

SUMMARY

Parasites control in Latium Habitat Directive Areas

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In the Latium region a survey on livestock parasitological control were performed in Habitat Directive areas with the presence of coprophage insect eating bats. In sheep, goat and horse farms a questionnaire survey were used to collect data concerning anthelmintic treatments. Before farms' anthelmintic treatments, individual faecal sampling were performed (20 samples in sheep and goat farms). Individual Faecal Egg Count was analysed with *Special modification of McMaster*.

Coprocultures from positive samples to gastrointestinal strongyles (GS) were carried out (pools of 5 samples in the goat and sheep species). Faecal egg count reduction test (FECRT) was used to assess the effectiveness of the anthelmintic drugs used in the farms.

Sheep and goat farmers referred mainly the use of ivermectin (67%), benzimidazoles (40%) and praziquantel (13%). Ivermectin resulted the most mentioned in equine farms, too.

58 sheep faecal samples and 40 of the goat species, from 4 and 2 farms respectively, were analysed.

The most frequent parasites resulted to be *Coccidia* and GS. In sheep the prevalence resulted to be of 67.2% for *Eimeria* and of 96.5% for GS; while in goats it reached 100% e 87.5% respectively.

Generally the mean parasitic burden resulted to be low, especially for GS. In the small ruminants farmers decided not to treat the flocks. Coprocultures allowed to evidence the presence of:

Trichostrongylus, *Chabertia*, *Strongyloides*, *Haemonchus*, *Cooperia*, *Gaigeria/Bunostomum*.

Goat farms resulted all positive to *Muellerius capillaries*, but for the sheep species only one farm.

FECRT has been performed on 44 horses with benzimidazoles and pyrantel administration. Only one horse of the 44 tested obtained a low effectiveness for pyrantel with a reduction of 67,9%.