

RESUMO - HELMINTOLOGIA

EFFICACY OF ANTHELMINTIC COMPOUNDS AGAINST COMMON GASTROINTESTINAL NEMATODES IN HORSES IN NORTHERN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Regular evaluation of anthelmintic efficacy is a critical strategy for mitigating the development of parasite resistance. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of several anthelmintic compounds in horses from the Northern region of Rio de Janeiro. Sixty Mangalarga Marchador horses (males and females) naturally infected with gastrointestinal nematodes were selected from a stud farm in São Francisco de Itabapoana, RJ. The animals were treated with fenbendazole (FB), ivermectin (IV), piperazine (PI), pyrantel pamoate combined with ivermectin (PA+), or doramectin combined with praziquantel (DP+). Fecal samples were collected on days 0, 7, 14, and 21 post-treatment to perform fecal egg counts (FEC), determine drug efficacy via the Fecal Egg Count Reduction

Test (FECRT), and conduct larval cultures to identify resistant nematode species. Results indicated that only the PA+ combination was effective, achieving a 95% reduction in egg counts, with a predominance of cyathostomins. Values below this threshold suggest suspected or confirmed resistance. These findings highlight the need for ongoing monitoring and the implementation of integrated parasite control programs to ensure the sustainability of equine activities in the region.

Palavras-chave: dewormer; nematode control; fecrt; fec.