



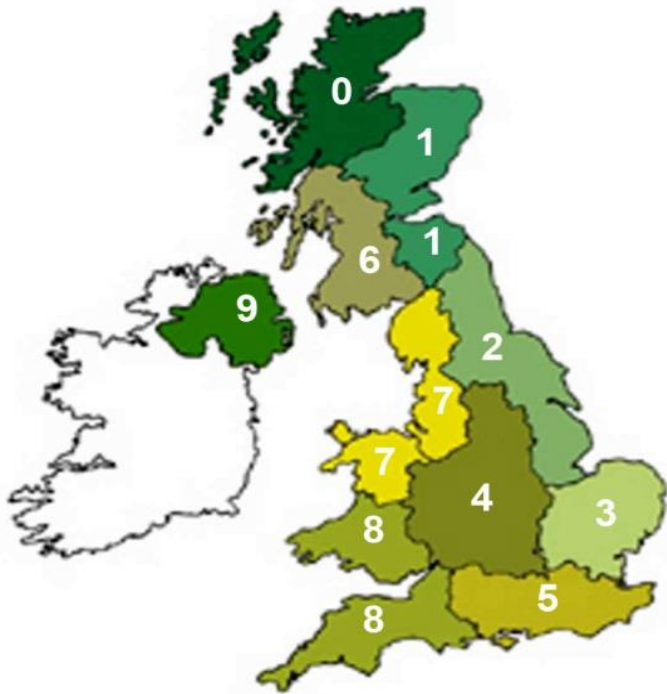
NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: April 2019

- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - *Nematodirus* forecast
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Lungworm vaccination
- Chronic liver fluke infection

About this webinar

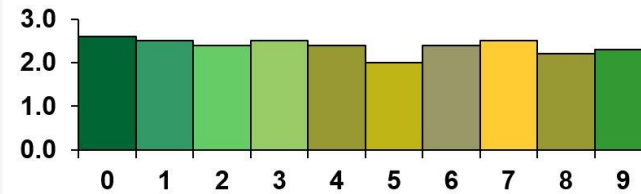
- The NADIS Parasite Forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by Quality Meat Scotland (QMS)
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images

Weather summary



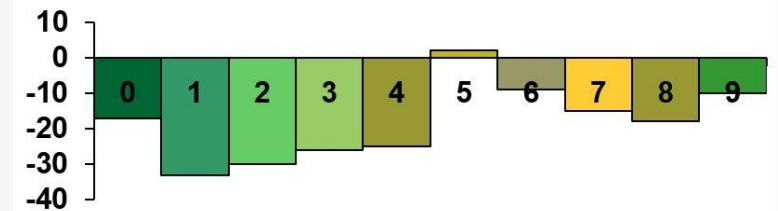
Temperature

(as °C Above/Below Regional Average 1981-2010)

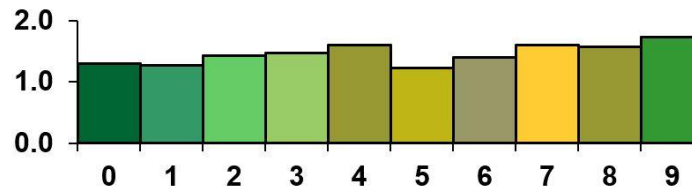


Rainfall

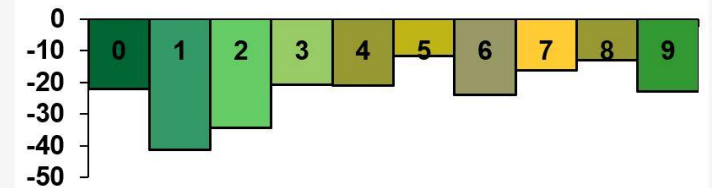
(as % Above/Below Regional Average 1981-2010)



