#### Wednesday, February 28, 2024 at 02:15:06 Eastern Standard Time

**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] - FW: Call for Abstracts --- Submission Details **Date:** Friday, October 13, 2023 at 11:39:18 AM Eastern Daylight Time

From: Stephan A Wildeus

To: Jessica C Queen, Mackenzie A Robertson, Javin J. Davis

CC: Dahlia J. O'Brien, Kwame Matthews

Dear All,

Attached is the abstract submission information for the Bioworma abstract you co-authored.

Regards,

Stephan Wildeus, Ph.D.

Research Professor – Small Ruminants Agriculture Research Station Box 9061 Virginia State University Petersburg, VA 23806

Ph: (804) 524-6716

e-mail: <a href="mailto:swildeus@vsu.edu">swildeus@vsu.edu</a>

From: noreply@goCadmium.com <noreply@goCadmium.com>

Sent: Friday, October 13, 2023 9:18 AM
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**Abstract Type:** 

Oral

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Abstract ID:

1661370

#### Abstract Title:

The Efficacy of a Natural Fungus (Duddingtonia flagrans) in Reducing Gastrointestinal Nematode Indicators in Lambs

## Author(s)

1. <u>Jessica Queen</u> (Role: Presenting Author)

2. <u>Dahlia O'Brien</u> (Role: Author)

3. Stephan A. Wildeus (Role: Author)

4. Javin Davis (Role: Author)

5. MacKenzie Robert son (Role: Author)

6. Kwame Matthews (Role: Author)

## **Abstract Submission**

## **Submission Type (for Student Competitions only)**

#### **Abstracts**

Sustainable and profitable small ruminant production in the US is affected by infections with gastrointestinal nematodes (GIN), especially the blood sucking GIN, Haemonchus contortus. The overuse and mis-use of available drug classes has led to multi-drug resistant GIN that pose significant challenges to parasite control on many farms. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a natural fungus (Duddingtonia flagrans; Bioworma®, International Animal Health) in reducing GIN larval counts and other GIN indicators in hair sheep wethers. Eighteen St. Croix (n = 9) and Barbados Blackbelly (n = 9) wethers (227  $\pm$  1.4 days of age and 29.7  $\pm$  0.6 kg BW) were dewormed (d 0) with a combination of levamisol (Prohibit®; 8 mg/kg BW) moxidectin (Cydectin®; 0.2 mg/kg BW) and albendazole (Valbazen®; 7.5 mg/kg BW) prior to the start of feeding according to the manufacturer's recommendations for feeding BioWorma®. At this time, lambs were separated into two treatment groups (n = 9/group), split into 3 replications per treatment group and placed on six pasture paddocks (0.06 ha; n = 3 per paddock) after accounting for breed, initial fecal egg count (FEC) and BW. Lambs were then fed daily either a grain supplement ration (corn and soybean meal) with Livamol with Bioworma® (LIV) or without (CON) at 2% of their BW for 98 d. LIV was added to the ration based on total lamb BW/paddock. To evaluate the effect of LIV treatment, BW and body condition scores (BCS) were recorded every 2

weeks for 98 d. Blood and fecal samples were also collected for determination of packed cell volume (PCV) and FEC. Pooled treatment group feces (d 0 – 98) were collected and cultured to determine GIN genera. A subset of animals/treatment (n = 3) will be harvested to determine abomasal worm counts. Data were analyzed using repeated measures in a mixed model, and FEC were log transformed prior to analysis. Following deworming (d 0), FEC were reduced by 100% by d 14. There was a mixed population of GIN at the start of the study (averaging 54%, 42%, 1.2% and 1.8% for H. contortus, Tricostrongylus spp., Oesphagostomum spp. and Nematodirus spp., respectively). LIV with Bioworma® supplementation had no impact on BW, BCS, PCV or FEC in this study averaging 34.2  $\pm$  0.3 kg, 2.5  $\pm$  0.04, 34.7  $\pm$  0.5% and 150.9 eggs per gram, respectively. Under the conditions of this study, Bioworma® supplementation had no influence on GIN indicators measured up to 100 d of grazing. This research will be continued during subsequent grazing seasons to determine the effect of continued supplementation on lamb parasite load and performance as well as pasture infestation levels.

## **Keywords**

Duddingtonia flagrans Lambs Parasite s

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For content related questions, please contact Debbie Zagorski at debbiez@a sas.org or (217) 356-9050

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