RESUMO SIMPLES - HELMINTOLOGIA: SISTEMÁTICA, EPIDEMIOLOGIA E CONTROLE

FREQUENCY OF GASTROINTESTINAL HELMINTHS IN STOOL SAMPLES FROM DOGS AND CATS PROCESSED AT THE LABORATÓRIO DE PARASITOLOGIA ANIMAL OF THE CENTRO PESQUISA CLÍNICA E INOVAÇÃO TECNOLÓGICA EM MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA

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Helminthiasis in dogs and cats represents a challenge in companion animal clinics due to its high prevalence, especially in young or immunocompromised animals, in addition to the fact that some of these infections are zoonotic. The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of helminthiasis in dogs and cats. To this end, fecal samples received routinely at the Laboratório de

Parasitologia Animal of the Centro Pesquisa Clínica e Inovação Tecnológica em Medicina Veterinária - Laerte Grisi were evaluated for one year (October 2024 to October 2025). The samples were inspected macroscopically and processed using centrifugal sugar flotation methods. During this period, 582 distinct samples from animals of different breeds, sexes, and ages were received and processed, 435 from dogs and 147 from cats. Of the 435 dog samples, 47.82% (208) were positive, with 33.11% (144) having only one helminth: Ancylostoma spp. in 25.98% (113), Toxocara spp. in 5.06% (22), Trichuris vulpis in 1.38% (6), and Dipylidium caninum in 0.69% (3). And 14.71% (64) were positive for mixed infections, with 8.96% (39) having Ancylostoma spp. and Toxocara spp., 5.29% (23) having Ancylostoma spp. and T. vulpis, and 0.46% (2) having Ancylostoma spp., Toxocara spp., and T. vulpis. In cats, only 9.52% (14) were positives, with 8.84% (13) referring to a single infection, Platynosomum fastosum in 5.44% (8), Ancylostoma spp. in 1.36% (2), D. caninum in 1.36% (2), and Toxocara spp. in 0.68% (1). Mixed infections were observed in 0.68% (1) of the samples, by Ancylostoma spp. and P. fastosum. The results obtained reveal a considerable number of domestic animals affected by helminths, some of which possess zoonotic potential, such as Ancylostoma spp., Toxocara spp., and D. caninum. The higher frequency of helminthiasis in dogs may be related to their greater contact with the external environment, increasing exposure to sources of infection, while the cat samples analyzed correspond, for the most part, to animals that live predominantly indoors, which significantly reduces the probability of contact with infectious forms present in the environment. Thus, it is concluded that coproparasitological examination is essential for the identification of parasitic infections, allowing the establishment of appropriate treatment, thus preventing further complications to the health of animals.

Palavras-chave: diagnosis; coproparasitological examination; companion animals.