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**PREVALENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES  
IDENTIFIED IN FRENCH ALPINE GOATS FROM WESTERN  
ROMANIA**

**Sîrbu Beatrice Ana-Maria, Oprescu Ion, Herman Viorel, Imre Mirela, Badea Corina, Sîrbu Cătălin Bogdan, Florea Tiana, Dărăbuș Gheorghe**  
*University of Life Sciences „Regele Mihai I”, Timisoara, Romania*  
E-mail: jiteabeatrice@gmail.com

Animals products derived from their output are the main source of animal protein. They also play an important role in the country's economy. However, parasitism is a major problem limiting animal husbandry in most developing countries.

The aim of the present study is to determine the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites in French Alpine goats from Western Romania.

A total of 267 goats, with ages between 6 months and 2 years were taken into study from June to August 2023. Two methods were used to detect the presence of parasitic elements: the flotation method and the sedimentation method.

The total prevalence of parasites was 87.6% (234/267). Four species of parasites were detected using the flotation method: *Eimeria* spp., *Moniezia* spp., strongylid eggs and *Nematodirus* spp. and no parasites were detected using the sedimentation method. Among the detected parasites, *Moniezia* spp. had the highest prevalence (68.2%), followed by strongylid eggs (12%), *Eimeria* spp. (5.2%), and the lowest prevalence was observed in *Nematodirus* spp. (2.2%).

The results of this study suggest a high prevalence of gastrointestinal parasite infestation, therefore effective control measures should be implemented to control the negative effects of gastrointestinal parasites on goats.

***Keywords: endoparasites, goats, French Alpine.***