



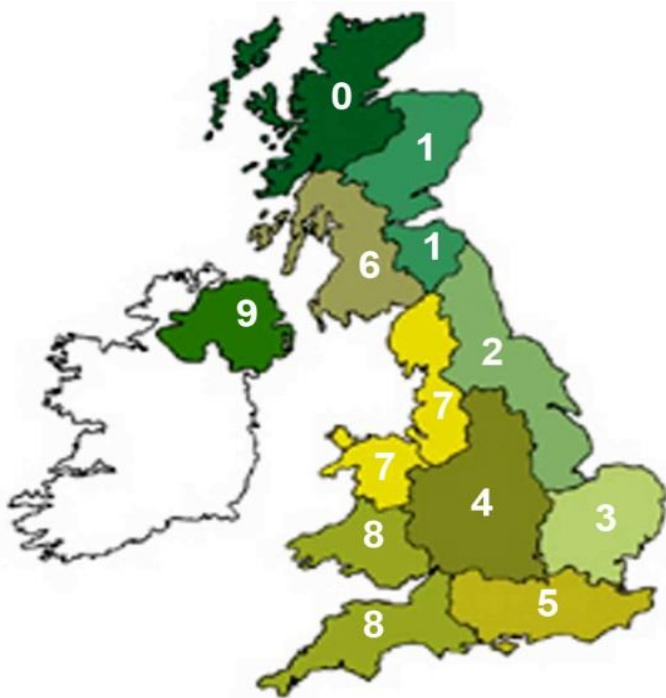
# NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: February 2019

- Parasite control planning
- Chronic fasciolosis
- Sheep
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Ectoparasites
- Cattle:
  - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
  - Lungworm vaccination
  - Ectoparasites

## About this webinar

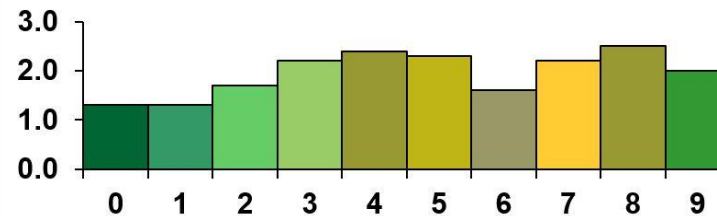
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by Quality Meat Scotland (QMS)
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images

## Weather summary



### Temperature

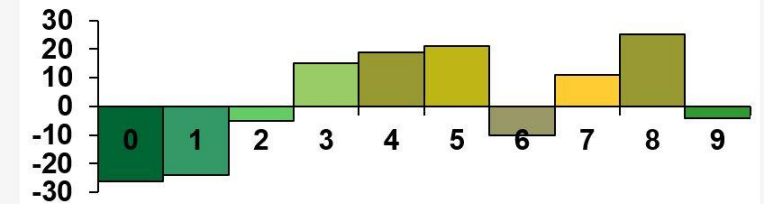
as °C above below long-term regional average (1981-2010)



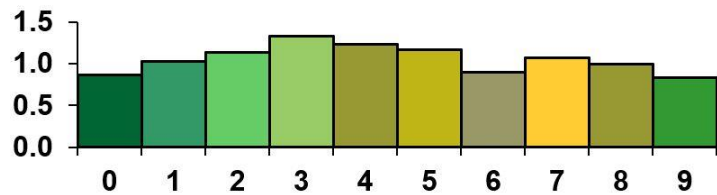
December 2018

### Rainfall

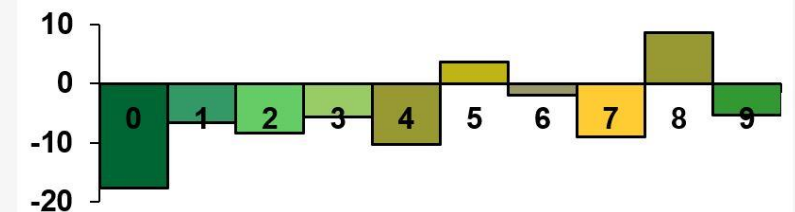
as % above below long-term regional average (1981-2010)



