

from: pregnant and lactating sows, piglets in farrowing paddocks, weaners, and larger finishers (all indoors with outdoor concrete run). Faecal samples were analyzed for nematode eggs by McMaster (threshold: 20 eggs/g faeces (EPG)). Piglets and weaners all had nil/low excretion of *Oesophagostomum* eggs, which is remarkable as lactating and pregnant sows consistently were infected with group mean levels of 2,000-4,000 EPG throughout the year, thus a strong age effect. In contrast, excretion of *Ascaris suum* eggs was more sporadic with moderate levels (1000-2,000 EPG) in certain weaner groups, while most fatteners were infected a low level. Farm 1 routinely dewormed sows 14 days prior to farrowing. Farm 2 routinely dewormed piglets at weaning but began to treat sows during winter. We observed debarking of poplar trees by pigs but leaves could not be accessed. The lack of *Oesophagostomum* infection in young animals probably reflect poor transmission in farrowing paddocks, although heavily contaminated by sows. Infection levels in sows were comparable to other outdoor systems and there was no indication of any immediate effect of tree cover.

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Monitoring of ivermectin residues in bovine and pork tissues_Alvarez, Prof.

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Argentina is traditionally a beef-producing country. However, in recent years other productions have grown exponentially. Due to improvements in technology or economic issues, consumer preferences have changed for cheaper meats. Animal production systems are closely linked to veterinary drug use for prevention, control, or treatment of parasitic diseases. Consequently, if good agricultural practices are not respected, products obtained from these productions could present residues above the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs). In this context, ivermectin (IVM) is one of the most widely used to treat parasitic diseases. Consequently, the current study aimed to assess the presence of IVM residues in bovine and pork tissues for local consumption in Buenos Aires province (Argentina). Samples of bovine/pork tissues were taken for 3 years in 5 cities of Buenos Aires province. Tissue samples were analyzed by HPLC (fluorescence detector). Using the @Risk software the risk of consuming tissues with IVM residues above the Admitted Daily Intake (ADI) was evaluated. IVM residues were quantified in 87 (12.5%) samples (out of a total of 691). However, only 13 samples showed concentrations above the Codex MRL. Mean IVM concentrations (range) were 42.18(0.11–587.15), 31.66(2.96–283.33), 162.61(1.32–516.55), 22.78(1.51–65.40), 15.26(0.07–194.25) and 22.14(1.58–126.76) ppb for bovine meat, bovine fat, bovine liver, bovine kidney, pork meat, and pork fat, respectively. Fortunately, the probability of consuming bovine and porcine tissues with IVM residues above the ADI was nil. However, 1.88% of the samples showed IVM concentrations above the MRL, thus the implementation of residue surveillance programs guaranteeing consumer health is strongly recommended.