

STUDY ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF FEEDING SHEEP WITH DIETS CONTAINING AROMATIC PLANTS

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Abstract. *The three most promising plants were tested at the lowest level possible to determine their possible effects on gastrointestinal parasitic load of animals. For this study were used 80 lactating sheep naturally infected with nematodes pluriparous gastrointestinal (GIN). The relationship between the number of eggs and GIN load were assessed before the experiment with direct control of parasitological on a sheep slaughtered in the same herd (the herd). The 80 ewes were divided in 4 groups of 20 each: Group 1 (control), Group 2 (Carum carvi), Group 3 (Coriandrum sativum), Group 4 (Satureja Montana). There was analysed the variation of EPG (Total number of parasitic elements per gram of faeces) and LPG (Total number of larvae per gram of faeces) during the experimental period and the internal organs after the end of experiments.*

Keywords: aromatic plants, feeding, sheep

1. Introduction

One of the problems that the researchers had in view over time was therapy with medicinal and aromatic plants, including the possibility of eliminating intestinal parasites of sheep by feeding on such plants [1-5, 8-14]. Are also described some applications using herbs, with effects on the digestive tract, especially in human nutrition [6,7].

The three most promising plants, *Carum carvi*, *Coriandrum sativum* and *Satureja montana*, were tested at the lowest level possible (resulting from before analysing) to determine their possible effects on gastrointestinal parasitic load of animals. For this study were used 80 lactating sheep naturally infected with nematodes pluriparous gastrointestinal (GIN). The relationship between the number of eggs and GIN load were assessed before the experiment with direct control of parasitological on a sheep slaughtered in the same herd (the herd).

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