December 2018



October – December 2018

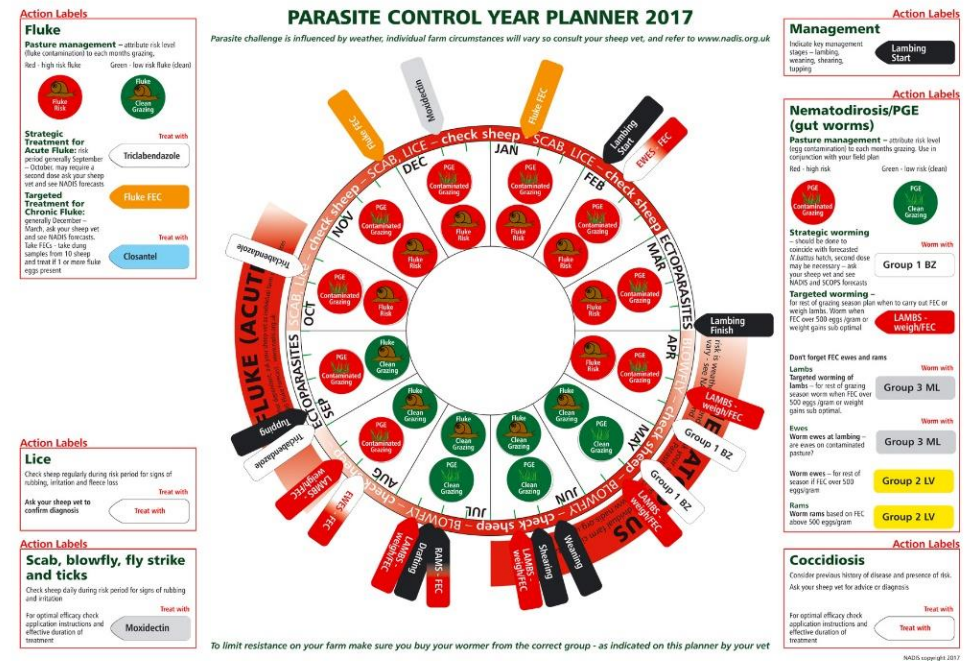


October – December 2018



# 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” & “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



# Liver fluke infection (fasciolosis)

- Pastures remain infective over winter months
  - Remain vigilant for signs of disease
- Consider chronic fasciolosis
  - Previous grazing history
  - Reduced health welfare and productivity
  - Potential source of pasture contamination
- Routine diagnostics
  - Worm egg counts
  - Consider abattoir feedback
- Treatment
  - For chronic disease consider alternatives to triclabendazole where possible
  - Pre- and post-treatment efficacy testing is advisable

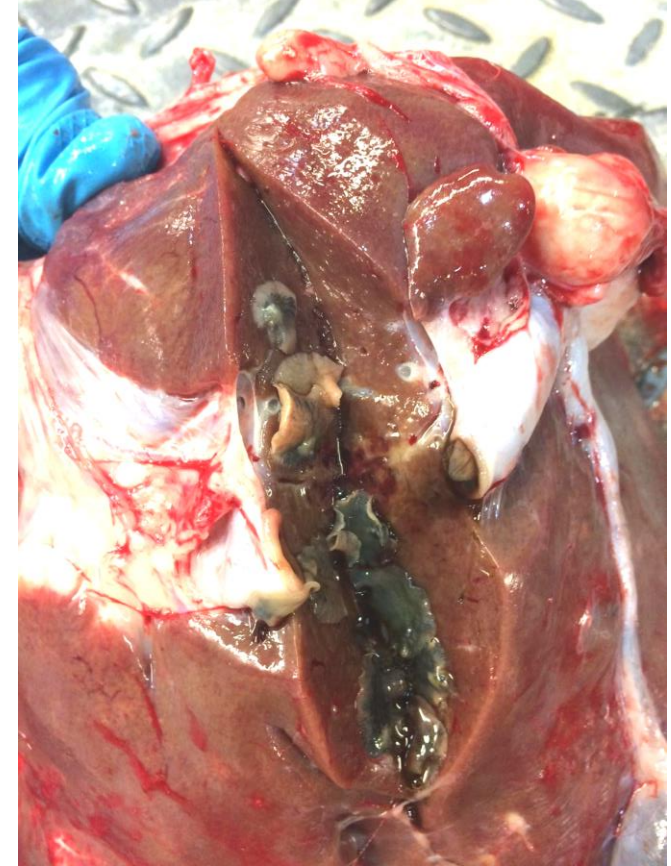


Photo credit: Jose Del Puerto **DVM OV**

# Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Grazing store and replacement lambs continue to be at risk
  - Monitor for signs of disease
  - Perform worm egg counts
- Consider periparturient rise in ewes
  - Leave a proportion of the ewes untreated
    - Target treatment based on WEC or body condition
    - Aim to leave ~10% untreated
  - Treat early in the post-lambing phase
- For more information, please speak to your vet or SQP





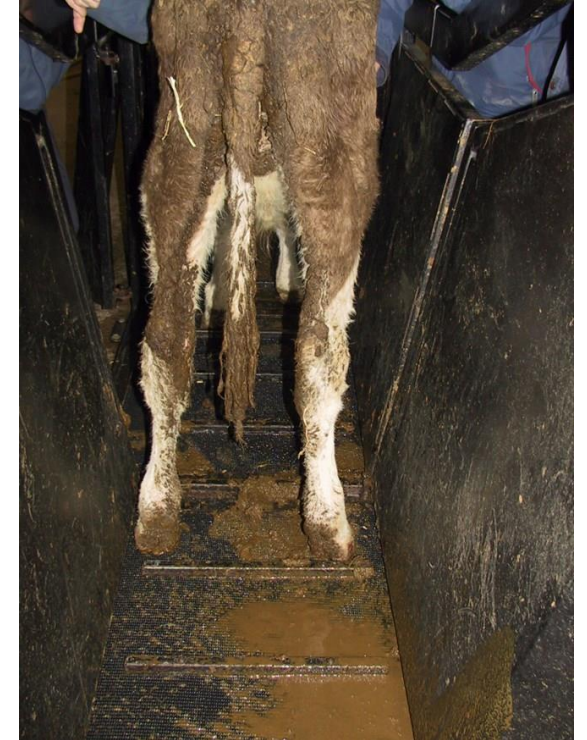
# Sheep: scab and lice

- 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
    - Factor into worm control program
- Louse infestations: commonly affects thin sheep
  - Treatment with topical synthetic pyrethroids
- Diazinon dips are effective against scab and lice
- For more information please speak to your vet and SQP



# Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis

- Type-2 ostertagiosis
  - Triggered mass larval emergence in late winter/ early spring
- Growing cattle in first or second grazing season
- Cannot be assessed by worm egg count
- Group 3-MLs and group 1-BZs are effective
- Be vigilant for signs of disease
  - Blood testing can aid diagnosis





# Lungworm vaccination

- Consider on farms with a history of disease
- “Live” vaccine
  - Order fresh for the current grazing season
  - Plan and order required doses well in advance
- Young stock over 8 weeks being turned out
  - 2 doses, 4 weeks apart
  - Second dose is ideally given 2 weeks ahead of turnout
- For more information please speak to your vet or SQP



# 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 & 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