EFFECT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHLORPYRIFOS+CYPERMETHRIN®

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The dog tick or popularly known as the "red tick" is an ectoparasite found in tropical and subtropical regions that infests dogs and transmits diseases, and is often controlled with the use of commercial tickicide. The objective of this study was to evaluate the commercial combination of Chlorpyrifos+Cypermethrin® in *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. Teleogynes of *R. sanguineus* were collected from two domestic dogs, raised in the city of Santa Inês-BA. They are two-year-old Blue Heeler breed dogs, which live at a house with access to a backyard and ocasional outings to the streets. Tickicides have never been used on these dogs. The collected teleogynes were taken to the Parasitology Laboratory of IF Baiano *campus* - Santa Inês, and the most active of them were selected, identified and separated into two groups of 10 units each: a control group and a test group. The product used was a commercial combination of Chlorpyrifos + Cypermethrin®. The teleogynes of the control group were submerged for five minutes in running water, while those of the test group were submerged for the same time, but in the dilution value of the tested product as indicated by the manufacturer. After immersion, the teleogynes of the two groups were dried with an absorbent paper and placed in Petri dishes. Daily observations were made, and the teleogynists in the control group were already laying eggs. The teleogynes in the test group did not lay eggs and remained hypoactive until the confirmation of the death of all those in group 34 after challenge with tickicide. Therefore, it is imperative to evaluate whether there is resistance to tickicide and respect the recommended dosage by the manufacturer when using commercial tickicide on animals.

Keywords: Tickicide, Teleogynes, Resistance.