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M Gonzalez Ronquillo

Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico, Mexico

Evaluation of anthelmintic efficacy of a homeopathic product (parafil) and ivermectin on sheep

The incidence of parasites that affects severely the health and productivity of small ruminants has been increased in the last years due to climatic change and misuse of anthelmintic therapies. The aim of this study was to assess the anthelmintic efficacy of an allopathic (Ivermectin, IV) and other homeopathic product (parafil, PF) in naturally infested ewes. To achieve this objective the fecal egg count reduction test and percentage of larval development for detecting resistance were evaluated on 36 ewes allocated in each one of the three treatments, over a 56 days period. Fecal samples were collected rectally from all animals weekly (0, 14, 21, 28 and 56 days). Mixed model was used to evaluate the effect of anthelmintic product on body condition score (BCS), body weight (BW), average daily gain (ADG), fecal egg count (FEC), efficacy and resistance (PROCMIXED, SAS). The results were shown in the table 1. Parafil showed higher efficacy, ADG and best FAMACHA score and lower resistance in comparison with IV and control group, therefore, it is a viable option to reduce gastrointestinal parasites in sheep without compromising the animal health and environmental equilibrium.

Biography

Manuel Gonzalez Ronquillo holds a PhD in Veterinary Medicine from the University of Zaragoza (Spain), I had a postdoctoral fellow at US Dairy Forage Research in Madison Wisconsin and at the University of Wisconsin (USA), with a Fullbrigth Garcia Robles scholarship, as well as volunteering for the Organization Of the United Nations at FAO-AGA Divison in Rome Italy, and a degree in Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science at the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico).

mrg@uaemex.mx

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