

ABSTRACT

In this graduation theses we targeted the incidence of *H. contortus*, the nematode parasite of small ruminants. The studies were carried out on the farms „Skochovice“ and „Lužec nad Cidlinou“ in the Czech Republic with young sheep of breed of mainly Merinolandschaft and less of „romanovské“ breed . It was detected an effectivity of anthelmintics from a group of macrocycle lactons and benzimidazole. On the both farm benzimidazole resistance was detected by the help of Larval development tests and Egg hatch tests. Further the sheep were infected by larvae of *H. contortus* and takings of rectal faeces were carried out. From samples a number of eggs was abated by quantitative ovoscopical methods and other tribes of nematode parasites were identifiicated by the help of qualitative ovoscopical methods. The conclusion of studies demonstrated a nematode parasite *H. contortus* resistant of benzimidazole anthelmintics. A target of turning out of larvae *H. contortus* was realized too.