

demonstrated the specificity of the test by the ability of our crude antigen to absorb activity from the whole serum employed. Animals experimentally infected with H. contortus and those by evaluation of feces determined to be infected as well as those with heavy infections at necropsy had sera exhibiting reaction zone diameters in the DIG-ELISA for IgG of  $14.3 \pm 0.63$  whereas negative sera had reaction zone diameters of  $9.7 \pm 0.75$ . The corresponding values for IgM were  $8.6 \pm 0.3$  and  $6.4 \pm 0.2$  respectively. The DIG-ELISA appears to be well suited to detect class specific antibodies to H. contortus.

KEY WORDS: class specific antibodies, goat, Haemonchus contortus, DIG-ELISA

*antigen specific, caprine, Haemonchus*

### 83 POPULATION DYNAMICS OF CAPRINE PARASITIC HELMINTHS IN THE SERTAO OF INHAMUS, CEARA, BRAZIL

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This study was conducted in the county of Taua, Ceara, during the period of January 1982 to December 1984. Monthly, two to three resident goats, born on the study farm, which did not receive antihelminthic treatment were necropsied at the age of 12 months. Tracer animals, introduced on the study farm, which were nematode free, were necropsied after a 30 day grazing period. Pruvial precipitations were recorded daily. Helminths identified were: Haemonchus contortus, Trichostrongylus columbriformis, Strongyloides papillosus, Oesophagostomum columbianum, Trichostrongylus axei, Trichuris sp., Trichuris globulosa, Moniezia sp., Moniezia expansa, Taenia hydatigena, Taenia sp., Cooperia punctata, and Cooperia pectinata. The results obtained from the resident animals demonstrated that gastrointestinal nematodes were present during the entire year, although at a higher intensity during the rainy period. Based on data from the tracer goats, the period of transmission was restricted to the rainy season and the beginning of the dry period.

KEY WORDS: Gastrointestinal nematodes, epidemiology, goats

*Parasiten gefunden bei ...*

### 84 DISEASES OF GOATS DIAGNOSED IN SOBRAL, CEARA, BRAZIL

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Necopsies were performed on 726 goats of different ages, sexes, breeds and types (Anglo-Nubian, Bhuj, Caninde, Marota, Moxoto, Repartida, Parda Alema and Non-descript types). Macro and microscopic studies revealed that most common diseases were: gastrointestinal parasitism (24.93%) and bronchopneumonia (22.87%). In 19.15% of the animals, malnutrition was observed.