February 2019



February 2019



December 2018 – February 2019

December 2018 – February 2019

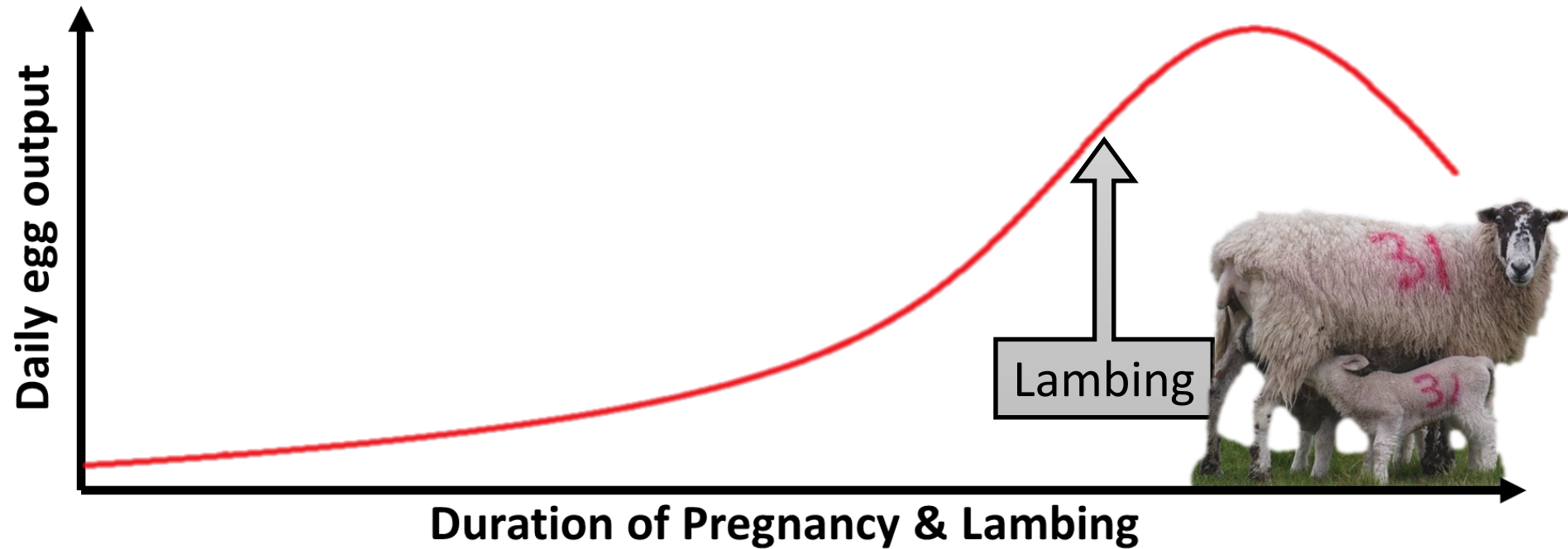
Sheep: Nematodirosis

- Infections pass directly from one season's lambs to the next
- Eggs survive over winter and develop the following spring
 - Temperature dependent
 - Mass hatch on pastures can occur
- Typically seen in 6-12 week old lambs
 - Sudden onset diarrhoea, anorexia, dehydration and death. Affected animals often have heavily soiled back ends
- *Nematodirus* risk forecasts:
 - The SCOPS forecast
 - Medium risk since beginning on March
 - High risk now emerging in some areas
 - The NADIS forecast is based on soil temperatures in March
 - Early hatch predicted in March and April



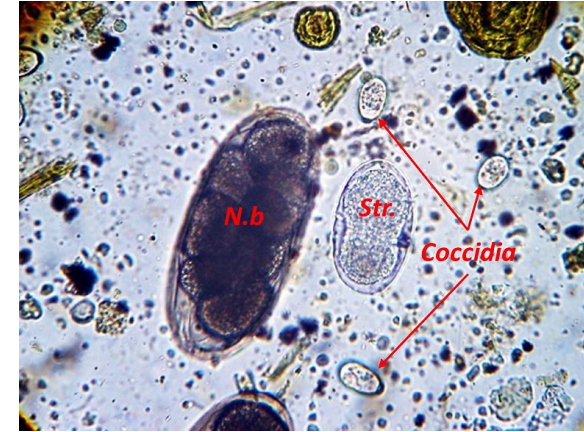
Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Control of periparturient rise (PPR) in ewes
 - Increased egg output by pregnant ewes around lambing



Sheep: Coccidiosis

- Growing lambs 4-8 weeks
- Protozoal (single celled) parasite
- Accumulation of infective “oocysts” in the environment
- Housed and grazing animals
 - Anorexia, weight loss, diarrhoea (with or without blood) and death
- Disease associated with:
 - High intensity husbandry systems
 - High stocking densities
 - Stress factors
 - E.g. poor colostrum supply, adverse weather conditions, extended housing periods etc.

