

**EVALUATION OF THE *IN VITRO* ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF *Premna odorata* B.,  
*Lantana camara* L. AND *Psidium guajava* L. EXTRACT AGAINST  
*Ascaridia galli* IN PHILIPPINE NATIVE CHICKEN**

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By

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**ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted at CPU-CARES Research and Development Area, Jaro, Iloilo City from May 11 to 16, 2019. This was done to evaluate the in vitro anthelmintic activity of *Premna odorata*, *Lantana camara*, and *Psidium guajava* leaf extract. Physiological saline and synthetic dewormer were used as negative control and positive control, respectively. The study involved the determination of the percent worm mobility inhibition (%WMI) and percent mortality (%M). The experiment used 15 petri dishes with five roundworms each. The experimental treatments were laid out in a completely randomized design (CRD) with three replications. Results revealed that in terms of %WMI, piperazine was the most effective at 86.67% WMI after 6 hrs. Piperazine and lantana leaf extract (LLE) were found to be statistically the same after 12 hrs and 18 hrs PE at 100% and 66.67% WMI, respectively. On the other hand, alagao leaf extract (ALE) and guava leaf extract (GLE) had the least %WMI after 12 hrs and 18 hrs post exposure (PE). After 24 hrs PE, all the plant materials (LLE, ALE, GLE), showed the same effect having 66.67%, 60.00%, and 60.00% efficacy while physiological saline solution had 0% WMI. In percent mortality, piperazine was the most effective having 80% mortality, the same with alagao (ALE) and lantana leaf extract (LLE) with 26.67% and 40% mortality, respectively. However, worms exposed to guava leaf extract (GLE) and physiological saline remained alive

until 24 hrs (PE). These indicate that ALE and LLE had anthelmintic activity and can be used as potential source of dewormer against *A. galli*.