





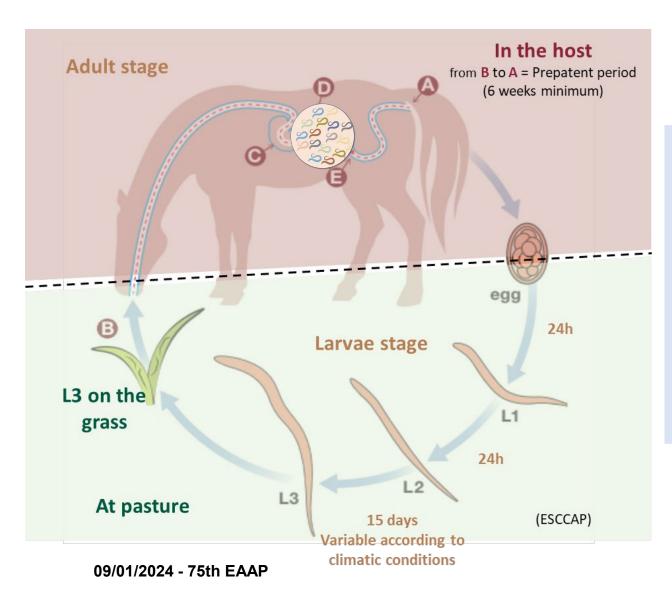


Effect of phytochemicals on cyathostomins ecological interactions

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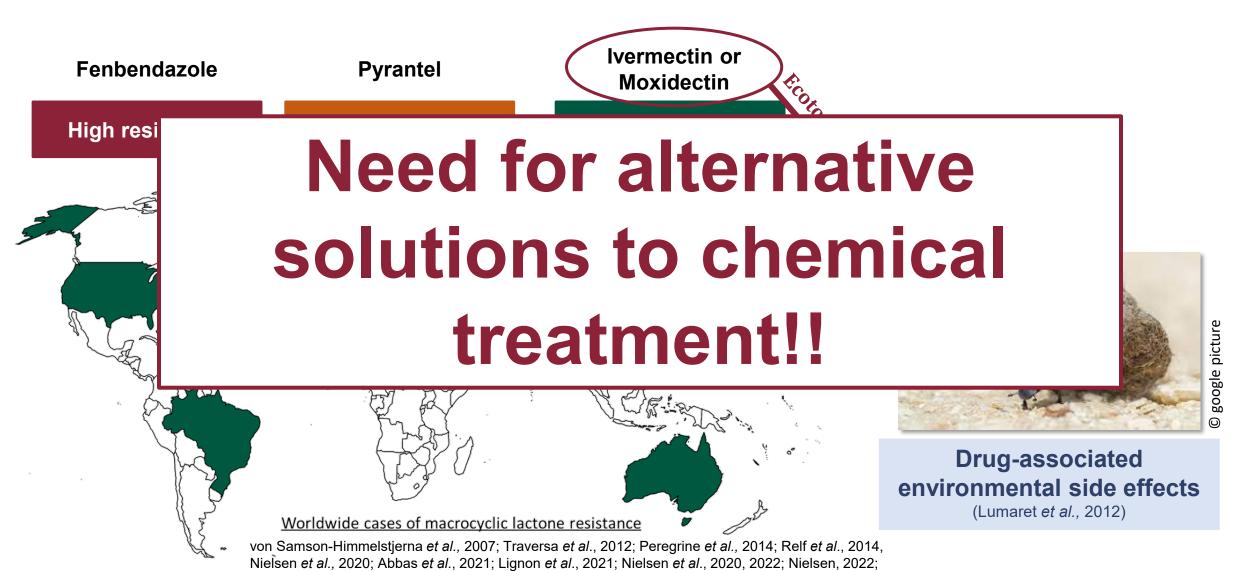
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Cyathostomins life cycle and infection-induced clinical effects



