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## Biological control of gastroinstestinal parasites (GIN) using various plant species

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Endo-parasitic diseases, caused by gastrointestinal nematodes (GIN) are one of the major causes of animal health deterioration and reduced productivity. Control of GIN solely relies on the use of synthetic therapy, which is becoming less effective and unacceptable, due to animals developing resistance as a result of overuse and the possibility of chemical residues finding their way into the human food chain. Few studies, if any, have evaluated the nutritional possibilities of reducing parasite burden which gaps are associated to cost and unavailability of feed in some regions. Little information, if any, is available on the biological control of GIN using various medicinal plant species that are readily available. Some *in-vitro* studies has proven that some plant species may be effective on GIN and few examples are *Allium sativum, Vernonia amygdalina, Phytolacca dodecandra, Rhoicissus tridentate* and *Zingiber officinale*. This paper will review the available information on some plant species with wide usefulness in controlling GIN, gaps, conclusion and recommendation on more effective model of administration.

### Biography

Ayobami Adeyemo has completed his first degree from Ladoke Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH), Nigeria. He is a well committed and devoted Young Researcher with a vast experience in Animal and Poultry Science. He is currently pursuing MSc at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa and his interest is in animal health with the aim of resolving various distressing issues associated to animal health, exploring wide range of possibilities to reducing or eradicating parasites in livestock animal.

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