

STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF STRONGYLE WORM BURDENS IN HORSES AT A RIDING SCHOOL USING COPROLOGICAL ANALYSIS

TEIA TORRENT BRAGULAT

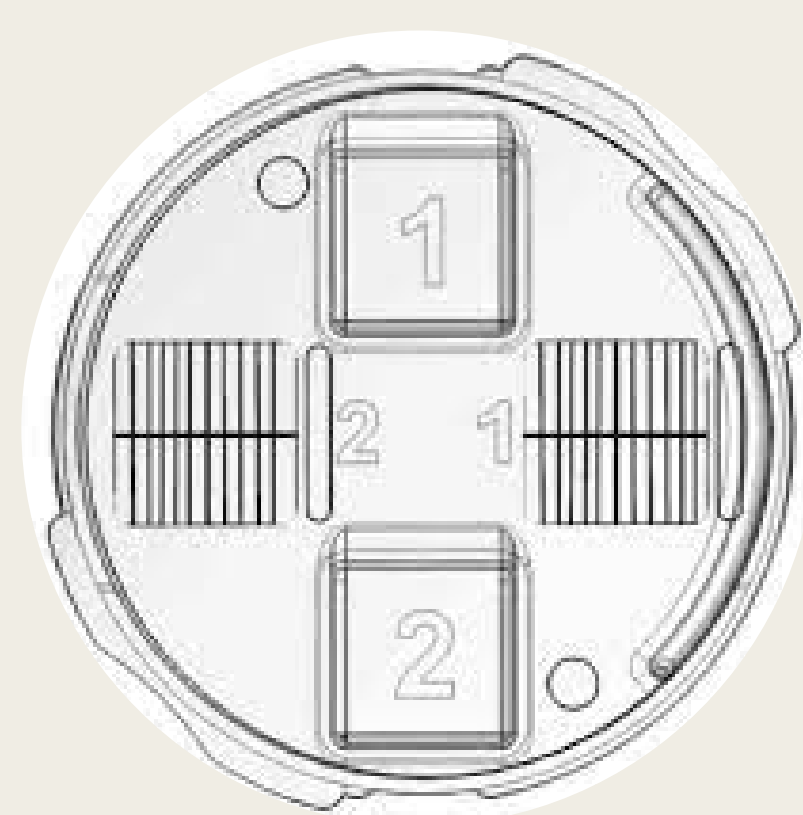
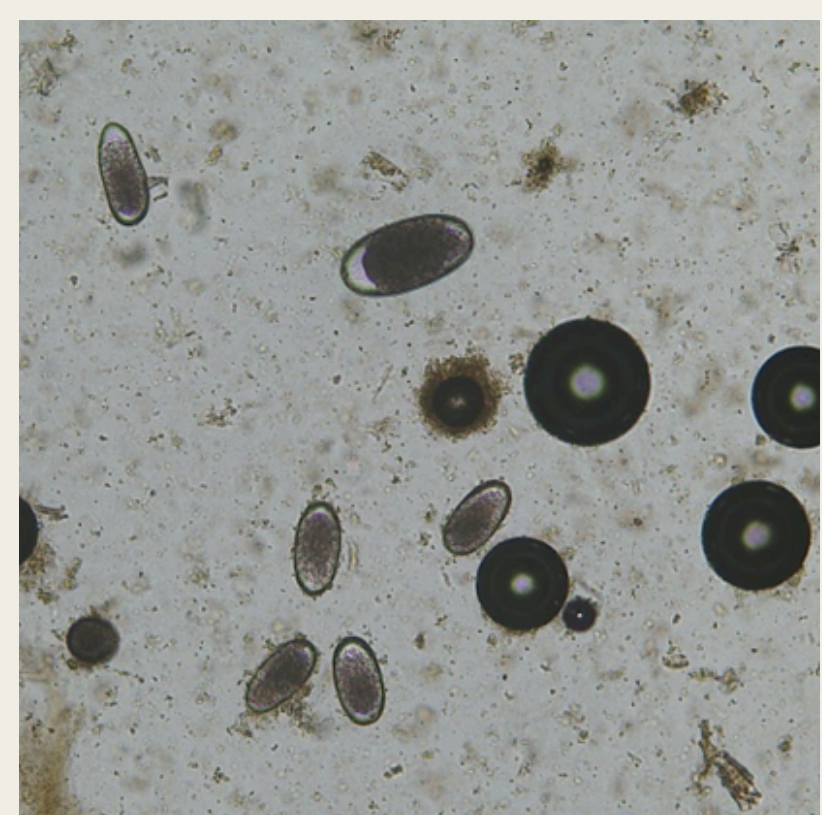
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OBJECTIVES

- Identifying the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites at Haras de Llorda.
- Identifying seasonal patterns in the presence of parasites.
- Assessing individual variability in egg excretion in feces.
- Applying the FECRT (Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test) technique to evaluate the efficacy of the anthelmintics used.