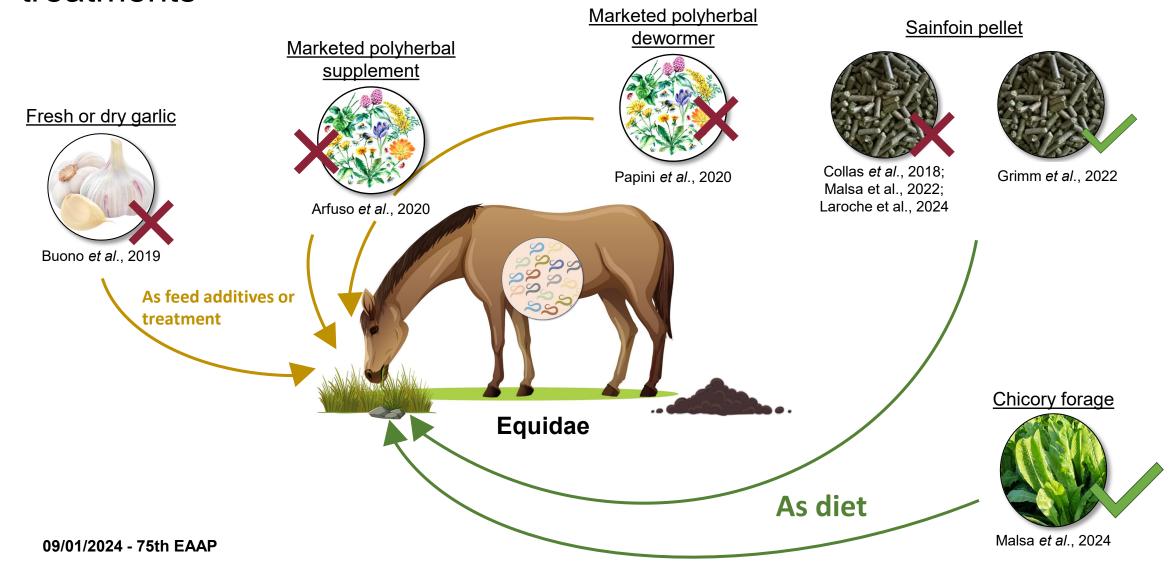
- Nearly 100% of grazing horses are infected
- Many horses show no clinical signs of infection
- Main clinical signs: colic, diarrhea, weight loss and even death in the most susceptible individuals (young horses)
- → Cyathostomins control is essential for equine industry

Cyathostomins have evolved to become resistant to most compounds



09/01/2024 - 75th EAAP

Variable results from studies investigating alternative plant-based treatments



Cylicostephanus longibursatus and Cylicostephanus minutus were less affected by the chicory diet

Control Control d31 d45 Chicory fora (in vivo students contribute to a greater selection of less sensitive species? Te17 Te18 Chicory Chicory Chicory d45 d16 d31 Malsa et al., 2024 How does the species composition of cyathostomins change in response to a plant extract? Ch3 Ch4 Ch5 Ch1 Ch3 Ch5 Ch1 Horse

Cylicostephanus Jongibursatus

Method

In vitro screening of plant extracts on the basis of their direct and

indirect activity

compounds





Cinnamon

Source of cinnamaldehyde

- Inhibition of egg hatching in the small ruminant strongyles

(Zhu *et al.*, 2013; Katiki *et al.*, 2014, 2017; Ferreira *et al.*, 2016; André *et al.*, 2017; 2017; Silva *et al.*, 2018)

