1 Abstract

Muelleriosis in mouflon populations bred in game enclosures – efficacy evalution of used anthelmintic control programmes

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In this work we evaluate the effect of several control anthelmintic programmes bent against muelleriosis in mouflon breeds. We realized the programmes in the years 1996 – 2007 in three game parks (Rozpakov, Vlkov, and Vřísek). In Vřísek we engaged in the programme a Bezoar Goat too, infected by lungworm *Muellerius capillaris* as well, but we treated it separately. We have checked-up animal's health by the help of larvoscopy, using modified Baermann's method; the LPG values (number of L_1 larvae in 1 gram of faeces) of lungworm *Muellerius capillaris*. We used anthelmintics of benzimidazoles group; flubendazole in dosage scheme 3 x 15 mg/kg of body weight and albendazole in dosage scheme 5 x 3 mg/kg of body weight, 5 x 5 mg/kg of body weight and 5 x 7,5 mg/kg of body weight. We were administered by medicated feed.

Mouflons in Rozpakov were treated very intensively according to repeatedly determined LPG values, in Vlkov we went in for regular medication two times in a year, regardless of LPG values and the programme in Vřísek failed, sporadic drug administrations were realized only.

We verified the effectivity of used anthelmintics against muelleriosis. Albendazole seems to be more preferable, it has longer and higher efficacy than flubendazole. There was no expressive withdrawal of muelleriosis despite of the most intensive programme in Rozpakov. In Vlkov there occurred elimination of muelleriosis in relatively short time after albendazole (5 x 7,5 mg/kg of body weight) administration. We cannot appreciate the programme in Vřísek, because it hasn't been implemented in original way of plan.