

NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar: October 2018

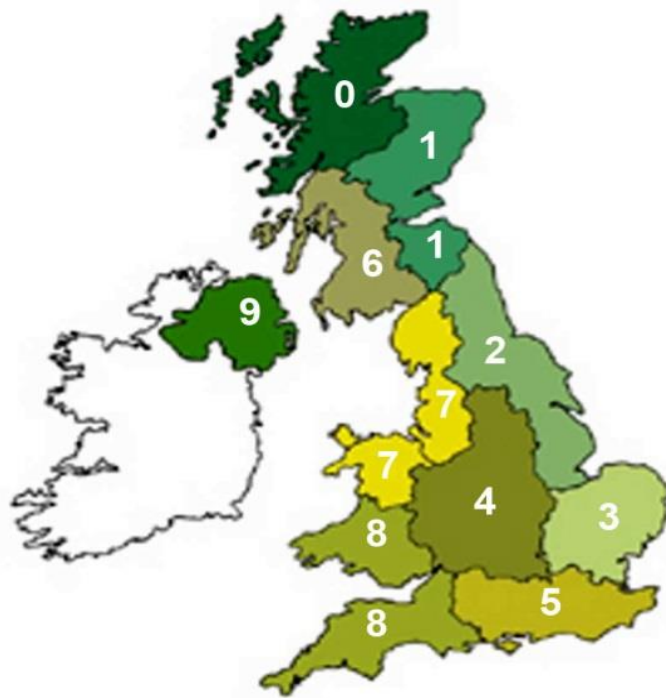


- Preliminary autumn fluke forecast
 - Joint SCOPS and COWS press release
- Quarantine treatments
- Roundworm infection risks
 - Sheep
 - Cattle
- Parasite control at housing

About this webinar

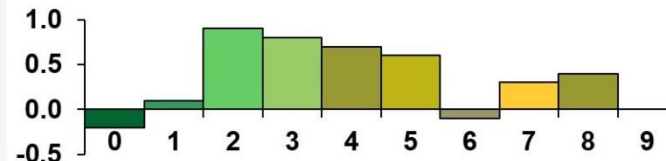
- The NADIS Parasite Forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Sponsored by Merial Animal Health and QMS
- Many of the clinical images provided by Phil Scott

Weather summary

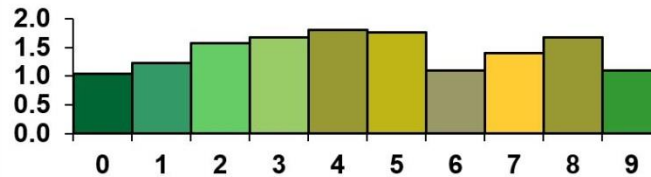


Temperature

as °C above below long-term regional average (1981-1990)



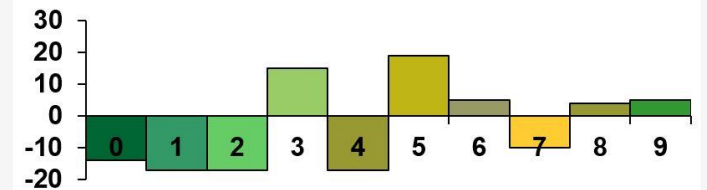
August 2018



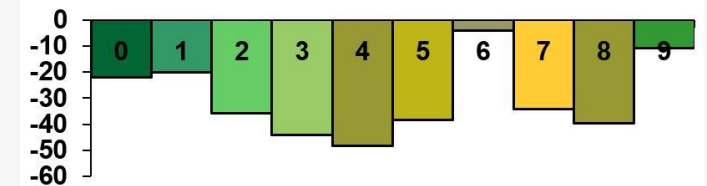
June – August 2018

Rainfall

as % above below long-term regional average (1981-1990)



