

EFFICACY OF INSECTOACARICIDES IN OTOACARIASIS OF DOGS AND CATS

Agneta Karpovaitė¹, Vytautas Špakauskas¹, Saulius Petkevičius², Gintaras Daunoras¹

¹*Department of Non-Infectious Diseases, Veterinary Academy, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences
Tilžės 18, LT-47181 Kaunas, Lithuania, e-mail: vspakauskas@yahoo.de*

²*Department of Infectious Diseases, Veterinary Academy of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences
Tilžės 18, Kaunas LT-47181, Lithuania*

Abstract. A total of 133 dogs and 133 cats were examined through direct smear of ear samples using a stereoscopic microscope, for the parasitological diagnostic. Mite infestation was observed in 18 dog and 40 cats with a prevalence of 12% and 30%. Eight cats with otacariasis were treated with a single spot-on application of selamectin (Stronghold[®]), and 32 cats were treated with ear drops Canaural[®]. Eight dogs with otacariasis were treated with a single spot-on application of fipronil (Frontline[®]) and eight dogs with Neostomosan[®]. The presence of parasites was assessed before treatment and at 7, 14 and 21 days after first treatment. The animals were also evaluated clinically at each assessment period.

Most effective insectoacaricidic medication for cats was selamectin, as it showed the maximum result in destruction of *O. cynotis* ticks after 7 days of treatment and its efficacy did not change the entire study period (21 days). Against *O. cynotis*, Canaural[®] eliminated mites in 96.88% of cats by day 21. Frontline[®] and Neostomosan[®] solution resulted in a treatment success rate (cure rate) of 75% 21 days after treatment.

Keywords: cats, dogs, otocariasis, insectoacaricides.