



Identification of three QTLs with influence on susceptibility to helminth infections in pigs

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of control efforts, has stabilized into a permanent transmission cycle in the Zoo's chimpanzee troop.

16. P. IDENTIFICATION OF THREE QTLs WITH INFLUENCE ON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO HELMINTH INFECTIONS IN PIGS

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Abstract

Intestinal helminth infections are causing health and welfare problems in both human and animal populations. A family, in which susceptibility towards *Ascaris* (large round worm) and *Trichuris* (whipworm) infections are segregating, was constructed. Our data demonstrate that genetic components are responsible for approximately 45% and 70% of the variation in *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* parasite loads, respectively. A genome scan using the Illumina 7K SNP-chip has been performed in order to locate genomic regions controlling this susceptibility. A total of 194 pigs from 19 full-sib litters have been genotyped and 3955 informative SNPs were used to perform genotype association analysis. For *Trichuris* parasite load (faecal egg excretion) four SNPs in a 2 Mb region on SSC13 and 4 SNPs in a 7 Mb region on SSC11 have been identified, whereas 7 SNPs located within a 6 Mb region on SSC4 were associated with *Ascaris* egg excretion and worm load. The proportion of phenotypic variance accounted for by a SNP's genotype ranged from 0.08-0.14 and 0.06-0.12 for *Ascaris* and *Trichuris*, respectively. The identified QTLs will be verified in unrelated pig material and we are currently collecting samples for that purpose. Re-sequencing technology will be applied in candidate regions on pigs with deviating phenotypes, which will provide information on all genetic differences in the genomic regions.

17. O. EFFICACY OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOSES OF ALBENDAZOLE AND MEBENDAZOLE ALONE AND IN COMBINATION IN THE TREATMENT OF *TRICHURIS TRICHIURA* INFECTION IN SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN IN UGANDA.

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