

# PARASCARIDOSIS AND OXIUROSIS OF HORSES: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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**Introduction:** Infections with parasitic etiologies are ubiquitous in horse populations and can cause many respiratory, digestive, etc. diseases. and hypersensitivity reactions. The relevance of the problem of equine helminthiasis is associated with their wide prevalence, the variety of negative effects on the animal's body and the pronounced polymorphism of clinical manifestations.

The most common parasites are ascariasis and oxyurosis, which cause significant economic damage to animals.

In this sense, it is relevant to study the disease and develop deworming and control measures, which are largely based on anthelmintic treatments, often applied at frequent intervals throughout the year. However, increasing levels of anthelmintic resistance in *Oxyuris equi* and *Parascaris equorum* are now forcing the equestrian industry to move to a more surveillance-based treatment approach to facilitate a reduction in treatment intensity.

**The purpose of the paper:** Determining the epizootological situation, the intensity of the invasion (I.I) and the extensiveness of the invasion (E.I.) of the herd of horses maintained in the stables of the Republican School of Equestrianism and Modern Pentathlon, against parascariosis and oxyurosis, the development of effective treatment and prophylaxis schemes against these nematodes.

**Material and methods:** The study was carried out on a herd of 45 horses maintained in the stables of the Republican School of Equestrian and Modern Pentathlon in Chisinau. The study groups were formed from the total number of horses. Most horses exceed the age of 3 years. The number of animals was grouped into categories, systematized by age and sex. They formed three groups of 15 heads each: two study and one control. From the horses selected according to some clinical signs, appearance of hair, tail and perianal region, etc., samples of faecal masses were collected for laboratory coprological examination. The study material was the feces samples, freshly collected in the morning, in numbered containers and the same number of Scotch tape samples, from the 3 formed groups.

The coprological examination was performed using the Fulliborn, Wiliss, Darling and Schoci tape methods (with a success rate of 90%).

**Results:** Ovohelminthoscopic examination of equine faecal samples demonstrates the development of a mixed parasitic infestation consisting of several gastric nematodes. From the number of samples examined - 45

horses, parascarisidosis was detected in 24 specimens, which implies an E.I. of 53.33%, and I.I. has an average value of 7.16 eggs in the microscopic field. In the case of oxyuriasis, I.I. represents 15.61 eggs and E.I. is 26.66% of the number of samples examined. Brovermectin gel and Brovadazol 5% powder (Ukraine) were proposed for deworming. The effectiveness of the preparations used is determined by calculating the indices of I.E.- intensive efficacy and E.E.- extensive efficacy.

**Conclusions:** The highest efficacy was recorded by Brovermectin against both parasites 100%, while Brovadazole demonstrated efficacy of 98.5%. But this does not prevent the use of this preparation, using their quarterly cyclicity, to prevent the phenomenon of resistance to these preparations.

Analyzing the results received, we can invoke the following - the total deworming of the horse herd quarterly, with effective preparations, respecting the doses recommended by the manufacturer, reduces the number of intestinal parasites to a minimum, thus contributing to the general state of health of the horses.

## **MANDIBULAR MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS AND CLINICAL ANATOMY OF WILD GOATS (*RUPICAPRA RUPICAPRA BALCANICA*) IN THE BALKAN REGION**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The wild goat, also known as the Balkan chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*, Bolkay, 1925), is a subspecies of chamois native to the Balkan Peninsula in southeastern Europe with

importance for the biodiversity of the Balkan region. Despite this significance, complete data on the morphometric parameters of the Balkan chamois mandible are lacking. The main objective of this study was to document the linear morphometric parameters of the mandible of the Balkan chamois with the focus to the parameters with importance in the clinical applications.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study was conducted over the period 2021 – 2022. Nine mandibles from the adult Balkan chamois found in the anatomical museum collections were used for measuring the linear parameters. Sixteen morphometric parameters of the mandible were selected in the most prominent anatomical