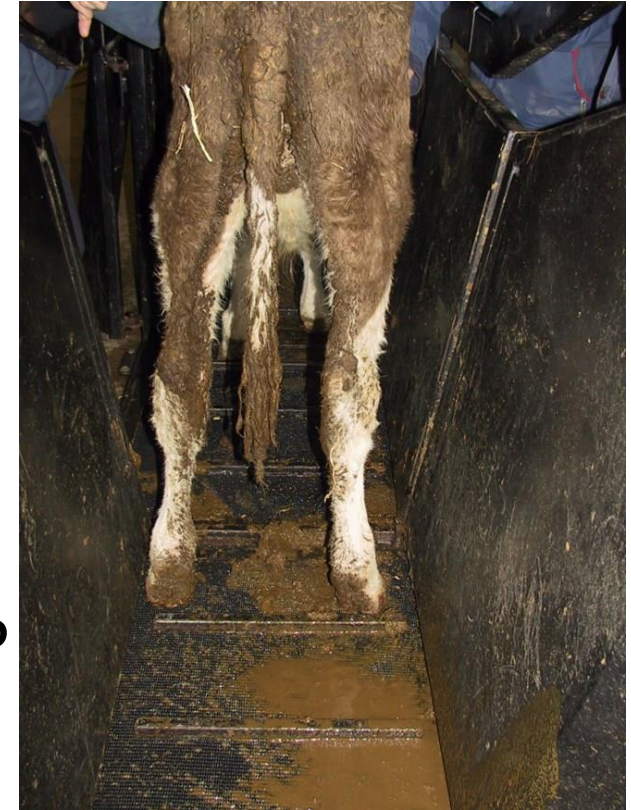


Sheep: Advised actions

- Monitoring for disease
- For nematodiosis:
 - Consult the [SCOPS](#) and NADIS *Nematodirus* forecasts to determine peak risk period
 - Avoid grazing high risk pasture during risk periods
 - Where treatment is indicated group 1-BZs are usually effective
- For PPR in ewes:
 - Avoid blanket treatment
 - Leave a proportion of ewes untreated (around 10-20%)
 - If choosing to treat with ewes with a group 3-ML, seek veterinary advice first
 - Providing high protein feed in the run up to lambing can help to reduce egg shedding
- For coccidiosis:
 - Reduce stocking densities, batch rear lambs and avoid heavily contaminated pastures/premises
 - A number of anticoccidial products are available for both prevention and treatment of coccidiosis
- For more information please speak to your vet or SQP

Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis (1)

- Type-II ostertagiosis
- Affects untreated, housed young stock
 - Intermittent diarrhoea
 - Loss of appetite and body condition
- High mortality in affected individuals
- Group 3-ML and some group 1-BZ effective
- For more information, please speak to your vet or SQP [COWS group guidelines](#).



Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis (2)

- Calves and youngstock are at greatest risk
- Set stocking with strategic anthelmintic treatments
 - Start treatment within 3 weeks of turnout
 - Move to “safe” pasture (aftermath) later in the season
- “Wait and see” approach reliant on monitoring and diagnostic
 - Use of pasture rotation to prevent significant pasture build-up
 - Targeted selective treatments based on weight gain and/or body condition score or worm egg counts
- Consider performance testing, diagnostics and treatment efficacy testing
- For more information speak to your vet or SQP and see the COWS group website



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



Liver fluke infection (fasciolosis)

- Joint press release from COWS and SCOPS
 - Continued vigilance
- Monitor for signs of disease:
 - Weight-loss, anaemia and fluid accumulation (e.g. bottlejaw).
- Diagnostic testing:
 - Fluke egg counts
 - The coproantigen ELISA
 - Post-mortems and abattoir feedback
- Where treatment is indicated:
 - Consider use of a flukicide product other than triclabendazole
- For more information and advice please speak to your vet or SQP and see the COWS and SCOPS group websites

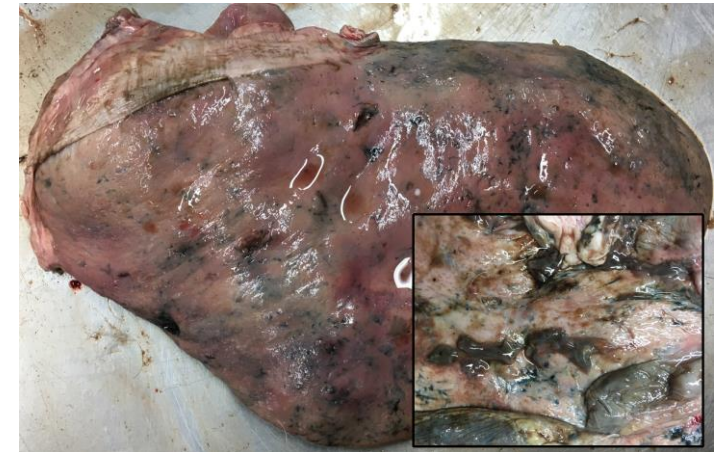
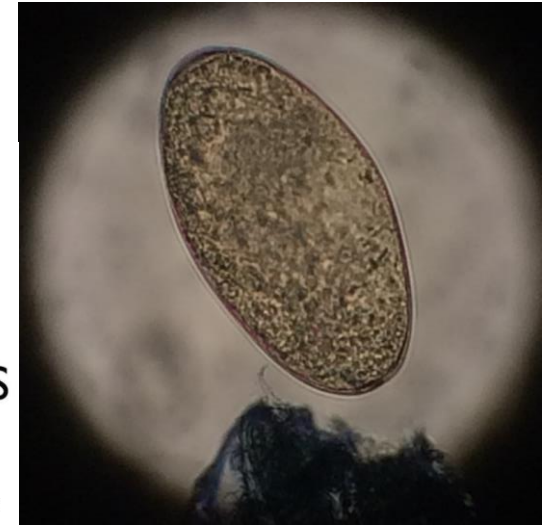


Photo credit: Ben Strugnell, Farm Post Mortems Ltd

Quiz

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