August 2018



June – August 2018

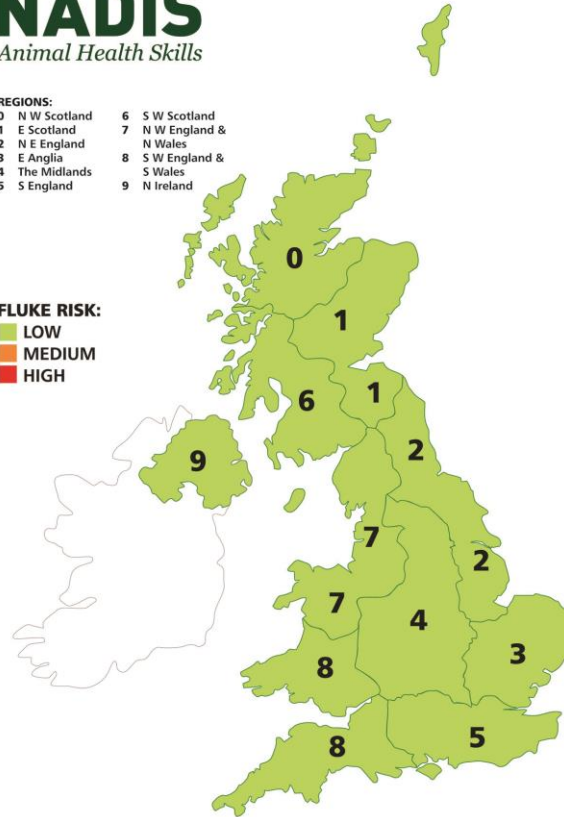
Preliminary Autumn Liver Fluke Forecast

Based on Met office temperature and rainfall data from May - August 2018

NADIS
Animal Health Skills

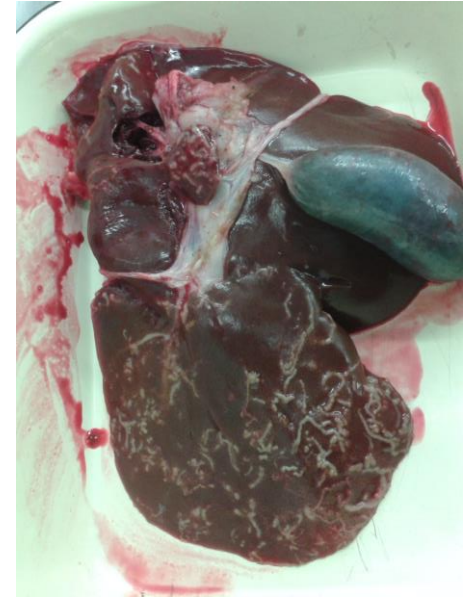
REGIONS:
0 N W Scotland
1 E Scotland
2 N E England
3 E Anglia
4 The Midlands
5 S England
6 S W Scotland
7 N W England & N Wales
8 S W England & S Wales
9 N Ireland

FLUKE RISK:
LOW
MEDIUM
HIGH



Liver Fluke Infection (fasciolosis)

- Monitor for disease
 - Sudden death (acute infection)
 - General dullness, anaemia and shortness of breath
 - Rapid weight loss, fluid accumulation
 - Diagnostics (e.g. post mortem)
- Avoid grazing “flukey” pastures during risk periods
- In acute outbreaks use triclabendazole
 - The only flukicide effective against both adult and juvenile stages
 - Efficacy testing is advised



Quarantine treatments

- All animals coming onto farm should be considered a potential source of parasites
- When buying in new stock quarantine measures should be taken
 - Designed to prevent parasites and/or drug resistance entering a farm
- Key considerations:
 - Housing of purchased stock for the quarantine period
 - Administering appropriate, effective treatment
 - Testing and monitoring quarantine efficacy
- For more information, please see the written forecast and SCOPS and COWS websites for sheep and cattle specific quarantine measures, respectively



COWS guide to managing liver fluke in bought-in cattle

Bringing in cattle or sheep from markets, other farms or common grazing can introduce new diseases to your own farm, including parasites such as liver fluke. Liver fluke is a common parasite that infects cattle, sheep and other domestic animals as well as wildlife such as deer and rabbits.

Resistance to liver fluke treatments, in particular products containing triclabendazole (TCBZ), appears to be an increasing problem and one that needs managing on all livestock farms. It is important that care is taken to reduce selection pressure for resistance whenever possible by only using triclabendazole-containing products when no other options are available. Other medicines which contain the active ingredients, closantel, clorantel, oxfendazole, and albendazole are effective against adult fluke and some (ibuprofen and closantel) are effective against late immature stages between seven and eight weeks old.

