

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

JENIPAPO LEAF EXTRACT (*Genipa americana*): IN VIVO TESTS OF ANTIHELMINTIC ACTIVITY IN MISTIÇAS EWES

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Helminths are one of the major health problems of small ruminants, as they seriously compromise animal performance. The objective of this work was to evaluate the effectiveness of Jenipapo (*Genipa americana*) leaves in vivo in Santa Inês crossbred sheep with Dorper, evaluating the efficacy of anti-helminth treatment in ewes infested naturally by endoparasites in the field. The work was carried out at Fazenda Lagoa Bonita located within the facilities of the Faculdade Integrada UPIS using the physical and personnel infrastructure. The project was evaluated by the Ethics Committee on the Use of Animals of UPIS (CEUA - UPIS), and opinion number 246/16. 500 g of powdered leaves of *Genipa americana* were used. Eighteen sheep weighing 25 kg on average were used, which were placed in the picket for 10 days, three days for adaptation and 7 days for oral administration of the extract. The daily dose was 10 ml for each animal and one group of 6 animals received this treatment, another group with 6 animals received 10 ml of saline solution and the other 6 animals received the 1% Doramectin® vermifuge. The OPG was determined by the McMaster method modified by Gordon and Whitlock. The percentage of the effectiveness of the extract of *G. americana* was 93%, percentage greater than 90% indicates an efficient medication. Doramectin® 1% vermifuge showed an efficacy percentage of 87%. According to the same authors, a percentage of efficacy between 80% and 90% indicates a medication with low efficiency or suspicion. Regarding the weight of the animals during the whole experiment, according to statistical analysis, it was not possible to observe significant differences between them. This occurred, probably because the experiment time was short and the treatments did not cause considerable changes in this variable. The extract of *G. americana* and Doramectin 1% showed an inhibition of OPG in relation to the control (saline solution) of 66.76% and 43.27% respectively. The result shows that both *G. americana* extract and 1% Doramectin® were able to continue to protect the animals against helminths after 7 days from the end of the experiment. According to the statistical analysis, there was a significant difference between the extract, the saline solution and the doramectin, being possible to observe a greater efficiency of anthelmintic activity when the vegetal extract was used. It was concluded that the Jenipapo ethanolic extract proved to be effective as an anthelmintic for sheep, in vivo.

Keywords: administration, saline, significant, vermifuge

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Apoio Institucional:



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