Gastrointestinal helminthiasis in goats may directly affect the production of milk and the meat because of the spoliation caused by the parasites. In Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, there is a great number of farms in which goat milk is produced for subsistence (for both consume and commercialization). The goal of the research was to verify the parasitic level in goats of these farms. In 2009, 489 samples of goat feces by Gordon & Whitlock and Robert's & O'Sullivan methods in Laboratório de Helmintologia da Faculdade de Veterinária da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. In 77% of the samples (370/489) Strongyloidea eggs were found. The number of eggs fluctuates between 100 and 15,200 epg and in 54% of the samples the amplitude of the variation was between 100 and 800 epg. There were also identified Nematodirus sp, Moniezia sp, Strongyloides sp eggs and oocysts. The genuses observed were Trichostrongylus, Haemonchus, Ostertagia, Cooperia, Oesophagostomum Strongyloides. The results showed high prevalence of helminthiasis and the need for control of infections in farms with technical orientation.