

Comparative estimation of the efficiency of ten drugs against two severe coccidiosis in the rabbit

P. COUDERT

Station de pathologie aviaire,

Centre de Recherches de Tours, I.N.R.A., Nouzilly, 38380 Monnaie (France)

The efficiency of ten substances known for being active against *Emeria* was estimated and compared in the case of two coccidiosis in the rabbit induced by *E. intestinalis* and *E. pellerdyi*. The animals received the feed admixed with the drug, five days prior to the experimental infestation with 50 000 oocysts of each species. The parameters studied were weight gain, feed intake and mortality rate.

The species of *Emeria* did not exhibit the same susceptibility towards the action of the different drugs. The latter can be ranked in 3 categories for each coccidium: E = efficient; R = relatively efficient; I: insufficiently efficient or inefficient. The results are summarized in the table below:

Drugs	Doses	Firms	Efficiency	
			<i>E. intestinalis</i>	<i>E. pellerdyi</i>
Deccox	100	Rhône Poulenc	E	R
Lerbek	200	Dow chemical	R	E
Monensin	50	Eli Lilly	I	I
Nicarbazine	200	Merk Sharp and Dohme	I	I
Formosulfathiazole	750	Intervet	E	R
Pancoxin —	200	Merk Sharp and Dohme	R	E
Fracoc	400	Distrivet	I	I
Robenidine	100	Cyanamide	E	E
Bifuran	200	(*)	I	I
DOT	175	Distrivet	R	R

(*) = 100 ppm nitrofurazone + 100 ppm furazolidone.