

## Introduction

In Romania, swine breeding is an important tradition, the vast majority of pigs being raised in low input systems. Recently an increase in the number of free-range farms has been registered (Ichim, 2012).

Parasitic diseases cause significant economic losses to pigs by reducing production, morbidity and mortality in livestock (Kochanowski et al., 2017)



Fig. 1. Picture showing a free-range farm.

## Aims

This study aimed to identify the swine parasitic profile, raised on a farm from Transylvania, characterised by a free-range breeding system.

It will support future studies regarding the antiparasitic effects of some plants from the native flora.

## Materials and methods

A number of 30 faecal samples were collected from pigs of different ages. The coproparasitological examination was performed using the following methods: Willis, McMaster, Blagg, Henriksen, and active sedimentation methods as well as faecal cultures. The obtained data were centralized and processed in tables in the form of indicators of prevalence (P = %) and average intensity (I = OPG, CPG, EPG).

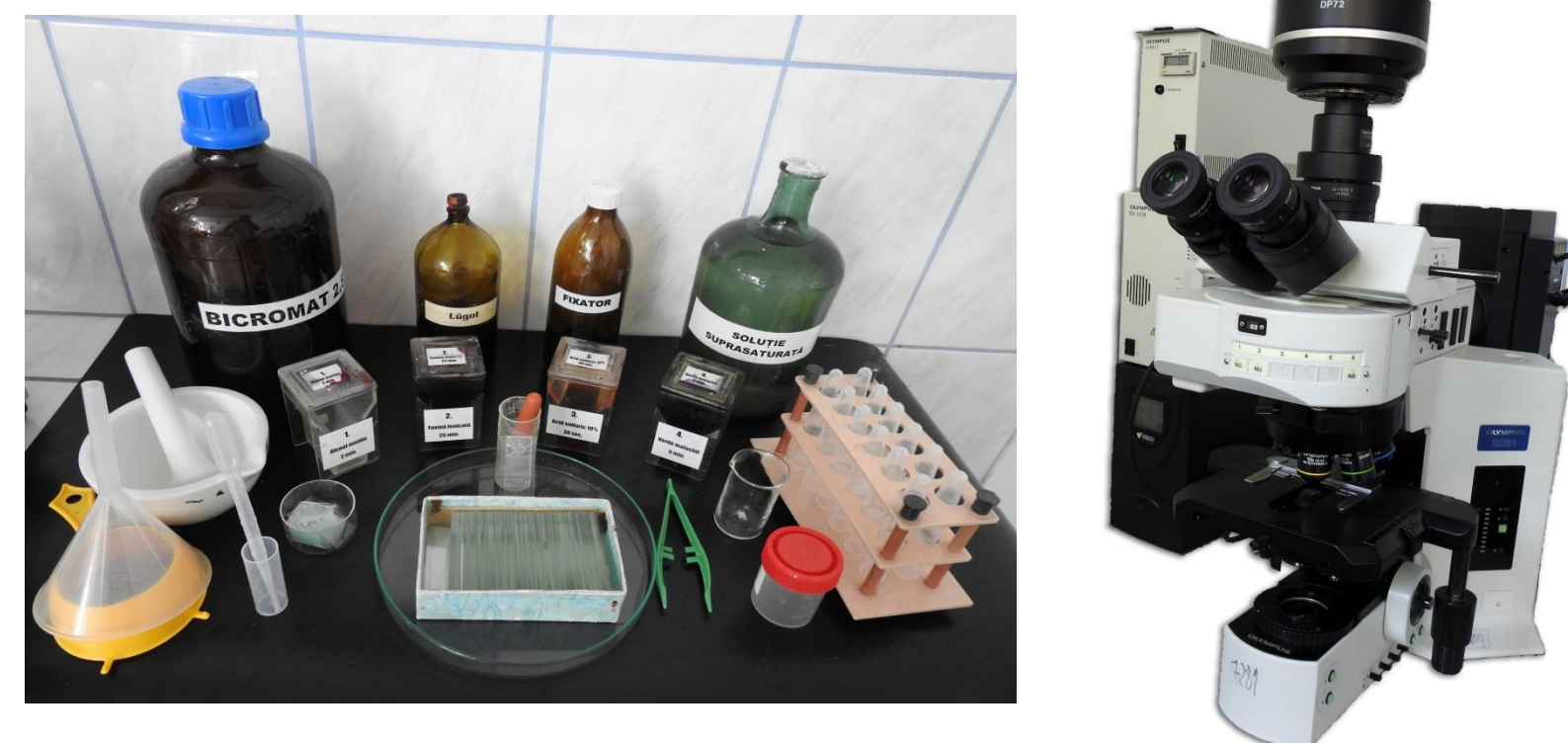


Fig. 2 All the materials necessary for the coproparasitological methods

## Results

The coproparasitological examination performed, revealed parasitic infections with *Ascaris suum*, *Trichocephalus suis*, *Balantidium coli* and *Eimeria spp. / Isospora suis*. Prevalence and the average intensity of infections varied according to age and category of pigs. In suckling piglets, only *B. coli* (P = 40%, I = 400 CPG) and *Eimeria spp. / I. suis* (P = 90%, I = 