

EVALUATION OF HAEMATOLOGICAL AND PARASITOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF CANIDÉ AND MOXOTÓ GOAT BREEDS IN THE NORTHEAST SEMI ARID

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Abstract / Resumo:

This study aimed to evaluate the hematological values and its relation to parasite load in goat breeds Canindé and Moxotó in Northeast. This work was conducted at Embrapa Goats and Sheep, using 15 Canindé and 15 Moxotó caprine from which were taken blood samples and feces in April and September/2007 and 2008. Comparing the hematological values according to infestation degree, group I (up to 800 EPG) and group II (> 800 EPG), there was statistical difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) for hematocrit ( $26.16 \pm 3.51$  vs  $24.09 \pm 3.23$ ), respectively, for Canindé breed, but it was not observed difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) for other parameters analyzed: RBC count ( $\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ ), hemoglobin (g/dl), Mean Corpuscular Volume (fL), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (pg) and Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (%). In Moxotó breed there was no differences ( $P > 0.05$ ) in any of these parameters. Although the Canindé race has proven to be more sensitive than Moxotó, can be attributed this difference to factors like race and environment, as these variables influence the hematological parameters, studies to clarify this influence should be made in depth to assess the degree of adaptation of these animals in the region.