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$) than city residents, whereas sex, age and religion of respondents did not show significant level of variation in the prevalence of taeniosis. However, the probability of getting infected was observed to be associated significantly ($P < 0.05$) with occupation.

Many of the respondents (60.7%) mentioned that traditional medicine was effective against *T. saginata*. Traditional medicine mentioned by respondents was “Enkoko” (*Embelia schimperi*), “kosso” (*Hagenia abyssinica*), “Awachu” and seed of pumpkin. The knowledge of traditional medicine for *T. saginata* in the four respondent groups was similar.

In conclusion, bovine cysticercosis caused by *C. bovis*/*T. saginata*, are important problems in the study areas. On the other hand, the questionnaire survey revealed that human taeniosis is more prevalent in butchers and abattoir workers and illiterate people whereas the problem is lower in students and farmers. Consumption of raw meat and occupation are the major predisposing risk factors. Intensive meat inspection, appropriate treatment of infected people and the use of latrine has to be encouraged to tackle and reduce the problem in the areas. Further well organized public education in each sector and designing community based control strategies is recommended.

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