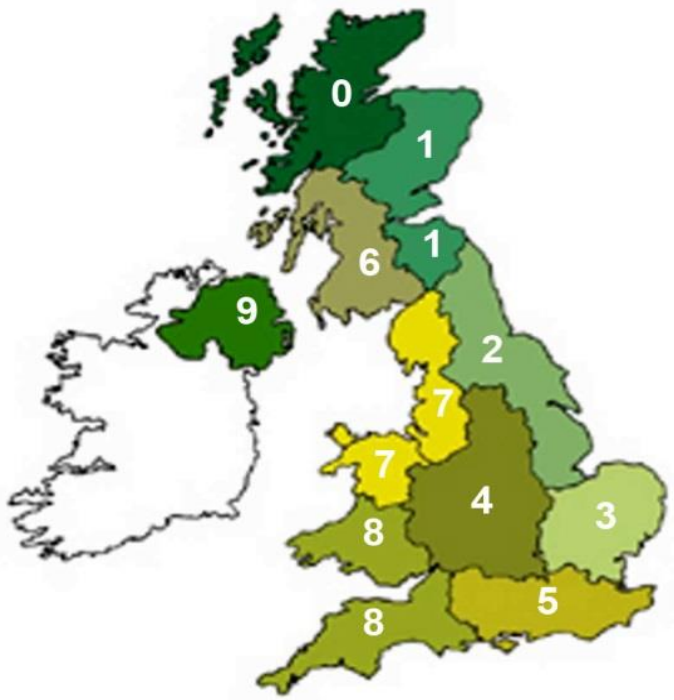
NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: January 2019

- Parasite control planning
- Liver fluke
- Sheep
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Ectoparasites
- Cattle:
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Ectoparasites

About this webinar

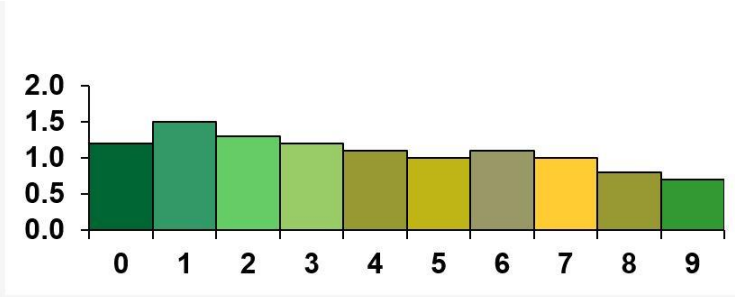
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by QMS
- Many of the clinical images provided by Phil Scott

