COPROPARASITOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN RACCOON (Procyon cancrivorus) – CASE REPORT

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The Brazilian raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*) is widely distributed across Brazil and the Americas. Wild animals could be hosts for various parasites, including zoonotic agents, making stool parasitological analysis highly relevant to public health. An individual of *P. cancrivorus* was treated at the UENP Veterinary School Hospital with bilateral pelvic limb paralysis and underwent complementary diagnostic tests, including coproparasitological analysis. Fecal samples collected from the rectal ampulla were examined using the Willis-Molay and Hoffman methods. The Willis-Molay technique identified four oval, smooth-surfaced eggs belonging to *Ancylostoma* spp., a parasite transmitted via oral and percutaneous routes, posing zoonotic risks such as enteroparasitosis and cutaneous larva migrans in humans. Spontaneous sedimentation revealed four bioperculated eggs consistent with *Trichuris* spp., a genus rarely reported in procyonids but previously detected in *Procyon lotor* in Germany. Additionally, 18 non-sporulated coccidia of *Cystoisospora* spp. and *Eimeria* spp. were identified. While *Eimeria* spp. has not been previously reported in *P. cancrivorus*, *E. procyonis* is known to infect *P. lotor*, occasionally causing clinical coccidiosis in captive and free-living raccoons. In conclusion, coproparasitological analysis of *P. cancrivorus* revealed infections by *Ancylostoma* spp., *Trichuris* spp., and coccidia, emphasizing the potential zoonotic risk and the importance of continued parasitological surveillance in wildlife to better understand parasite-host interactions and their implications for public and animal health.

Supported by: Fundação Araucária.

Keywords: coproparasitology; zoonotic parasites, wildlife health.