1.000 OPG) were identified. In weaned piglets, *B. coli* (P = 40%, I = 300 CPG), *Eimeria spp. / I. suis* (P = 90%, I = 700 OPG), *A. suum* (P = 70%, I = 200 EPG) and *T. suis* (P = 60%, I = 800 EPG) were diagnosed. In sows, *B. coli* (P = 30%, I = 200 CPG) and *Eimeria spp. / I. suis* (P = 90%, I = 9.100 OPG) were identified.

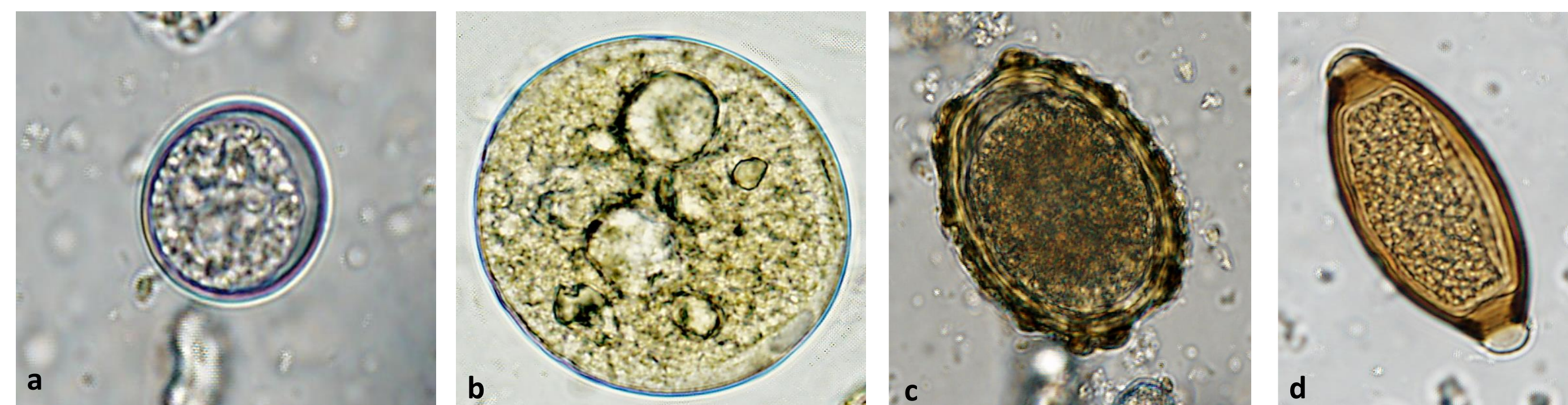


Fig. 3 a. b. c. d Coproparasitological examination results: a.-*Eimeria/I. suis*, b- *B.coli*, c-*A. suum*, d-*T. suis*.

## Discutions

Pigs category	Parasite	Prevalence %	Country	Autor
Suckling piglets	Coccidia *	31.4	Poland	Kochanowski et al., 2017
	B. coli*	28.6	Bangladesh	Nwafor et al., 2019
		2.6	Greek	Symeonidou et al., 2020
Weaned piglets	Coccidia *	7.1	Poland	Kochanowski et al., 2017
		75	South Africa	Nwafor et al., 2019
	B. coli*	52.4	Bangladesh	Dey et al., 2014
		13.5	Greek	Symeonidou et al., 2020
	A. suum*	63.9	South Africa	Nwafor et al., 2019
	T. suis*	28	Denmark	Pietrosemoli et al., 2020
Sows		2.9	Poland	Kochanowski et al., 2017
	Coccidia *	63.9	South Africa	Nwafor et al., 2019
		17.1	Poland	Kochanowski et al., 2017
	B. coli*	43.8	South Africa	Nwafor et al., 2019
	38.5	Bangladesh	Dey et al., 2014	
	81.3	Greek	Symeonidou et al., 2020	

Table 1. Prevalence from different countries using flotation method \*

## Conclusions

Pigs raised in this free-range farm, had associated infections with *A. suum*, *T. suis*, *B. coli* and *Eimeria spp. / I. suis*. Prevalence and average intensity had high values but clinically, the pigs were asymptomatic

## References

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