

*IN VITRO* INFLUENCE OF FUNGUS *DUDDINGTONIA FLAGRANS* ON  
*OESOPHAGOSTOMUM DENTATUM* LARVAE DEVELOPMENT IN FAECES FROM PIGS  
FED DIFFERENT DIET FIBRE DIETS

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**Summary.** The experiment was conducted to study the influence of diets with different levels of undigested dietary fibre residues and dry matter on the development of *Oesophagostomum dentatum* infective larvae in faecal cultures with or without spores of the nematode-destroying fungus *Duddingtonia flagrans*. The faeces of pigs fed four experimental diets were mixed with a known amount of *O. dentatum* eggs and micro- and the macrocultures were established *in vitro*. The recovery of larvae was significantly higher in cultures established from the faeces of pigs fed on diets with high levels of non-starch polysaccharides and Klason lignin. The results of the present study demonstrated that isolates of *O. flagrans* were able to reduce significantly the number of *O. dentatum* larvae *in vitro*.

**Keywords:** pigs, *Oesophagostomum dentatum*, *Duddingtonia flagrans*, diet fibre.