RESUMO - HELMINTOLOGIA

LOW EFFICACY AND SHORTER EGG REAPPEARANCE PERIOD OF IVERMECTIN AND PYRANTEL PAMOATE AGAINST OXYURIS EQUI

William Alberto Cañon-Franco (william.canon@ucaldas.edu.co)

Cindy Ximena Vargas-Buitrago (laboratorio.parasitovet@ucaldas.edu.co)

Cristian Andrés Villada-Duque (cristian.villada22945@ucaldas.edu.co)

Valentina García-Guarín (valengarciamvz@gmail.com)

Anthelmintic resistance in equines has been extensively documented for cyathostomins; however, information for Oxyuris equi remains limited. This study evaluated the efficacy of ivermectin (0.2mg/kg, single dose), pyrantel pamoate (6.6mg/kg, single dose), and fenbendazole (5mg/kg for five consecutive days) in two naturally infected equines (E1 and E2). Animals were monitored using mini-FLOTAC and sellotape techniques before and after treatment. Egg counts, positivity, and ERPs were determined throughout the follow-up period. In E1, ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate showed markedly reduced efficacy, with continuous egg shedding (ERP of 0 days for both treatments), showing the absence of effective suppression of O. equi oviposition; additionally, fenbendazole significantly reduced egg shedding ($p<0.05$), extending the ERP to 105 days and promoting substantial elimination of adult parasites. In E2, all

treatments produced temporary suppression of egg shedding; however, ERP values differed considerably among compounds. Ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate showed relatively short ERPs of 37 and 32 days, respectively, while fenbendazole maintained egg suppression for at least 85 days (ERP =85 days), with no significant differences between treatments in E2 ($p > 0.05$). These findings provide the first evidence in Colombia of reduced efficacy associated with ivermectin and pyrantel pamoate against Oxyuris equi.

Palavras-chave: anthelmintic resistance; equine; fenbendazole.