



Anti-*Ascaris suum* effect of *Artemisia absinthium* and *Allium sativum*

Ascaris suum is present in traditionally managed indoor herds and on industrialized farms, especially in old fatteners and sows. Increasing resistance against anthelmintics redirected the research towards alternative, traditional therapies, medicinal plants included.

This study comparatively evaluated the in vitro effects of *Allium sativum* and *Artemisia absinthium* L., on inhibition of *A. suum* egg hatching and larval development.

Methodology

A. suum eggs were collected from randomly sampled of traditionally maintained swine faeces. The egg suspension was divided in two control and two experimental groups. In the experimental groups the egg suspensions were treated with alcoholic plant extract of various concentrations. *A. suum* eggs were examined at L1, L2 and L3 stages.



A. suum egg with L 2/3 (larva) inside.



A. suum egg with L 2/3 (larva) that hatched.

Conclusion

Anti-embryogenic effects on the *A. suum* eggs were expressed by both plants at all tested concentrations. *A. sativum* and *A. absinthium* extracts showed a strong anthelmintic activity; still, in-depth phytochemical studies are required to identify the compounds responsible for the anthelmintic properties of these species.



The PPILOW project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement N°816172.

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the authors. The European Commission and the Research Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



All practice abstracts developed by **PPILOW** project are available on:
EIP-AGRI official website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/find-connect/projects>
PPILOW Website: <https://www.ppilow.eu/practice-abstracts-and-factsheets/>



The PPILOW project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement N°816172.

The sole responsibility of this publication lies with the authors. The European Commission and the Research Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

