

**Institutional Development Plan  
College of Veterinary Science, Ludhiana, GADVASU**

**Application form for International Training of Students under NAHEP-IDP**

- **Name of the Student** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Admission No.** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Mobile No.** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Email Id.** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Gender** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Category (Gen/SC/ST/  
OBC etc)** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **OGPA (attach self  
attested copies)** : \_\_\_\_\_
- **Participation in Sports/  
Co-curricular Activities  
(attach self attested  
copies)** : \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Candidate**

**Name:**

**Date:**

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**Syllabus for International Training for students at University of Melbourne, Australia**

- Important morphological features, life cycle, modes of transmission, pathogenesis, epidemiology, diagnosis and general control measures of following helminth parasites/diseases: Liver flukes (Fascioliosis, Dicrocoeliosis), nasal and visceral schistosomiasis, Paramphistomiasis, Ruminant tapeworms, Canine tapeworms, Taenia saginata, Taenia solium, Ascariasis (Ascaris, Parascaris, Toxocara, Toxascaris), Strongylus, Oxyuris, Strongyloides, Haemonchus, Trichostrongylus, Oestertagia, Oesophagostomum, Dirofilaria immitis, Trichinellosis, Kidney worms, Canine hook worms, Lung worms of ruminants, Stomach worm of equines.
  
- Important morphological features, life cycle, modes of transmission, pathogenesis, epidemiology, diagnosis and general control measures of following protozoan/ rickettsial parasites/diseases: Trypanosomiasis (T.evansi), Bovine trichomoniasis, Giardiasis, Amoebiasis, Coccidiosis, Toxoplasmosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Theileriosis. Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis. Hepatozoonosis, Ehrlichiosis. • Important morphological features, life cycle, modes of transmission, role in disease transmission/pathogenesis, epidemiology and general control measures of following arthropod parasites: Mosquitoes, Ixodid ticks, mites, fleas and myiasis causing flies.
  
- Laboratory diagnostic techniques viz, Faecal flotation, faecal sedimentation examination for parasitic eggs/ova/cysts, Quantitative examination of faecal samples (McMaster egg counting technique), larvae culture technique, Baermann's technique, sporulation of coccidian oocysts. Blood examination for haemoparasites, skin scarping examination for parasitic mites.