Screening for *in vitro* antiparasitic

Cinnamaldehyde Carvacrol



Oregano

Source of carvacrol

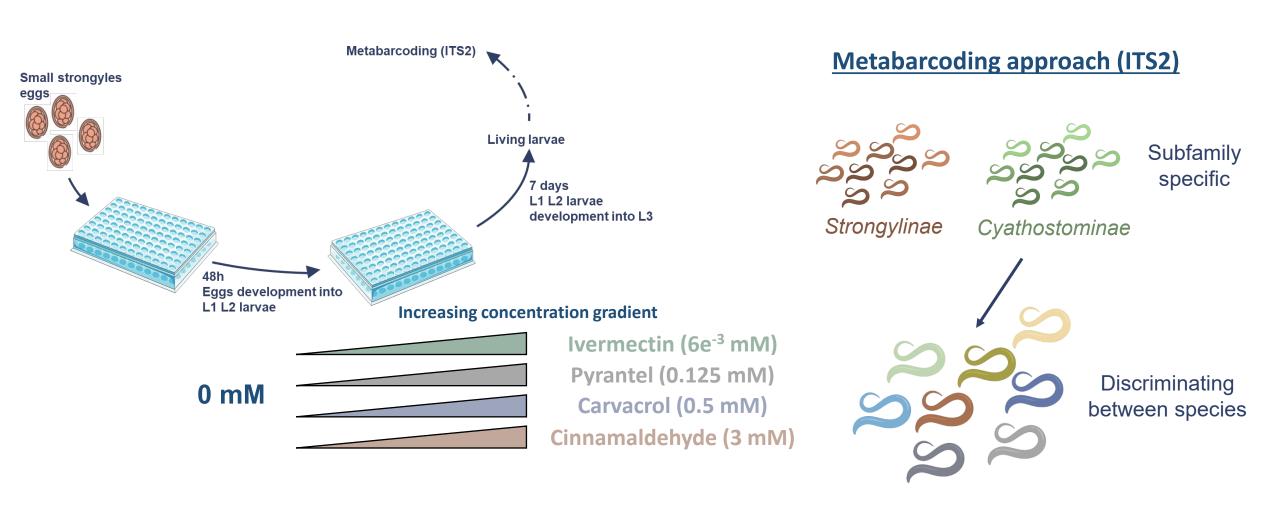
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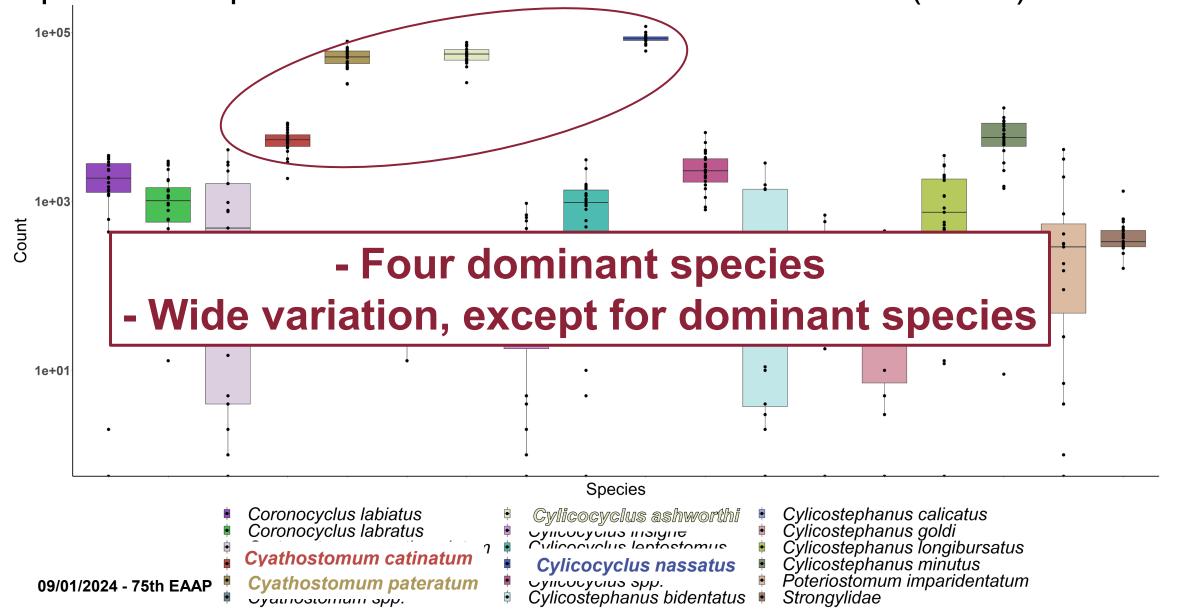
- Larval development inhibitory activity (Zhu et al., 2013; André et al., 2016, 2017; Ferreira et al., 2016)

