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oi *Strongyle spp*. and *P. equorum* were the most common strongyle spec

This field study found that the various tested brands of Iverm against *Strongyle spp*. and *P. equorum* in horses.

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Gebremeskel HF, Kebede IA (2024) The Effectiveness of Various Brands of the Drugs Fenbendazole and Ivermectin in Treating Horses with Strongyle Nematodes in Holeta, Oromia, Central Ethiopia. World J Pharmacol Toxicol 7: 235.

reported equine gastrointestinal worms in country [2,4,5]. Strongyle infections are comm comes to GIT helminths. most common and signi cant GIT parasites of

[5] in Hossana and [2] in the Hawassa area reported that Strongyle spp. infection is common among working horses, with prevalence rates of 48.2% and 56.1%, respectively. Additionally, research on the degree of infection that was determined using EPG revealed that 59% of the horses were severely infected by strongyles, while mild infection of *P.* (13.8%) was reported in a horse from the study sites. In line with this study, [26], [15] in Gondar, and [14] in Hossana reported a higher level of strongyle species per gram of feces in infected hoses. e di erences in the prevalence of helminth infection in horses could be explained by egg presence or absence of intervention. In and around Holeta, there is anthelmintic treatment coverage given to the horses, according to the response we obtained from the owners during the assessment. e presence and distribution of strongylosis in horses were investigated in a eld study based on the number of Fecal Eggs (FEC).

Most horses are treated with anthelmintic drugs, so it is believed that strongyloidiasis eggs are mainly produced by adults. us, the eggs raised from suppressed larvae are known to be resistant to anthelmintics. A possible justi cation for the high levels of EPG in young horses could

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