SUMMARY

Fifty-seven rabbits, males and females, 60-70 days old of several breeds, were randomly allocated to three replicates of four treatments (T) groups: T1. amprolium 250g/ton of ration; T2. salinomycin 100g/ton of ration; T3. sulphaquinoxaline 500g/ton of ration; T4. untreated controls. Animals were kept in wire cages and fed the rations (medicated or unmedicated) for 28 days. Each rabbit was inoculated by oral route with 50,000 sporulated oocysts of *E. stiedae* on the third day after the beginning of the trial. Animals were sacrificed and the necropsy was performed on the 28th day. Results were evaluated by lesions and liver's weight and expressed by scores as referred by PEETERS & GEEROMS (1986). The observed scores were 3.13; 1.93; 0.61 and 4.00 to treatments T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively. The score differences of treatments were highly significative (p<0.001). The were no significant differences related to sex and breed. Under the conditions of this test, sulphaquinoxaline 500g/ton in feed was the most effective treatment to prevent hepatic lesions caused by *E. stiedae* in rabbits.

KEY-WORDS: *E. stiedae*, eimeriosis, rabbits.