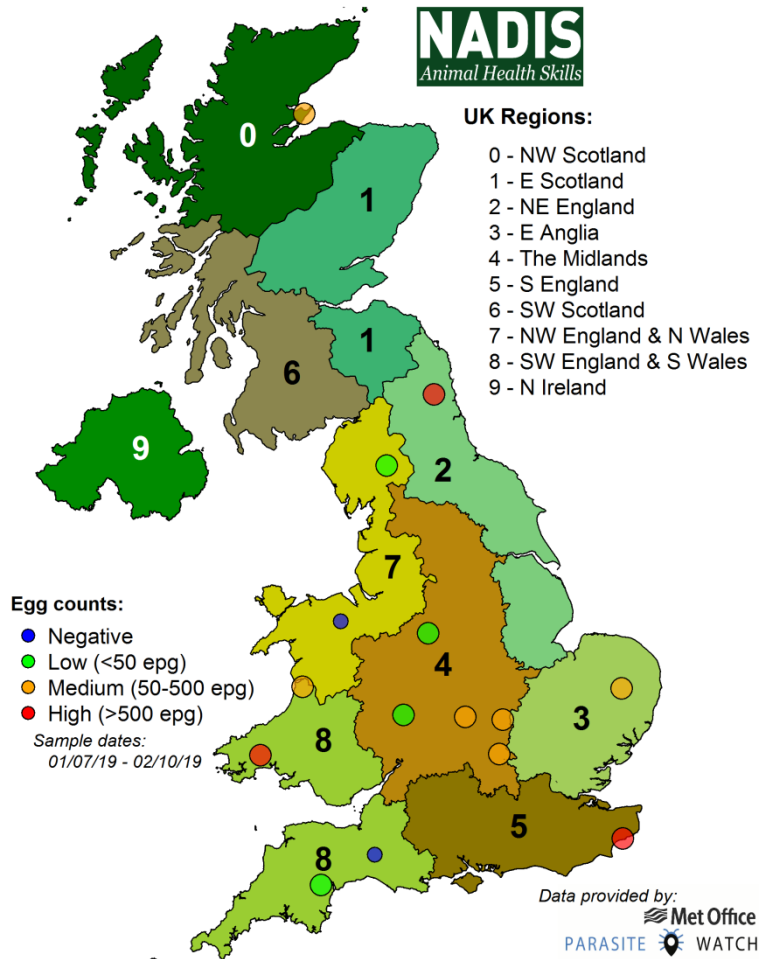


NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar: November 2019



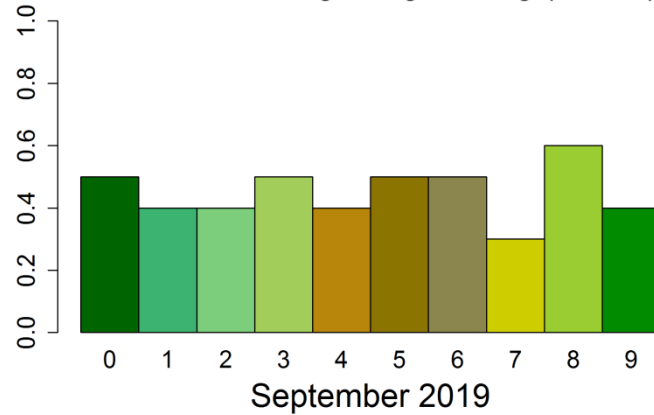
- Autumn fluke forecast
- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
- Cattle:
 - Lungworm infection
 - Treatment at housing

