

# NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar for August 2017



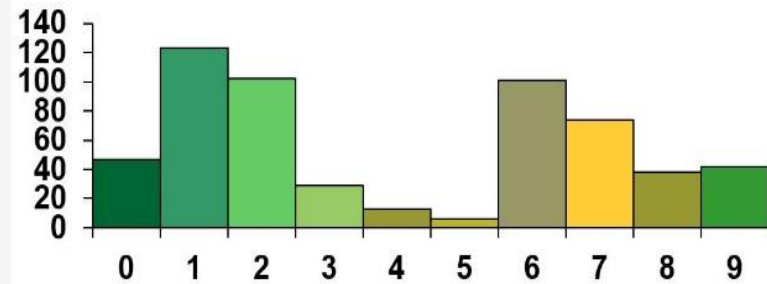
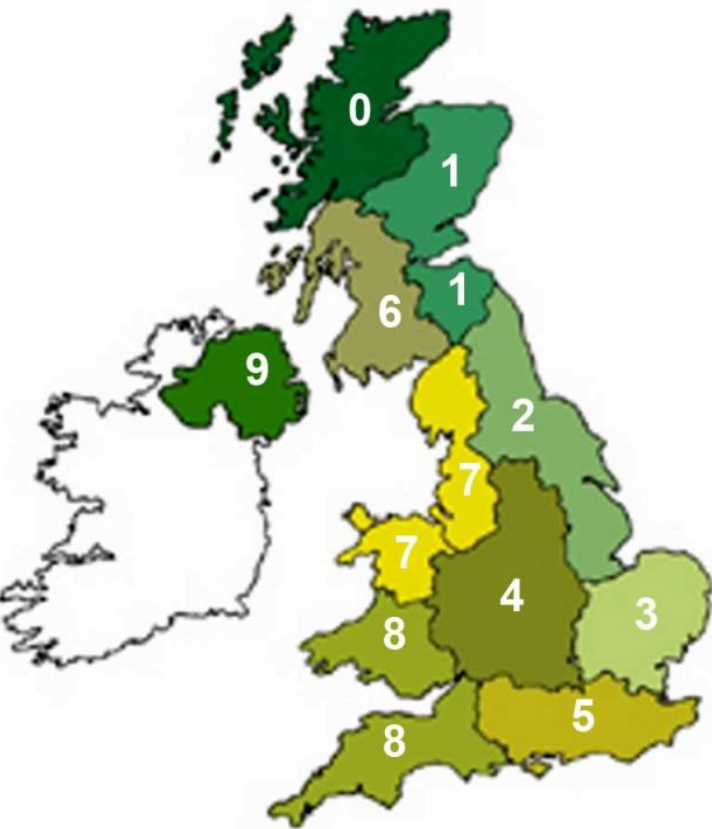
## *Focus for this month:*

- Liver Fluke Forecasts
- Worming lambs post weaning and wormer choice
- Worm Control in Cattle
- Lungworm in Cattle
- Webinar written and presented by
- Prof Mike Taylor BVMS DipEVPC DipECRSHM PhD MRCVS CBiol MRSB

# About this webinar

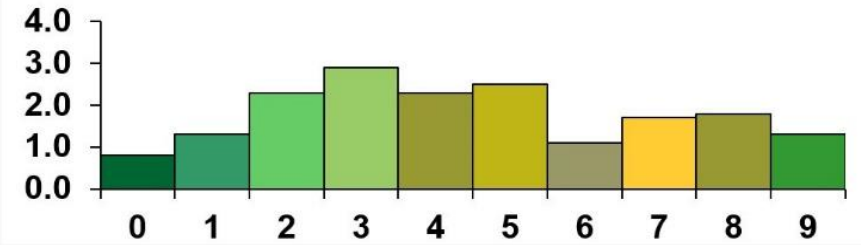
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Sponsored by Merial Animal Health and QMS
- Many of the clinical images provided by Phil Scott

