

2nd COMBAR Working Groups Meeting

Anthelmintic Resistance: Past, Present and Future

26-27th September, León, Spain

Hotel Real Colegiata de San Isidoro

COMMUNICATIONS

Poster Communications

Working Group	ID	Presenter	Communication
1	1	A. Amadesi	Mini-FLOTAC automated system for helminth egg counts in ruminants
1	2	M. Macrelli	First detection of ivermectin resistance in oesophagostomum dentatum in pigs.
1	3	K. Alzbeta	A model transmission of gastrointestinal nematode <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> between domestic and wild ruminants under field conditions
1	4	M. Mickiewicz	Evaluation of levamisole effectiveness in two goat herds with previously detected resistance of gastrointestinal nematodes to ivermectin and benzimidazoles.
1	5	E. Devaney	The BUG Consortium- Using the <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> genome to identify mechanisms of anthelmintic resistance.
2	6	T. Letra Mateus	Who cares about helminths of backyard pigs in Portugal?.
2	7	T. Letra Mateus	Preliminar data suggest resistance to anthelmintics in sheep in northern Portugal.
2	8	M. Dos Santos	Towards Helminth Sustainable Control in Grazing Ruminants in Europe.
2	9	Z. Ruano	Practices on helminth control in an endangered autochthonous Portuguese sheep breed.
2	10	A.M. Duque de Araujo Munhoz	Seroprevalence of <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> in dairy cattle and management practices that may influence the onset of the disease on São Miguel Island, Azores – Portugal.
2	11	S. Petkevičius	The present status of anthelmintic resistance on sheep farms in Lithuania
3	12	H. Akkari	In vitro evidence that the pastoral <i>Artemisia campestris</i> species exerts an anthelmintic effect on <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> from sheep.
3	13	E. Valderas-García	Anthelmintic activity of amino alcohols against eggs and larvae of the ovine nematode <i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i> .
3	14	E. Valderas-García	In vitro effect of benzalpthalides and phtalazinones against different eggs and larvae of <i>Teladorsagia circumcincta</i> .
3	15	E. Valderas-García	New synthetic benzimidazole with potential anthelmintic activity.
3	16	V. Castilla	Differences in the immune response between adult sheep belonging to Churra breed.

Working Group 2. Understanding the Socio-economic Aspects

Poster Communication

Towards Helminth Sustainable Control in Grazing Ruminants in Europe

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Infections with parasitic helminths (IPH) have a huge economic, social, environmental and political negative impacts in global ruminant livestock industry in Europe in particular and across the world in general. The increasing prevalence of anthelmintic resistance means that current control programmes are in economic terms costly and unsustainable in the long term. So, the sustainable control of IPH requires a holistic approach and requires detailed knowledge of these various impacts and sub-indices of the sustainability of the IPH. Hence, the main aim of this work is to analyse the scientific state of the art of the IPH at a sustainable level whereas the sub-indices of the IPH sustainability. This will be essential to the continued research at IPH sustainability to promote at European level the productivity and profitability of livestock farming and its contribution to regional and global food security at European and world level. Thus, we did a revision of the scientific contributes in the sustainability sub-index of IPH at European and world level (based on SCOPUS Q₁ and Q₂ references and WoS) and we used Google Trends data as a quantitative methodology, namely, multivariate analysis and econometric models in order to nowcast and forecast new insights about the importance, the role and the new trends about IPH in Europe. The results show an interesting development and an increasing trend in IPH search terms as a proxy of IPH development in research and interest in Europe.

Keywords: Infections with parasitic helminths; sustainable control; Europe; Google Trends; ruminants