

**COPROPARASITOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF CAPTIVE WILD BIRDS BY FAUST  
METHOD IN ILHA SOLTEIRA –SP**

*(AVALIAÇÃO COPROPARASITOLÓGICA DE AVES SILVESTRES MANTIDAS EM CATIVEIRO PELA  
TÉCNICA DE FAUST EM ILHA SOLTEIRA-SP)*

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The great diversity of wild bird species in the region of Ilha Solteira requires specific knowledge about them. Any impact on the environment such as the construction of dams can cause health problems to these animals, from ectoparasites and endoparasites to serious diseases. Therefore, this study aims to identify the occurrence of endoparasitic infestations in wild birds kept in captivity at the Center for Conservation of Wildlife of Ilha Solteira. The experiment was conducted at the Center for Conservation of Wildlife (Zoo) of CESP from Ilha Solteira. Samples were collected from 12 cages, where a single species was housed per cage, as follows: Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*), Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*), Bare-faced Curassow (*Crax fasciolata*), Blue-and-yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*), Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macau*), Turquoise-fronted Amazon Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*), Small-billed Tinamou (*Crypturellus parvirostris*), Peach-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga aurea*) and toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). The stool samples were collected and sent to the laboratory of parasitology of UNESP in Ilha Solteira for further analysis, using the technique of Faust. Of the 15 species analyzed, parasites were found in only 5 (30%). The parasites observed were *Capillaria* sp., *Strongyloides* sp. and *Eimeria* sp., of which *Capillaria* sp. had the highest occurrence among birds. From the five positive samples, only one was parasitized by more than one parasite, *Eimeria* sp. and *Capillaria* sp. As described in the literature, the prevalence of endoparasites was low, probably because the birds are treated and go through quarantine before going to their cages. Daily cleaning of cages and nutritional care are also factors that ensure the animals' good health. In conclusion, although the parasite incidence was low, it was still reported for 30% of the cages, showing that prophylactic measures should be adopted for complete parasite eradication.

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