EVALUATION OF ANTHELMINTIC RESISTANCE BY NEMATODES OF THE STRONGYLIDA ORDER TO TWO AGENTS USED IN HORSES IN SOUTHERN MINAS GERAIS*

(AVALIAÇÃO DA RESISTÊNCIA ANTI-HELMÍNTICA POR NEMATÓIDES DA ORDEM STRONGYLIDA À DUAS BASES UTILIZADAS EM EQUINOS NO SUL DE MINAS GERAIS)*

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This study aimed to test the effectiveness of two agents present in the most commercial vermicide used by breeders to treat helminths. The horses evaluated were from 33 farms in southern Minas Gerais, during April-June 2013. The first visit happened after a previous interval of two months from the last deworming. Stool samples were collected to determine eggs per gram of feces (EPG) performed according to the technique of Gordon and Whitlock (1939) modified to observe the presence of eggs of strongyles. The positive animals were divided into two groups, on average, ten animals each and dewormed with products based on ivermectin and febendazole. Seven days later, stool samples were collected again to determine vermicide efficiency. Feces were collected by rectal palpation and OPG performed according to the modified Gordon and Whitlock technique (1939). Data were tabulated in Epidata and analyzed in SPSS 20.0. From the horse farms visited, only eighteen offered conditions to perform deworming, totaling 294 animals tested. The stool samples of horses from the other farms were used to determine prevalence of nematodes of the Strongylida order. Strongylid eggs were identified in stool samples of all horse farms, of which 48.6% had a high number (above 800 epg). All positive samples were submitted to stool culture to classify according to genus and species. The test results showed that ivermectin had efficacy above 93% in all properties. On the other hand, febendazole showed efficacy between 7 and 84%. From these preliminary data, it is concluded that it is necessary to choose accordingly the agent of the vermicide and the importance of determining the resistance to these agents.

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