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## Endoparasite Diseases of Wild Boars in the Primorsky Krai, Russia (2017-2019)

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**Abstract:** Permanent Monitoring Program of wild animals (PMPWA) supporting by Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences together with Administration of Primorsky krai is carrying out in the Southern part of the Russian Far East since 2016. Investigation of endoparasitic diseases among wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) populations is one of the directions of PMPWA. In that period 112 fecal and stomach samples were taken during hunting of wild boars (6 month – 8 years old) and examined for the presence of endoparasites. Coproovoscopy with concentrated zinc sulphate solution was utilized for fecal samples, microscopy – for the stomach ones.

In 2017 (n=40) the study of wild boar faeces revealed the presence of the following endoparasites: *Metastrongylus* sp. (*Nematoda: Rhabditida*) in 10,0% of animals; *Ascaris suum* (*Nematoda: Ascaridida*) in 7,5%; *Trichuris* sp. (*Nematoda: Trichocephalida*) in 2,5%. Investigation of stomach probes permitted to detect *Ghnatostoma spirigerum* (*Nematoda: Spirurida*) in 5,0%.

In 2018 (n=55) for faeces: *M. sp.* in 9,0%; *A. suum* in 3,6%; *Tr. sp.* in 3,6%; *Toxoplasma* sp. (*Apicomplexa: Eucoccidiorida*) in 1,8%; *Sarcocystis* sp. (*Apicomplexa: Eucoccidiorida*) in 1.8%. For stomach probes: *G. spirigerum* in 9,0%.

In 2019 (n=17) for faeces: *M. sp.* in 17,6%; *A. suum* in 5,8%; *Tr. sp.* in 11.7%; *Tox. sp.* in 5,8%; *S. sp.* in 5,8%. For stomach probes: *G. spirigerum* in 5,8%.

The intensity of wild boar parasitosis in most cases was low. Only two 2 cases of adult stages of *M. sp.* were found in large blood vessels.

Wild boars in Primorsky krai are the hosts for a number of endoparasites, and can be a source of the threat for human endoparasitic diseases.

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