Weather Summary

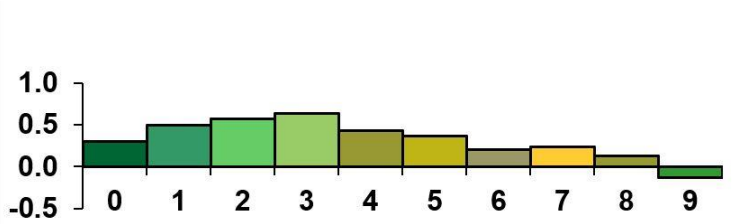


Temperature

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



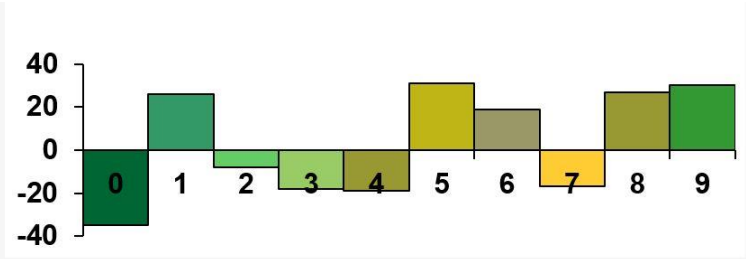
November 2018



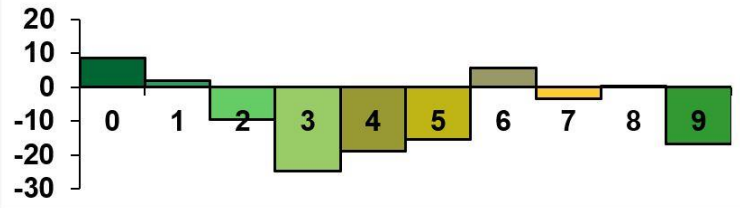
September – November 2018

Rainfall

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



November 2018



September – November 2018

Parasite Control Planning

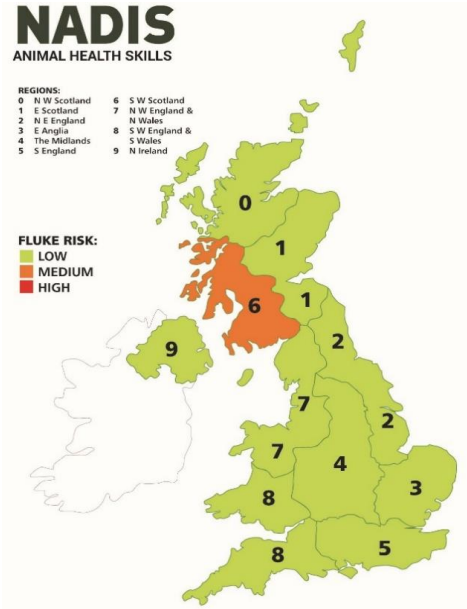
- Winter provides a good opportunity to review and plan on-farm parasite control measures
  - Plan with veterinary advice
  - Resources available through “COWS” and “SCOPS”
  - NADIS parasite control planner
- Important points to consider:
  - Seasonal risk and farm history
  - At-risk animals
  - Choice and rotation of anthelmintics
  - Bio-security and quarantine
  - Diagnostic and performance testing
  - “Safe” and “contaminated” grazing

NADIS Animal Health Skills

Plan for health – ask your vet for a veterinary health plan

Liver Fluke Infection (fasciolosis)

- Continue to monitor for signs of disease
  - Acute and chronic infection in sheep
  - Chronic infection in cattle
- Routine diagnostics
  - Worm egg counts
- Treatment
  - Consider alternatives to triclabendazole where possible (e.g. chronic infection)
  - Pre- and post-treatment efficacy testing is advisable



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Trichostrongylosis in store and replacement lambs
- Monitor for signs of disease
  - Perform worm egg counts
- 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
- Potential for encystment of abomasal worms
  - Encysted stages cannot be detected by worm egg count
  - Chose effective wormers

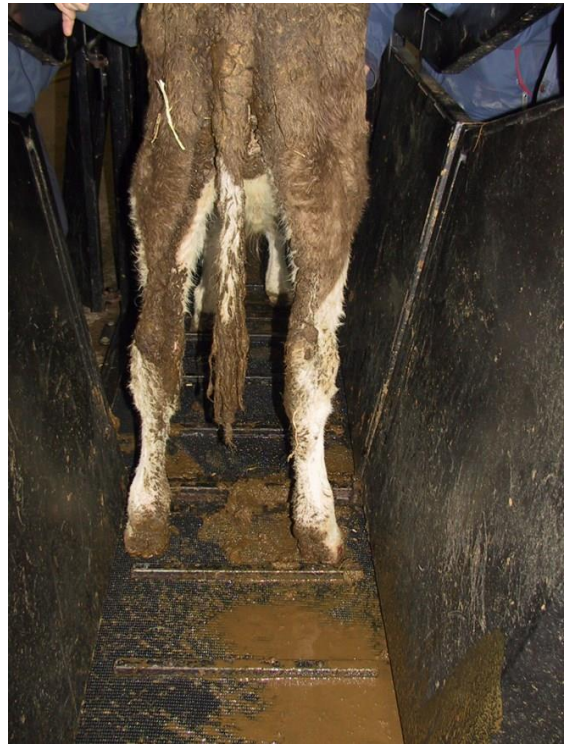
Sheep: Scab and Lice

- Diagnosis important, as treatments vary
- Scab: severe disease and death
  - Can remain infective in the environment up to 17 days
  - **Notifiable disease in Scotland**
  - Treat with injectable 3-MLs
    - Ensure correct dosing and administration
- Louse infestations: commonly affects thin sheep
  - May indicate underlying issue with flock management
  - Treatment with topical synthetic pyrethroids
- Diazinon dips are effective against scab and lice
- For more information please speak to your vet and SQP

Photos courtesy of Dr Joseph Angell

Cattle: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Arrested development of *Ostertagia ostertagi*
  - Mass emergence in winter or spring can cause type-2 disease
  - Encysted infections cannot be ruled out by worm egg counts
- Growing cattle in first or second grazing season
  - Autumn born calves are unlikely to be at risk
- Group 1-BZs and group 3-MLs are effective
  - Pour-on 3-MLs are also effective against lice



Cattle: Ectoparasites

- Not uncommon over winter months
- Heavy louse infestations can indicate and contribute to underlying health issues
  - Both injectable and pour-on group 3-MLs effective
- Limited treatment options for mange mite infestations
  - Injectable group 3-MLs
  - Pour-on group 3-MLs and synthetic pyrethroids
- For more advice please speak to your vet or SQP

Quiz

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