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References

Introduction
Sumatran rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis) and sumatran elephant (Elephas maximus sumatranus) are highly protected species lived in Way Kambas National Park, as wild and in sanctuary. Disease agent including protozoa could threaten the existence of these animals. A study of parasitic protozoa at faeces of rhino and elephant has revealed 3 family and 8 genus, in livestock's faeces were 1 family and 4 genus.

Material and Methods
Faeces were collected from sumatran rhino at Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, sumatran elephant at Elephant Training Center, and from livestock at villages around Way Kambas National Park. Faeces examination were done using qualitatif and quantitatif method. Parasitic protozoa were identified based on morphology, structure, and size, related to literature.

Results and Discussion
In sumatran rhino faeces were found protozoa from genus Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium, Balantidium, Spirodidium; genus from family Bucciididae, family Cycloposthidae, and family Ophryoscolecidae; in cattle faeces were Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium, Eimeria, and Balantidium; also family Ophryoscolecidae; in buffalo faeces were genus Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium and Eimeria; in goat faeces were genus Entamoeba and Eimeria; in sheep faeces were Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium, and Eimeria. Parasitic protozoa that mostly found in Sumatran rhinoceros faeces were from Ordo Entodiniomorphida, and in sumatran elephant faeces were from genus Cryptosporidium. Genus Eimeria and Entamoeba were mostly found in livestock faeces. Cryptosporidium and Entamoeba were found in all animals in this research. Wide distribution of these protozoa related to their capability to transmitted by water and food (1).

Conclusion
There were parasitic protozoa In rhino's and elephant's faeces that have probability to become pathogen and zoonotic.

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References