



ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to detect the *Cryptosporidium* oocysts present in goats and cattle's feces reared in selected livestock farms of Dasmariñas City, Cavite. Voided fecal samples were collected randomly from twenty goats and cattle in six selected livestock farms. Fecal examination of samples was done by Formalin-Ethyl Acetate Sedimentation Concentration technique to separate parasites from fecal debris and was identified using Modified Ziehl - Neelsen Technique also known as acid-fast stain. It was found out that cattle are more susceptible to infection of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts with a total average of oocyst count 66.67% against goat having 33.33%. Out of 40 animals, there are 19 infected animals detected with *Cryptosporidium* species while there are 21 non-infected. Moreover, infected cattle have a 60% occurrence against infected goats with 35% occurrence. The result revealed that there is a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) in the percent occurrence of *Cryptosporidium* infection in goats and cattle which means that cattle is more susceptible to infection.