

CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC STUDY ON  
RINGWORM INFECTION IN CATTLE IN DIYALA  
PROVINCE OF IRAQ

**Khalaf, A. M. and Al-Salehi, K. A.**

Dept. of Veterinary Medicine & Therapeutics, College of  
Veterinary Medicine, University of Baghdad.

SUMMARY

Dermatomycosis (ringworm) was studied in 15 infected, out of 55 examined cows, 6 months to 2 years of age. Infected cows showed typical clinical signs and lesions of ringworm.

Both types of dermatophytes i. e. Trichophyton and Microsporum were isolated from these cases. The isolates were the following :

Tr. Verrucosum (40%), Tr. mentagrophytes (6.6%), Tr. megnini (6.6%), Tr. ajelloi (20%), M. nanum (20%) and M. gypseum (6.6%).

INTRODUCTION

A vital goal of veterinary preventive and therapeutical medicine is to have healthy stocks of animals that are free from various diseases. This is quite important from both, the economic and zoonotic reasons, and it is needless to emphasise the importance of skin diseases in this concern. Dermatomycosis in cattle is one of the most common skin disease and it occurs more frequently among housed cattle due to frequent contact between animals (Ainsworth and Austwick, 1973).

Several species of dermatophytes are commonly capable of causing skin lesions in cattle and they include : Tr. Verrucosum,