METHODOLOGY

1. Individualized sampling
2. Coprological analysis



3. FECRT

$$\% \text{ FECRT} = \frac{\text{OPG pretractament} - \text{OPG posttractament} \times 100}{\text{OPG pretractament}}$$

RESULTS

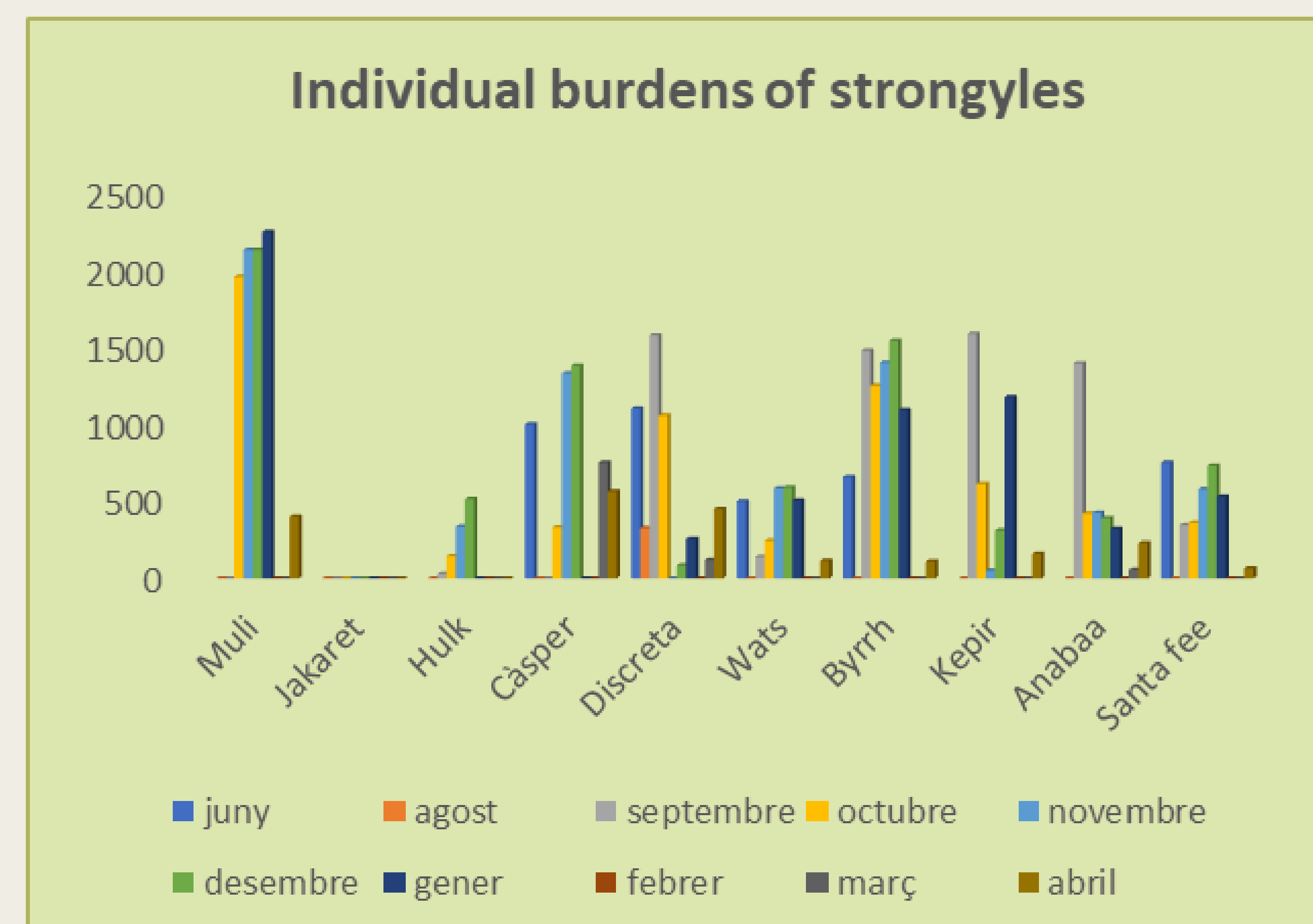
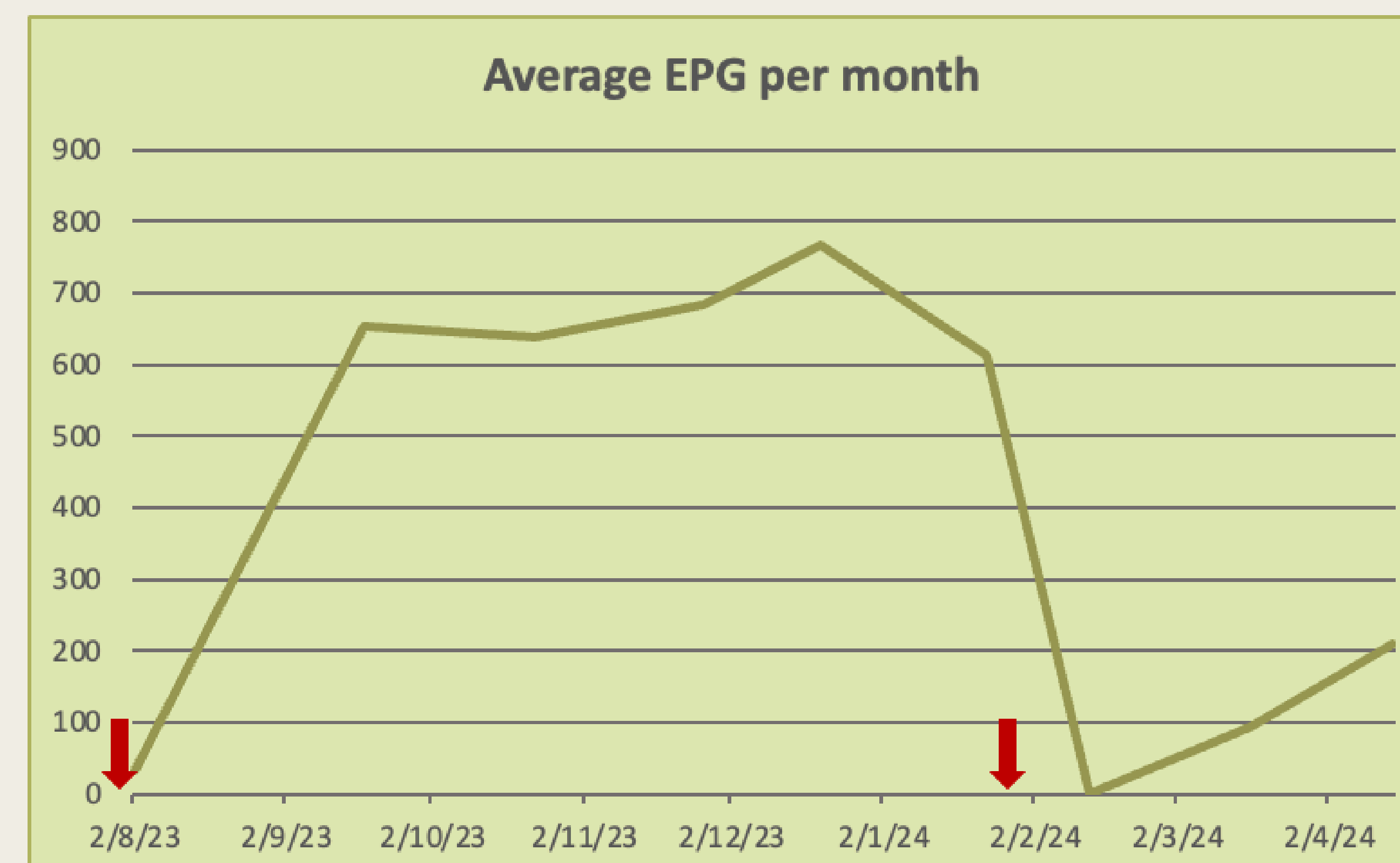
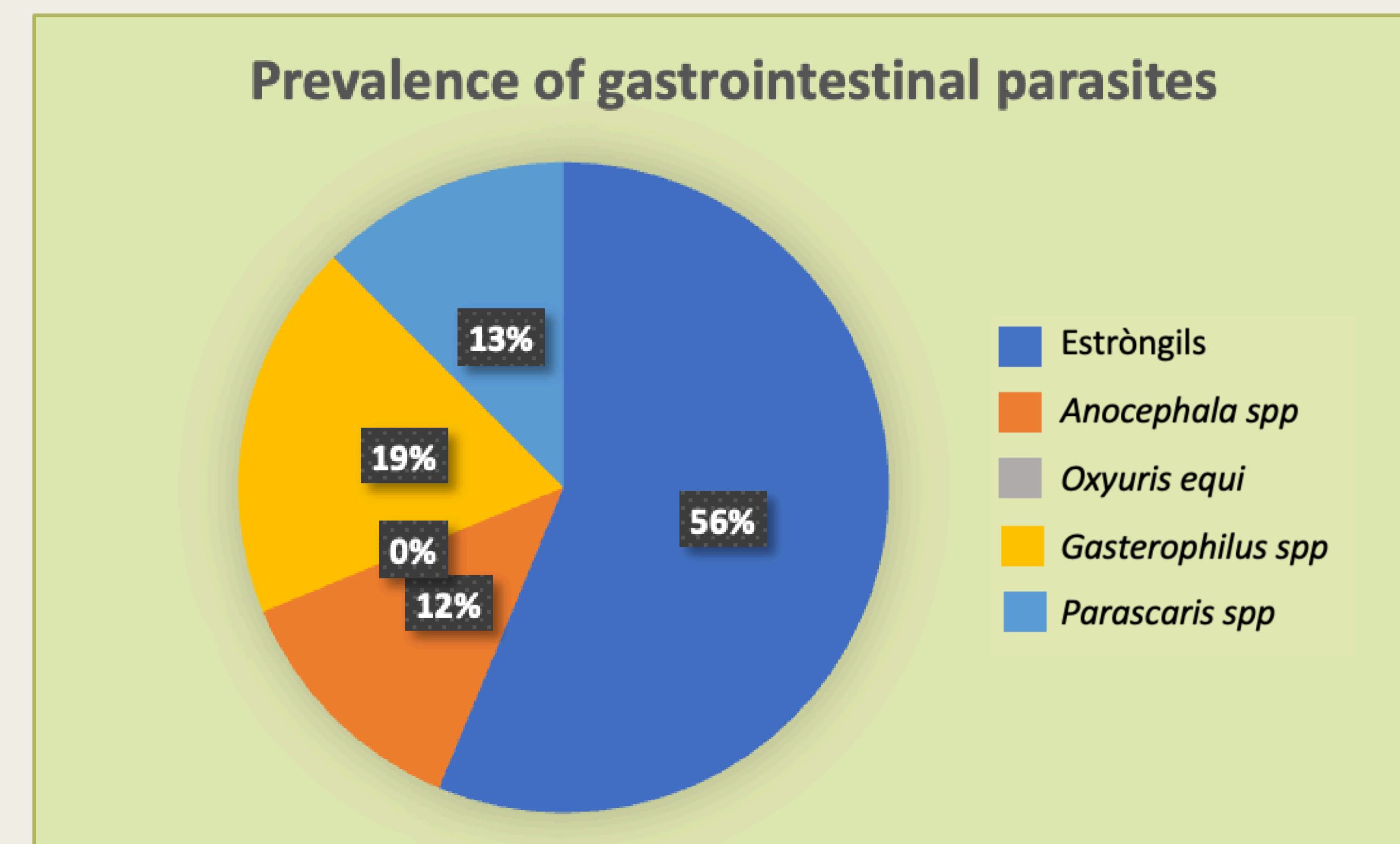


