

**BOVINE NEMATODE INFECTIONS IN THE CITY OF PIMENTA, MINAS GERAIS  
STATE - CASE REPORT**

*(NEMATODIOSES BOVINAS NO MUNICÍPIO DE PIMENTA, ESTADO DE MINAS GERAIS -  
RELATO DE CASO)*

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This study reports the occurrence of nematodes in a calf from Pimenta, in Midwestern Minas Gerais state. In May 2013, a 6-month old crossbred calf with a history of cachexia, cough, lethargy and nasal discharge died. The autopsy was performed, and all the anatomical sets were evaluated. Besides edema (submandibular and ascites), a remarkably pale mucosa was observed. Upon digestive tract examination, it was diagnosed with a lot of parasites in the abomasum, small and large intestines. The entire contents of these segments were collected, screened coarsely and fixed in 10% formalin. In the lung, via the airways opening (trachea, bronchi and bronchioles), it was also diagnosed a large amount of parasites, subsequently collected and stored in 10% formalin. The quantification and identification of parasites were performed by microscopic analysis (stereomicroscopy and optical microscopy) in 10% of the total content of the abomasum and small and large intestines, and the total content of parasites harvested in the lung. The nematode species identified in the abomasum were *Haemonchus similis* and *Haemonchus placei*, 20 and 1,147 parasites, respectively. *Cooperia punctata* and *Cooperia spatulata*, 286 and 9,274 parasites, respectively, were found in the small intestine. In the large intestine, it was diagnosed the following: 120 adult forms of *Oesophagostomum radiatum*, 57 of *Trichostrongylus axei* and 146 of *Trichostrongylus columbriformis*. *Dictyocaulus viviparus*, 84 parasites, was diagnosed in all lung lobes. This study confirmed the presence of different nematodes in a calf that had characteristic symptoms. *D. viviparus* was diagnosed in large amounts, stressing the need to perform differential diagnoses for this nematodiose in cases of respiratory infections in cattle, thereby aiming to treat infected animals before spreading the disease to the herd.

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