Method

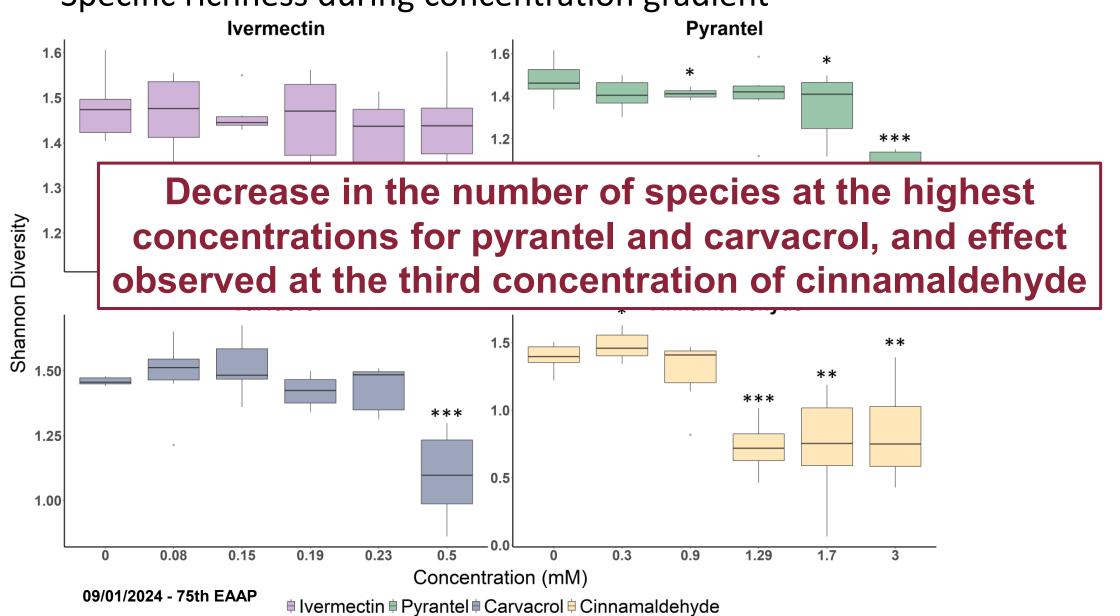
Evolution of species composition across a concentration gradient of ivermectin, pyrantel, carvacrol and cinnamaldehyde



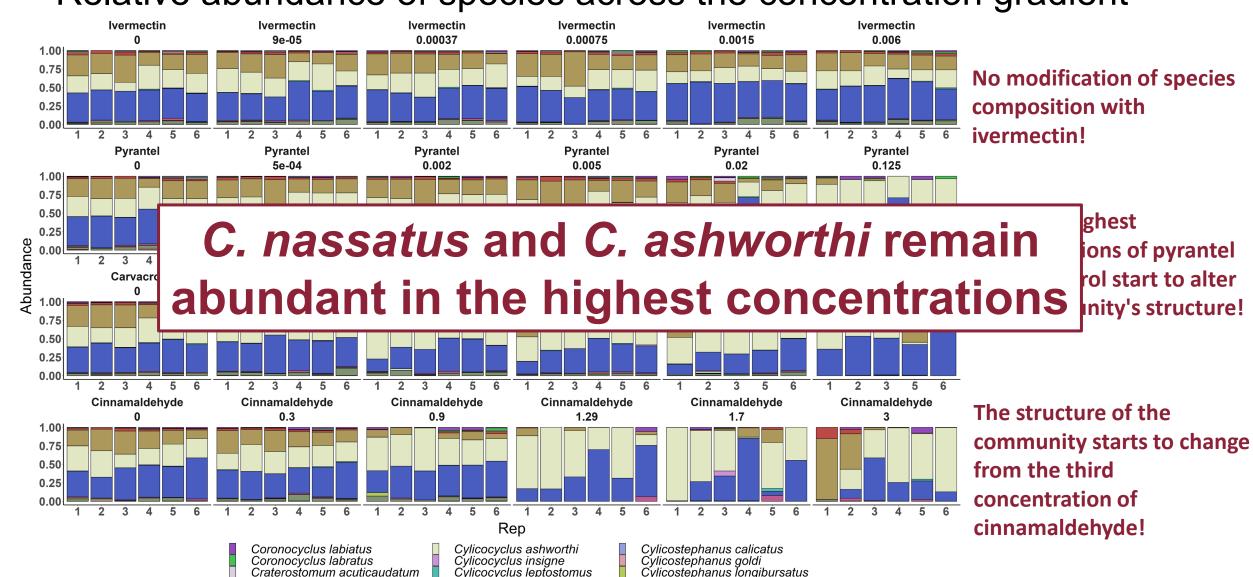
Species composition structure in the control condition (0 mM)