Figure 1: Cumulative prevalence of the 10 horses sampled at the conclusion of the study.

Figure 3: Chart of the average monthly strongyle counts. The data shows no seasonal variation in the presence of this group of parasites, with the burdens consistently remaining high, mostly above 200 EPG.

Figure 2: Chart with the monthly EPG for each horse, showing the distribution of strongyle worm burdens within the population. This distribution is homogeneous, unlike data from other studies.

CONCLUSIONS

In the coprological analysis, we predominantly found cyathostomins, but we also found a high presence of other strongyles such as *Triodontophorus* spp. In lower prevalence, we also found *Parascaris* spp and *Gasterophilus* spp. Finally, the presence of *Anoplocephala* spp was also observed in the flotations, indicating that there is likely a high prevalence of this parasite at the riding school.

Regarding the distribution of strongyle burdens throughout the study, no seasonal pattern was observed; they always remained high. The individual strongyle counts were elevated, with more than 200 EPG in almost all the horses. This could be due to environmental contamination from poor management, but also due to larval repopulation.

The study demonstrated the efficacy of ivermectin against *Parascaris* spp and *Gasterophilus* spp, as well as the efficacy of praziquantel against *Anoplocephala* spp in the studied population. Likewise, no resistance of strongyles to ivermectin was detected after performing the FECRT.