ACTA PARASITOLOGICA

ISSN 1230-2821

European Federation of Parasitologists

ABSTRACTS: VIII EUROPEAN MULTICOLLOQUIUM OF PARASITOLOGY

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**Results**: A total of 11 dogs, belonging to various breeds, entered the study. Eight (73%) of them were intact males and 3 (27%) intact females with an age range of 1 to 8 years (mean 3.8). One Group A dog responded poorly and died during the course of the trial, and another suffered a severe episode of esophagitis induced by accidental intraluminal ethanol injection; however, this dog recovered uneventfully. At different times, during the 6-month follow-up period, 4/6 (66%) Group A dogs experienced complete resolution of clinical signs accompanied by a remarkable regression of nodules size (more than 50% of the initial), although parasitic ova were still found in 3/6 dogs (50%). In 4/5 (80%) Group B dogs, that responded in a similar way, a parasitic cure was also noticed. No significant difference was found between the two groups of dogs, regarding all the 3 evaluation criteria for the methods used.

**Conclusions**: These results may indicate that combined conservative treatment (ivermectin plus prednisolone) rather than scrolotherapy should be considered in the treatment of symptomatic and possibly asymptomatic esophageal spirocerrosis. Scrolotherapy may be applied in the ivermectin sensitive breeds, though only clinical cure should be anticipated.

**Objective**: To improve our knowledge of the zoonotic role of microsporidia related to human microsporidiosis.

**Methods**: Fecal samples from dogs, pigs, and cats were studied. Sixty dogs were studied: 38 from pet owners and 22 from an animal shelter. Four of them showed diarrhea at the moment of the study (3 from the animal shelter and 1 from a pet owner). Fecal samples were also collected from 34 pigs from two geographic areas, 9 of them from Cáceres and 25 from Avila. Finally, fecal samples from 6 cats, 3 from pet owners and 3 from an animal shelter were examined. Search for ova and parasites included Chlorazol Black and Kinyoun stain, as well as chromotrope-based stain, to investigate microsporidia. Microsporidia species were investigated by PCR using species-specific primers.

**Results**: Seven dogs showed positive for Enterocytozoon bieneusi. Two of them showed diarrheic feces; one from a pet owner and one from the animal shelter. With reference to the pigs, 2 from Cáceres and 3 from Avila were found positive for E. bieneusi and 4 from Avila for Encephalitozoon intestinalis. Only one cat from the animal shelter was found positive for E. intestinalis.

**Conclusions**: These results reinforce the idea of the ubiquity of E. bieneusi as to date, it has been detected in rabbits, dogs, pigs, cats and surface water. However, to establish its zoonotic role and to enable further genotypic analysis in needed. It is noteworthy that, to our knowledge, these are also the first data of E. bieneusi found in diarrheic fecal samples from dogs.

**Objective**: To evaluate 3 models of chemotherapy control of Fasciola hepatica cattle in Mexico.

**Methods**: Three groups (G) of 23 cows each received triclabendazole at 12 mg/kg. G-1 was treated in January (Sampling 1 S-1), G-2 in January, May and July; G-3 in January, May, August and October. Stool samples were collected from each animal 10 times every 45 days, in order to perform the egg count in 5 g faeces (egg). At the same time blood samples were collected to detect anti-F. hepatica antibodies using ELISA and to determine GGT and AST enzymes by spectrophotometry.

**Results**: The mean egg in positive and negative samples of G-1 changed from 0.50±1.5 to 21.1±3.0 in December (P=0.05). In G-2 the egg shifted from 0.50±1.5 in February to 17.5±3.6 in January S-10 (P=0.05). In G-3 the egg changed from 0.1±0.0 in February to 14.8±2.7 in January S-1 (P=0.05). The improvement percentage for egg in G-2 (25.8%) and the G-3 (49.6%) was higher than in G-1, which coincides with the lower GGT values detected in G-2 and G-3. Antibody levels seem not to be affected by the treatment in any of the groups.

**Conclusions**: G-3 with treatment in January, May, August and October was the best.

**Objective**: To evaluate 3 models of chemotherapy control of Fasciola hepatica cattle in Veracruz, México.

**Methods**: Three groups (G) of 23 cows each received triclabendazole at 12 mg/kg. G-1 was treated in January (Sampling 1 S-1), G-2 in January, May and July; G-3 in January, May, August and October. Stool samples were collected from each animal 10 times every 45 days, in order to perform the egg count in 5 g faeces (egg). At the same time blood samples were collected to detect anti-F. hepatica antibodies using ELISA and to determine GGT and AST enzymes by spectrophotometry.

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**Conclusions**: G-3 with treatment in January, May, August and October was the best.