IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTIPARASITIC EFFECTS OF ALLIUM SATIVUM AND ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM AGAINST GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN SWINE, FROM LOW-INPUT FARMS, IN NW OF ROMANIA.

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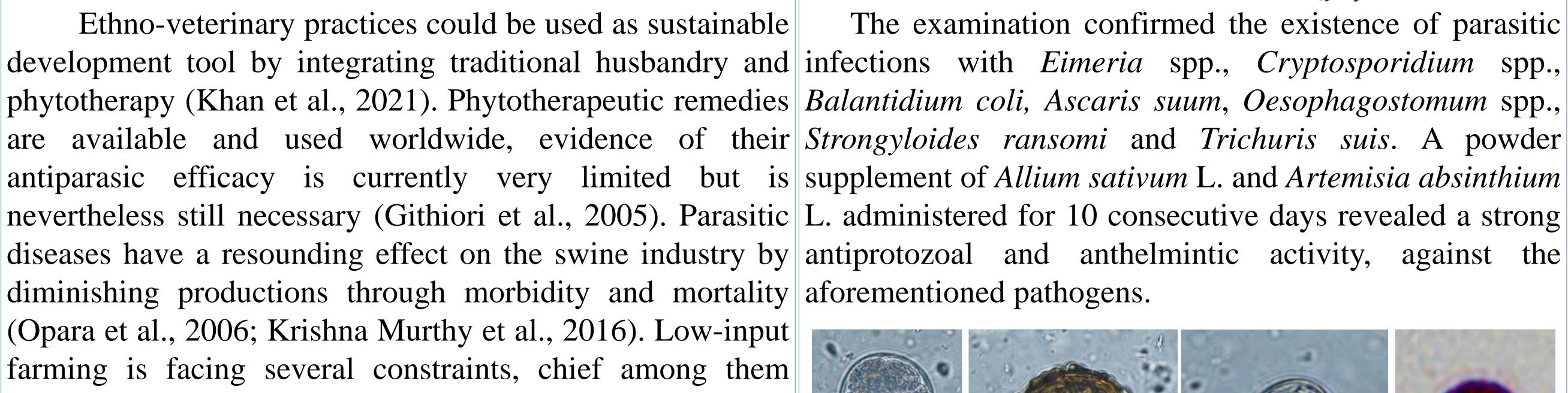


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INTRODUCTION -





being parasitic diseases (Kagira et al., 2012).

Fig. 1. Picture showing a low-input farm.

AIMS

The present study was designed to assess the antiparasitic potential of Allium sativum and Artemisia absinthium on naturally occurring gastro-intestinal parasites of swine in two low-input farms from Transylvania.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seven hundred twenty samples collected from weaners, fatteners, and sows were investigated using the following methods: flotation, modified Ziehl-Neelsen stained fecal smear, centrifugal sedimentation, modified Blagg technique, McMaster method and faecal cultures.



Fig. 2. All the materials necessary for the coproparazitological methods.

RESULTS

The examination confirmed the existence of parasitic



Fig. 3. Coproparasitological examination results: *Oesophagostomum* spp. egg, A. suum egg, Eimeria spp. oocyst, Cryptosporidium spp. cyst, S. ransomi female, B.coli egg and T. suis egg.

CONCLUSIONS



These results demonstrate that both A. sativum and A. absinthium have the potential of treating gastrointestinal parasitosis in swine. The curative efficacy can be attributed to the presence of polyphenols, tocopherols, flavonoids, sesquiterpene lactones and sulfoxide. Despite these results, further research is required for establishing the minimum effective dose of each studied plant on gastrointestinal parasites from swine.

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