Pregnant dairy goats endoparasites reduced by commercial populational Homeopathy

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Background: the dairy goats are affected by a world distribution endoparasitosis. This affects the economical activity and implies in eminent risk of animal losses by helminths blood depletion. Resistance to all therapeutic drugs is reported, the parasitism implies to elevation of production costs, toxic residues in milk and environment, frequently monitoring of ocular mucosa and healthy status. Many publications relates FEC reductions in sheeps with homeopathy (Chagas, 2008; Zacharias 2008; Neves, 2012; Falbo, 2013). This work continues the study of previous assessment with young females caprines, but now during the breeding season and pregnant multipara. The under field conditions intends to determine the value of this complex medicine in the real life situation of a caprinoculture routine and the animal zootechnical production phases. **Aims:** this work determined the parasite load by Fecal Eggs Count (FEC) during the periods of breeding season and pregnancy of dairy goats with commercial populational homeopathy. **Methodology:** Fifteen (15) adult multipara goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*) aged 4.4 ± 1.4 years old were divided into two groups by the odd or even last number of registry given in the birth. The animals has dairy predominance of Alpine and Saanen breeds and were fed by maize and sugar cane silage. Routine measures to reduce the natural parasitism infection included to keep them in elevated houses with slatted floor with access to paddock star grass with time restrictions to the hottest hours in the day. They received the albendazole antihelmintic drenching before each of the phases. The weekly FEC was made in triplicate with the McMaster Egg Counting Technique. The treatment with 10g-animal-day CapriOvi Verm 100 RealH (Brazil) was continuously given daily among both phases, six times by week with individual oral administration, the powder was diluted (not succussed) in a plastic cup with tap water and given with a 10mL syringe. The control group received only tap water in the same way but brand new separated set of disposable materials. The two phases had ten weeks of evaluating period. The first phase has the four weeks breeding season previously stimulated by light program with sex mating in the middle and the second phase the animals was pregnant for 2 to 4 months. **Results:** The FEC was significantly reduced during the pregnancy-2nd phase (p-value < 0,01) but not in the breeding season-1st phase (p-value = 0,28). The two-way ANOVA showed that the treatment in the 2nd phase affected the results [F 1/143 = 9.04, p = 0.0031] as the time does [F 1/143 = 53,29, p < 0.0001]: there were interactions between the factors [F 1/143 = 3.15, p = 0.0011]. The two-way ANOVA showed that the treatment in the 1st phase affected the results [F 1/130 = 0.30, p = 0.58] as the time does [F 1/130 = 1.24, p = 0.28]: there were no interactions between the factors [F 1/130 = 0.58, p = 0.81]. The mechanism that increases the medicine effect may have interaction to the time or to the stress condition of pregnancy. We suppose that the stressed animal model may exacerbate the expected effect more than the time effect, as both were present in the 2nd phase. How its influences the way of action of the ultra high dilutions remains a very interesting question for guide future

works. **Conclusion:** the populational homeopathy product CapriOvi Verm 100 RealH has show the reduction of the FEC during the pregnancy of dairy goats.

Keywords: Goats, Fecal Eggs Count, endoparasite, caprinoculture, populational homeopathy

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