Additional feeding of Asa foetida to sheep infested with *Haemonchus* contortus: Evaluation of fecal egg count and haematocrit

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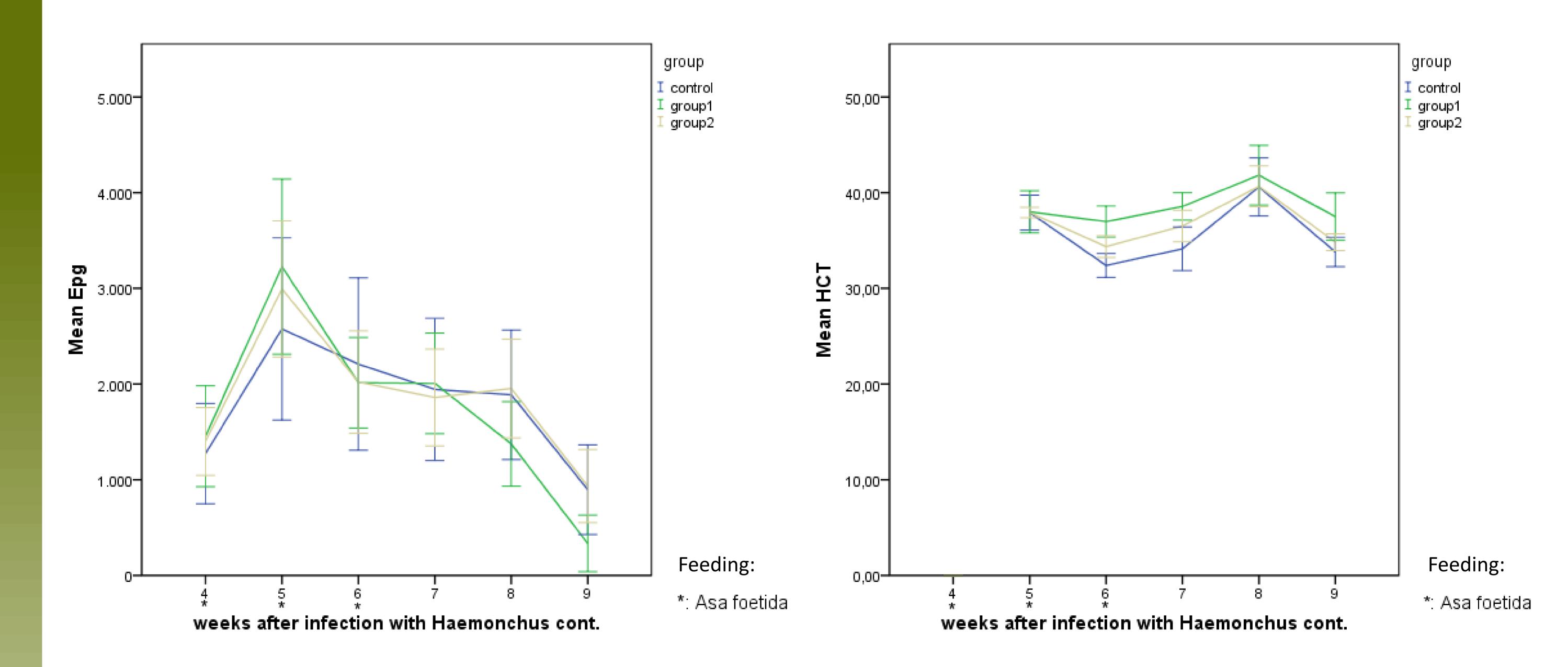
Introduction

As a foetida, the resinous product extracted of Ferula assa-foetida L. (Apiaceae) is used as a remedy in the central region of Asia in diseases including endoparasitism in humans. In this trial powdery Asa foetida was additionally fed to sheep, infected with *Haemonchus contortus*, to evaluate fecal egg count (Epg) and haematocrit (HCT).

Material and methods

Treatment and examination	week	control	Group 1	Group 2
		n = 5	n = 6	n = 6
Infection	0	1200 Larvae III Haemonchus contortus		
Daily feeding of Asa foetida	4 - 6	10 ml water	0,08 g Asa foet. in 10 ml water	0,16 g Asa foet. in 10 ml water
Epg	4 – 9	Weekly		
HCT	5 – 9	Weekly		

Results



Conclusion and discussion

The additional feeding of two concentrations of Asa foetida to sheep, infected with *Haemonchus contortus*, confirmed no effect on fecal egg count and haematocrit. Egg count decreased in all animals to the end of the experiment. The missing effect could be connected with low amounts of sulfur compounds(7.6 ppm *E*-n-propenyl-*sec*-butyl-disulfide and 4.6 ppm *Z*-n-propenyl-*sec*-butyl-disulfide). Other samples of Asa foetida from Afghanistan showed much higher amounts of these compounds (more than 3000 mg/kg) but pharmacopeia quality was not ensured. More information and examination are necessary in pharmacologically active constituents in different accessions of Ferula assa foetida to assess the potency of such an additional feeding for endoparasite control.









