

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

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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.