Specific richness during concentration gradient



Relative abundance of species across the concentration gradient



Cylicostephanus minutus

Strongylidae

Poteriostomum imparidentatum

Cylicocyclus nassatus

Cylicostephanus bidentatus

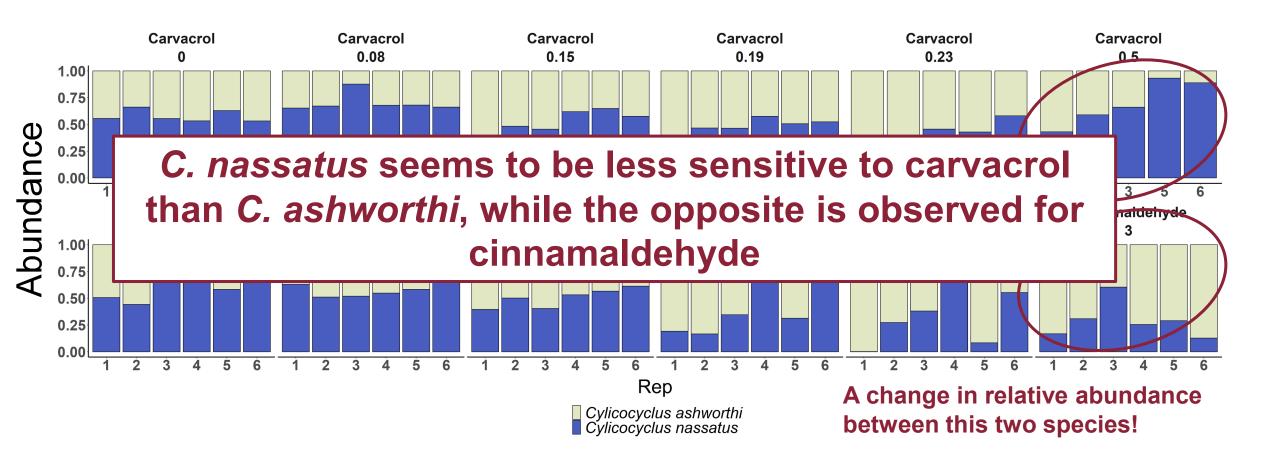
Cylicocyclus spp.

Cvathostomum catinatum

Cvathostomum pateratum

Cyathostomum spp.

Core cyathostomins species estimated (detection threshold of 0.1% and a prevalence threshold of 95%)



Conclusion & perspectives



Community behavior

- Presence of four dominant species in the control condition
 (Cyathostomum catinatum, Cyathostomum pateratum, Cylicocyclus ashworthi and Cylicocyclus nassatus)
- Two of these four species remain strongly present at the highest concentrations
- *C. ashworthi* and *C. nassatus* are inversely sensitive to carvacrol or cinnalmaldehyde.



These results highlight the risk of selecting less sensitive species when using plant-based extracts.

This might also be the case when using plant-based treatments or supplements.



The use of plant combinations to target different species!!









Thank you for your attention!