# Meteorological Data



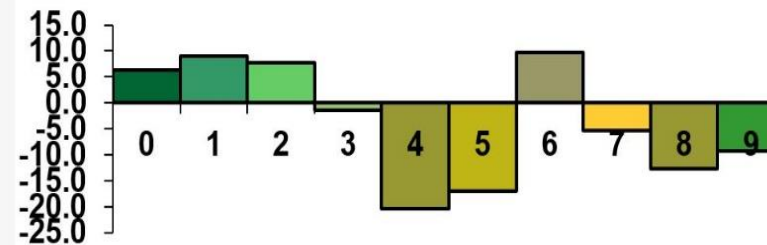
Rainfall June 2017

% above/below regional average 1981-2010



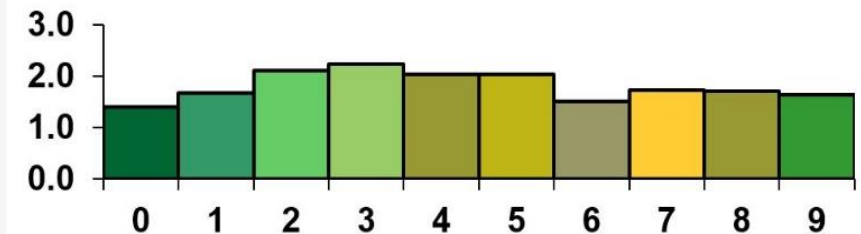
Temperature June 2017

°C above/below regional average 1981-2010



Rainfall - last 3 months

°C above/below regional average 1981-2010



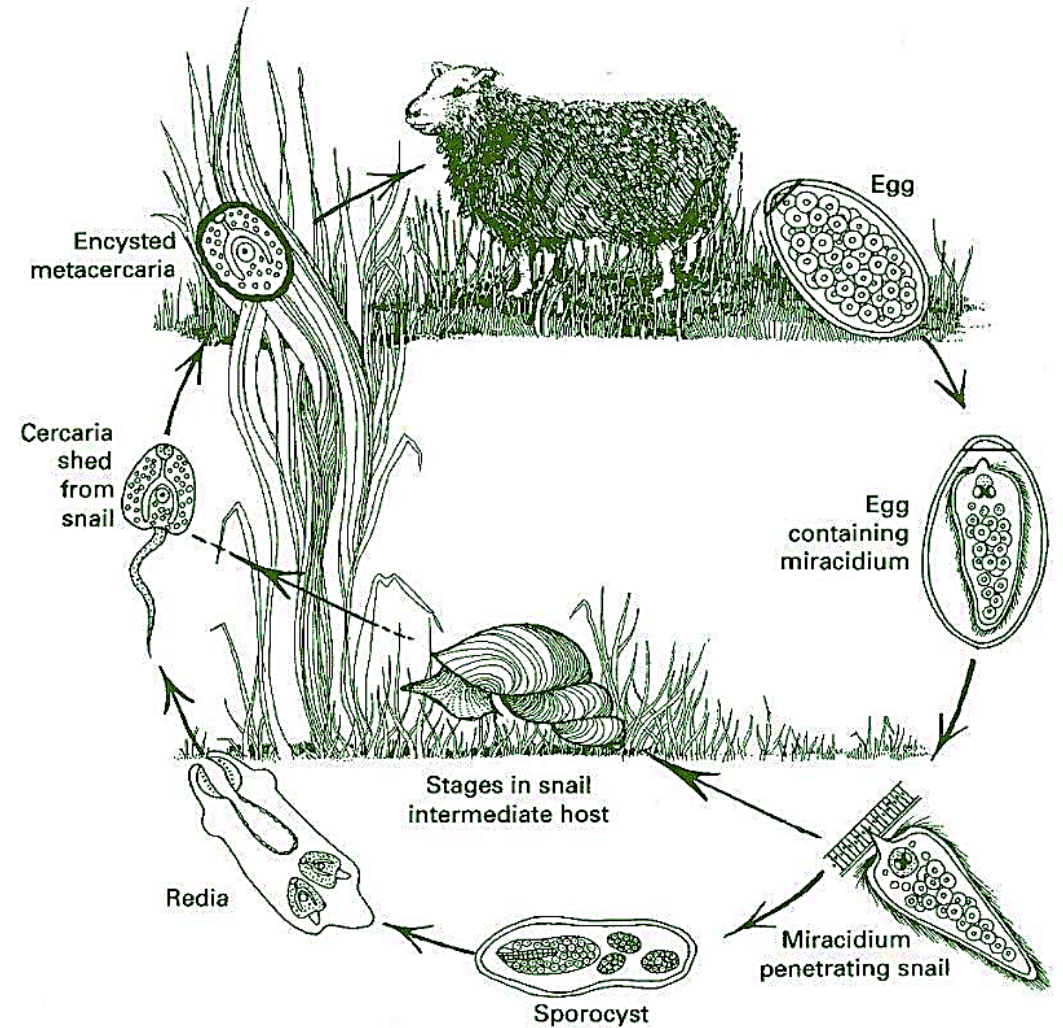
Temperature - last 3 months

°C above/below regional average 1981-2010

# Liver Fluke



- The liver fluke (*Fasciola hepatica*) has a digenetic (2-host) life cycle.
- Sheep and cattle (and other mammals) are the final hosts.
- Mud snails (*Galba truncatula*) act as intermediate hosts.



