

**EVALUATION OF IVERMECTIN AND LEVAMISOLE EFFICACY ON THE CONTROL OF  
*TRICHOSTRONGYLIDAE* PARASITES IN SHEEP**

*(AVALIAÇÃO DA EFETIVIDADE DO USO DE IVERMECTINA A 4% E LEVAMISOL A 15%, NO  
CONTROLE DE PARASITAS TRICHOSTRONGYLIDAE EM OVINOS)*

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of 4% ivermectin and 15% levamisole to control gastrointestinal parasites. The tests were conducted on a sample of 20 sheep aged between 3 and 6 months from a farm located in Sabana de Torres, Santander, Colombia, in 2011. The animals were divided into two groups and remained under the same environmental conditions, and nutritional management during the 115 days of the experiment. One group received 4% ivermectin, subcutaneously, 800 mg/kg single dose (day 0). The other group received three doses of 15% Levamisole, 7.5 mg/kg, administered on days 0, 31 and 80. The efficiency of the treatment was evaluated on the control of gastrointestinal parasites, weight gain and treatment costs for each group. Regarding egg reduction, the results showed that the two treatments were effective up to 17 days while the more effective was ivermectin, which retained acceptable levels of the parasites in the first 94 days. In addition, the weight gain was significantly different ( $p>0.05$ ) between treatments. Furthermore, the group treated with ivermectin displayed higher final weight, with an average of 8.4 kg while the group treated with levamisole had a mean weight gain 6.7 kg. Regarding treatment cost, the group of sheep treated with ivermectin had lower labor cost and higher final weight, being a cost effective alternative to the producer.

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