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Study on infections and drug resistance of gastrointestinal nematodes in erdos merino sheep

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To explore the infections of gastrointestinal nematodes in sheep in Wushen area, and to study the anthelmintic efficacy of commonly used antinematodal drugs and to understand the current status of nematodes drug resistance, the epidemiological study of sheep helminthiasis and the comparative antihelmintic studies were performed from February to May in 2017. First of all the research area was divided into four groups based on different pasture and sheep breeding modes. And then the prevalence of dominant nematodes was studied qualitatively and quantitatively by examination of fecal egg count method. A typical flock with 20 sheep was selected in each area and the commonly used anthelmintics were evaluated on them. The results showed that the prevalence of sheep helminth infection in Wushen area is much serious, and the total infection rate reached 84.4%, and the infection rate of nematodes, cestodes and trematodes was 84.3%, 23.8% and 7.9%, respectively. Totally 11 kinds of Helminth were identified based on morphological observation

and characterization of eggs and adults. Among these, the *hemonchus contortus* and *Nematodirus sp.* were the dominantly infected species with the infection rates of 84.3% and 65.6%, respectively. Moreover, these species were acquired highly resistance to the commonly used Ivermectin, Albendazole and Levamisole. The percentages of fecal egg reduction counts were 6.9%, 1.7% and 51.2, and the egg negative percentages were 0%, 0% and 30%, respectively. However, the Disophenol injection showed a strong antinematodal efficacy on above nematodes, especially for *Hemonchus contortus*. Therefore, we basically understood the current prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodes and their drug resistance to commonly used drugs in Wushen area, and screened out high effective antinematodal agent on dominant species of nematodes. The experimental results will pay a good foundation for the subsequent development of reasonable anthelmintic regimen.

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