# Fluke Habitats

Conditions have to be right for fluke infections to establish

Warm, wet summers and poor drainage can create:

- suitable habitats for snails to breed
- conditions for motile fluke stages to complete their life cycle



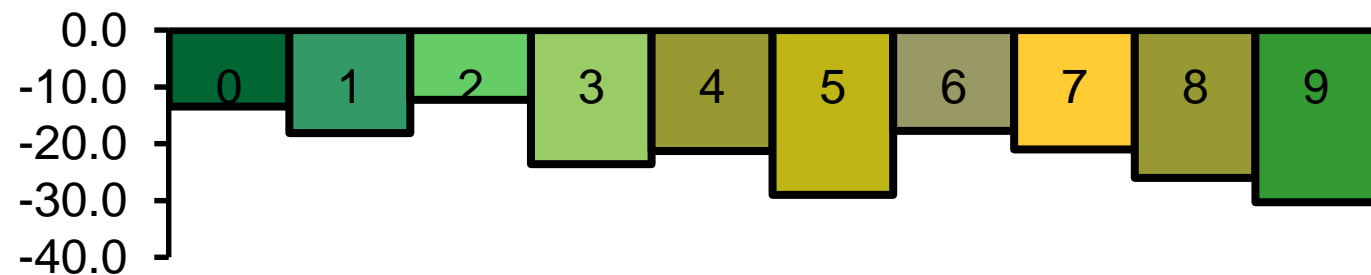
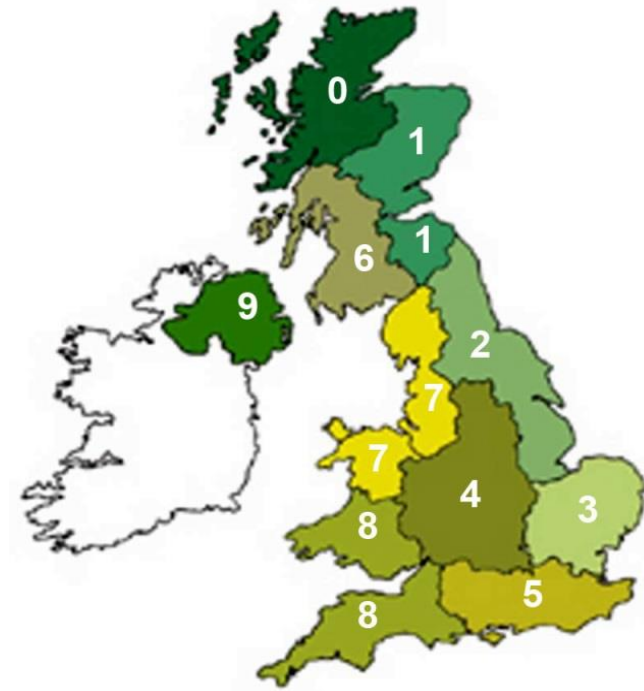
**Oramec**