Summary of flukicide products licensed for use in cattle
(see the COWS 'Flukicide Products for Cattle' guide for more information)

Product name	Active ingredient	Formulation	Withdrawal period
Triclabendazole	Triclabendazole	Oral	2 weeks
Closantel	Closantel	Pour-on	6-8 weeks
Closantel	Closantel	s/c injection or pour-on	7 weeks
Clorantel	Clorantel	s/c injection	8 weeks
Oxfendazole	Oxfendazole	s/c injection	Adults
Oxfendazole	Oxfendazole	Oral	Adults

STEP 1 HOUSE
Keep newly arrived cattle inside, penned or on small free pastures away from other livestock, until quarantine treatments have been completed. The animals have been tested and results show they are free of infection. This will reduce the risk of introducing resistant liver fluke onto your farm (TCBZ-R fluke).

STEP 2 TREAT
It is safer to assume that brought-in animals are infected with resistant liver fluke. When housing is possible or where cattle can be kept on small free pastures, treatment can be delayed until the fluke are sufficiently mature to be killed by the chosen product. If cattle are treated immediately they may need a second treatment to kill off any fluke that were too young to be killed by the first treatment. This will depend on the product you use. Your vet, SQP or veterinary pharmacist can tell you when to give the second treatment (see the COWS 'Flukicide Products for Cattle' guide for information).

STEP 3 TEST
Do not turn animals out on to pasture that might harbour snails, until they are free of infection. This means checking dung for fluke eggs post-treatment to check that all fluke have been killed. Alternatively, the copro-antigen test offered by a number of different diagnostic labs can indicate if treatment has been successful. It is recommended that dung samples are checked 4 weeks after treatment to ensure no fluke have survived. If egg counts are positive, it could indicate the need for re-treatment to remove parasites that have matured since the first treatment.

*** Small habitats include mud around the edges of ponds, streams, rivers and head joints or water ruts in muddy fields.**

For further treatment and product advice specific to your farm, discuss with your vet, SQP or veterinary pharmacist and visit the SCOPS, COWS or AHIS BIF websites and sheep parasite control product guide for more information.

Cattle with fluke can be treated with triclabendazole (TCBZ) and the active products may be sold as: For the latest information visit the AHIS website or contact your vet, SQP or veterinary pharmacist. <http://www.ahis.org.uk> <http://www.scops.org.uk> <http://www.cattleparasites.org.uk>

www.cattleparasites.org.uk

Roundworm infection risk at pasture

- Pastures may remain infective towards the end of the grazing season
- Recent unsettled conditions, particularly intermittent rainfall and warm weather may lead to increased risk for some diseases



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis & Haemonchosis

PGE (lambs):	Haemonchosis (lambs and ewes):
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of appetite• Diarrhoea• Dehydration• Weight loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sudden death (acute infection)• Anaemia and general fatigue• Oedema or fluid accumulation (e.g. bottle jaw)• Progressive weight loss and loss of appetite (chronic infection)

- Test for infection by worm egg count
- Where indicated, dose and move to safe pasture
 - leave on current grazing 2-3 days after treatment
- Where treating check treatment efficacy
 - through post-treatment worm egg counts



Cattle: Lungworm

- Risk of lungworm infection may continue into the late grazing season
 - Outbreaks may occur following periods of rainfall
 - Unvaccinated calves in their first year
- Signs of disease:
 - Widespread coughing in the group
 - Increased respiratory rate and difficulty breathing
 - Rapid loss of weight and body condition
 - Milk drop in lactating cattle
 - Death in heavy infections
- Where outbreaks occur:
 - Treat with anthelmintics
 - Remove affected cattle to safe pasture or a well ventilated building



At grass give IVOMEC® super

To remove
fluke and worms



Treatment at housing

- Treat growing cattle housed after their first or second season treatment with either a Group 3-ML or Group 1-BZ product
 - Group 3-ML pour-on preparations are also effective against louse infestations
- For cattle exposed to liver fluke infection:
 - Using a product other than triclabendazole if possible
 - Either delay treatment or give a second dose after a designated period of time to ensure all flukes are killed.
 - Albendazole and closantel are also licenced for use in lactating animals
 - Check milk withhold periods
- Testing for treatment efficacy should also be conducted at this time

Quiz

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