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PRIMARY STUDY ON THE EFFICACY OF SUGAR PALM
(*Saccharum pinnaia*) FRUIT EXTRACT AS DEWORMER
AGAINST ROUNDWORM (*Toxocara canis*)
IN MIXED BREED DOGS

RESEARCH STUDY

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**PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE EFFICACY OF SUGAR PALM
(*Arenga pinnata*) FRUIT EXTRACT AS DEWORMER
AGAINST ROUNDWORM (*Toxocara canis*)
IN MIXED BREED DOGS**

Research Study
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Science High School, College of Education
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for graduation



Preliminary study on the efficacy of sugar
palm fruit extract as dewormer against
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ABSTRACT

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Preliminary Study On The Efficacy Of Sugar Palm (*Arenga Pinnata*) Fruit Extract As Dewormer Against Roundworm (*Toxocara canis*) In Mixed Breed Dogs. Research Study. Science High School College of Education. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2007. Adviser: Dr. L.A. Custodio.

Two treatments were prepared namely T₁ - control group (Ivermectin given at 0.025mg/kg) and T₂ - treated group (10 ml sugar palm fruit extract + 5 ml distilled water). Five mixed breed dogs 6 to 8 months old were used in the study which were artificially infected with *T. canis*. They were divided into two groups representing each treatments, one dog per replicate. The dogs were acclimatized for one week in their individual metal cages before the first fecalyses. After the acclimatization period, the dogs underwent two fecalyses, Direct Fecal Smear (DFS) and sedimentation where the number of ova was counted. The dogs were dewormed with the treatments after one week. The dogs' feces were observed one week after deworming using DFS and sedimentation and the number of ova was counted. Throughout the conduct of the study, the dogs were given proper care and treatment. They were fed twice a day and were given water *ad libitum*.

The study showed that both T₁ and T₂ could eliminate *T. canis* in dogs with the same level of efficacy.

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A research study submitted to the Faculty of Cavite State University Science High School, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation prepared under the supervision of Dr. Louella Maria. A. Custodio.

INTRODUCTION

The domesticated dog, *Canis familiaris*, has coexisted with human beings as a working partner and household pet in all eras and cultures since the days of cave dwellers. They are victims of several internal parasites frequently referred to as worms. The most common are roundworm that infest most puppies at some time in their young lives and tapeworm that can be a big problem when flea infestations are high. (Dog Owner's Guide, 2005). The common worm of puppies is *Toxocara canis* a nematode or roundworm. Roundworms are almost worldwide in distribution and are abundant in the surface layers of soils. Many of them are economically and medically harmful, living as parasites in plants and animals, including humans. Roundworm infections are common and frequently go unnoticed, but several species cause serious diseases (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia Standard, 2005).