

NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: November 2018

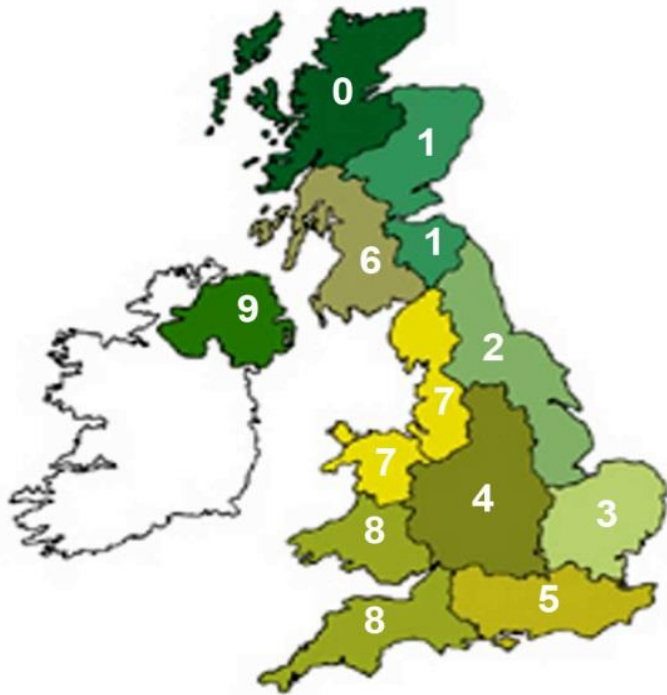


- Preliminary autumn fluke forecast
- Roundworm infection in sheep
- Parasite control in cattle at housing

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

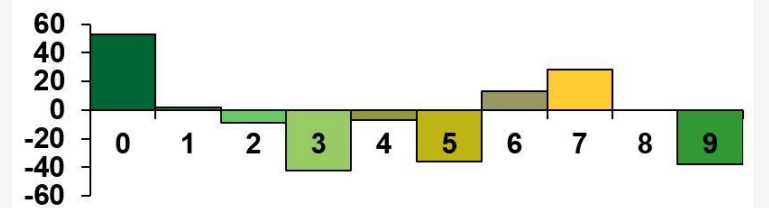
as °C above below long-term regional average (1981-1990)



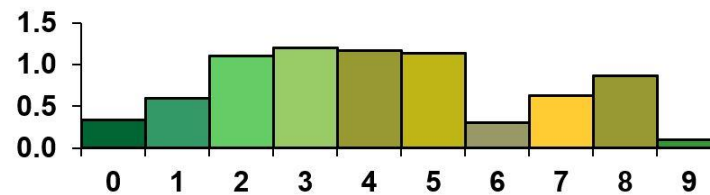
September 2018

Rainfall

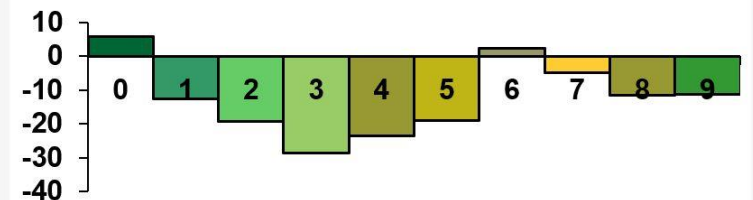
as % above below long-term regional average (1981-1990)



September 2018



July – September 2018



July – September 2018

Preliminary Autumn Liver Fluke Forecast

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

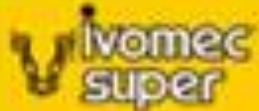
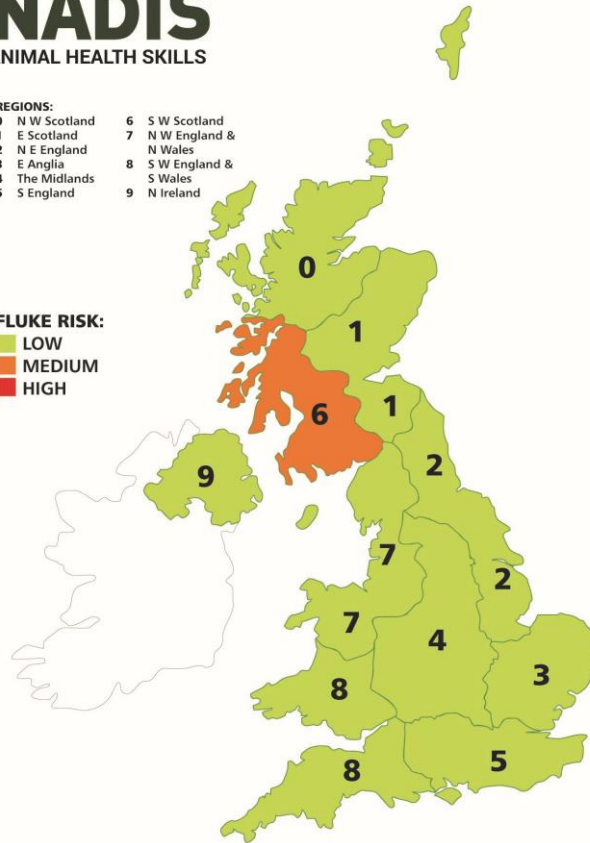
NADIS ANIMAL HEALTH SKILLS

REGIONS:

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

FLUKE RISK:

- LOW
- MEDIUM
- HIGH



At grass give IVOMECSuper® super

To remove
fluke and worms



Liver fluke infection (fasciolosis)

- Monitor for disease
 - Sudden death (acute infection)
 - General dullness, anaemia and shortness of breath
 - Weight loss, fluid accumulation (bottle jaw)
- Diagnostics
- 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
- Chronic infection may show no signs of disease
 - Consider faecal egg counts
 - Treat with products other than triclabendazole



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis & Haemonchosis

PGE (lambs):	Haemonchosis (lambs and ewes):
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of appetite• Diarrhoea (Black scour)• 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
 - Consider Rams post-breeding
- Where indicated, dose and move to safe pasture
 - Leave on current grazing 2-3 days after treatment
 - Aim to leave 10% untreated
- Where treating check treatment efficacy
 - Through post-treatment worm egg counts



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 oxclozanide 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



At grass give IVOMEC[®] super

To remove
fluke and worms