for effective control of gut worms, lungworms  
and nasal bots of sheep

**MERIAL**

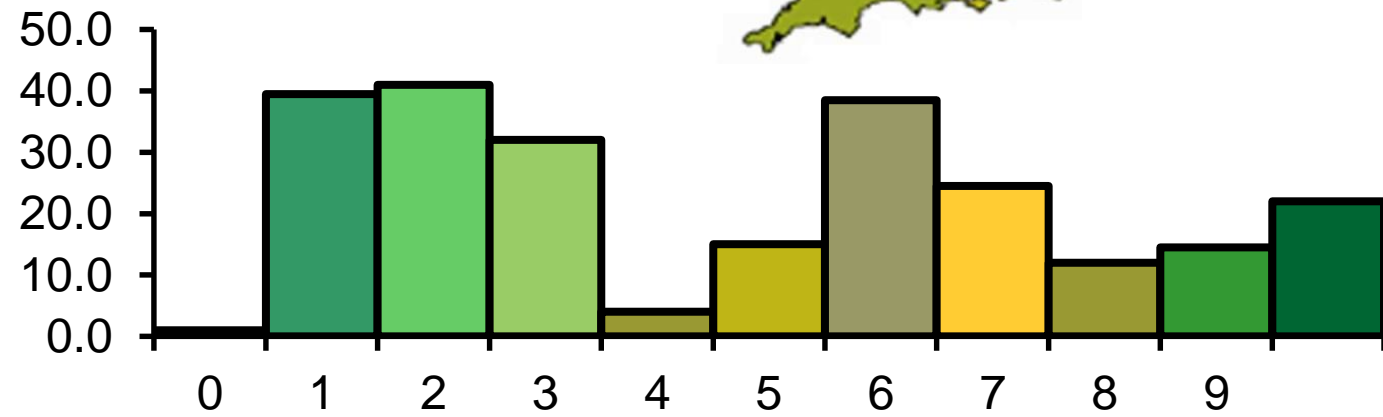
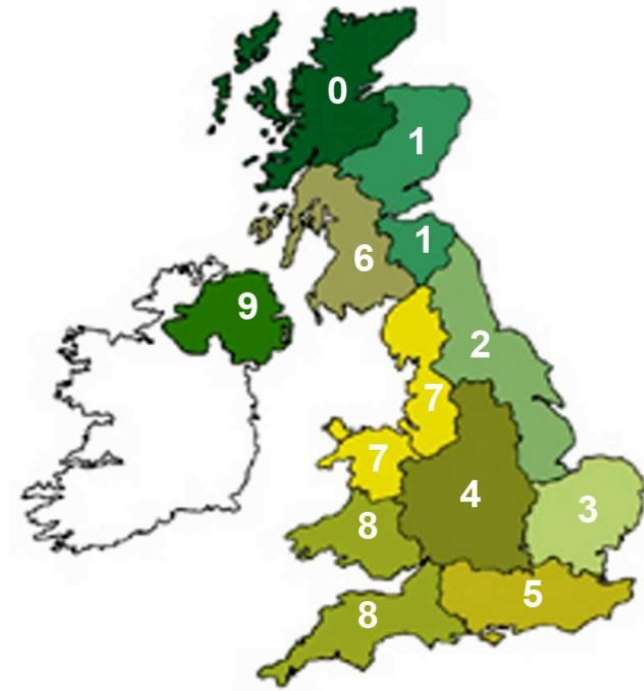
# Fluke Forecasts

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# Fluke Forecasts

- Rainfall over the winter and spring months has been below average across all regions
- May and June rainfall has been above average in most regions
- **Prediction is for low acute fluke risk with a potential moderate risk of fluke infection in Scotland, Wales, NW and SW England.**
- A more detailed forecast will be produced later in the year.





# Worming Lambs Post Weaning

- Peak pasture infectivity occurs following warm, wet weather.
- **Avoid by moving weaned lambs onto silage or hay aftermaths.**
- If “dose and move” delay the move to allow some re-infection.



**Oramec**

Performance

Convenience

Efficiency

**MERIAL**

# Targeted Selective Treatments

- Worm only those lambs that are failing to meet expected growth rates by weighing lambs every 3-4 weeks.
- This strategy reduces the risk of selecting for resistant strains of worms.
- “*In refugia*” describes the unselected worm population present in both untreated sheep and the free-living sub-population not exposed to anthelmintics.



# Wormer Choice

- To maintain an effective worm control strategy test for the presence of wormer resistance.
- Where resistance is an issue, consider use of products containing group 4-AD or group 5-SI wormers.



# Wormer Choice

- Studies suggest new wormers are best used as a “break” treatment in mid-summer.
- Leave some lambs untreated and monitor treatment efficacy by performing a post-treatment drench test.



**Oramec**

The ivermectin wormer for sheep

**MERIAL**

# PGE in Cattle

- PGE outbreaks occur from mid July onwards peaking during August/September.
- Reduce risk by moving calves to silage or hay aftermaths.
- **Cattle showing signs of acute profuse diarrhoea require immediate treatment.**



# Lungworm

- Monitor cattle for signs of coughing and difficulty in breathing.
- **Remove cattle from infected pasture.**
- Prompt treatment is essential and supportive therapy may be required.



# Quiz

Click on the link below to answer a short quiz and print your Advanced Livestock Skills certificate

**'PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE'**

Plan for health with your vet

Get a veterinary health plan