Weather summary



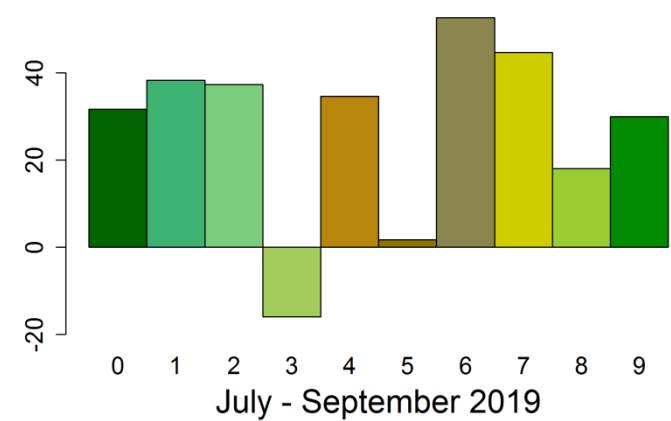
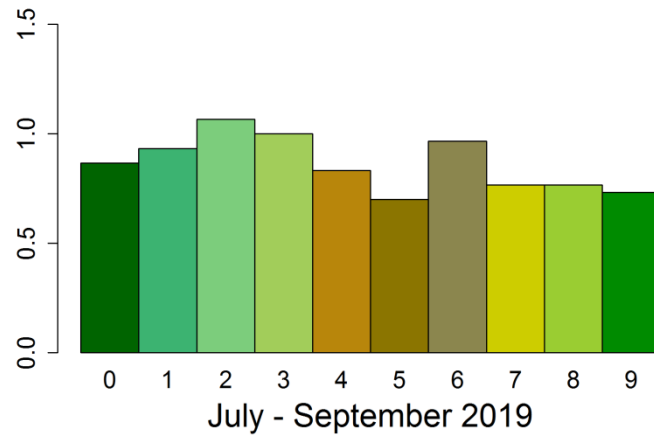
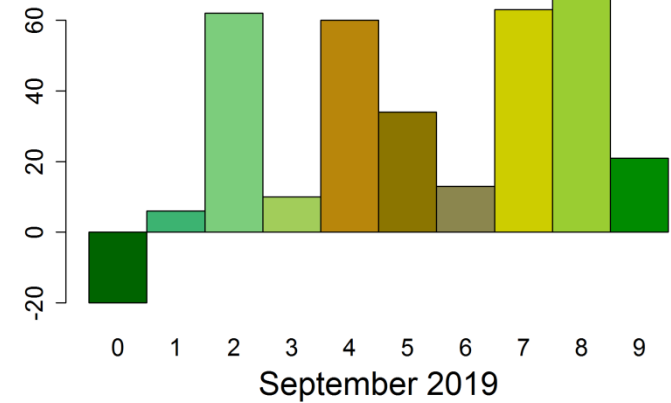
Temperature

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



Rainfall

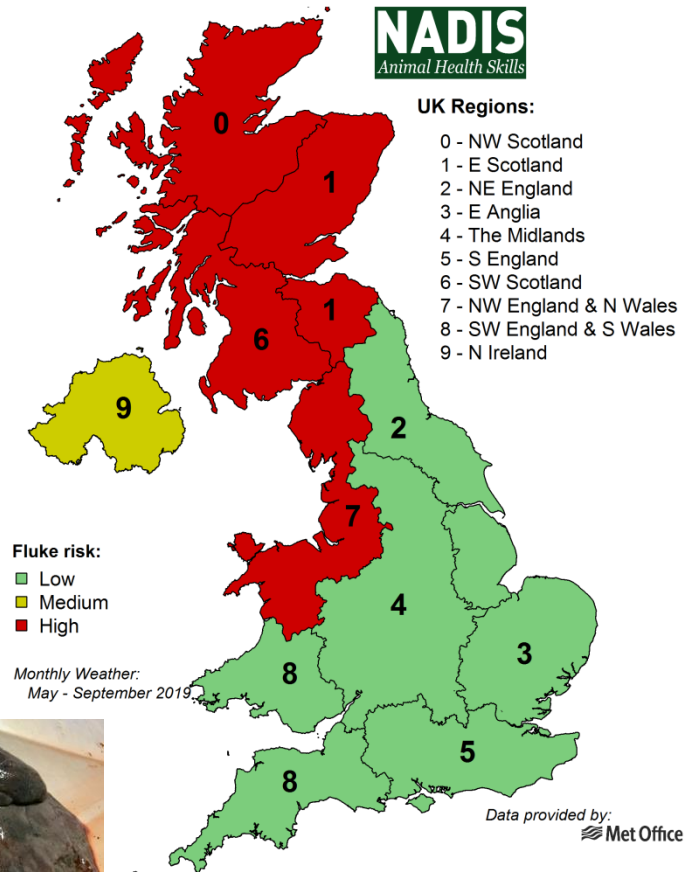
as % above or below long-term regional average (1981-2010)



Provisional autumn fluke forecast

- Pasture development dependent on warm, wet weather and wet pastures
- Sheep and cattle at risk from disease
 - Sudden death
 - General dullness, anaemia and shortness of breath
 - Rapid weight loss, fluid accumulation
- Consider diagnostics
- Triclabendazole recommended in acute disease
 - Carry out post-treatment efficacy testing

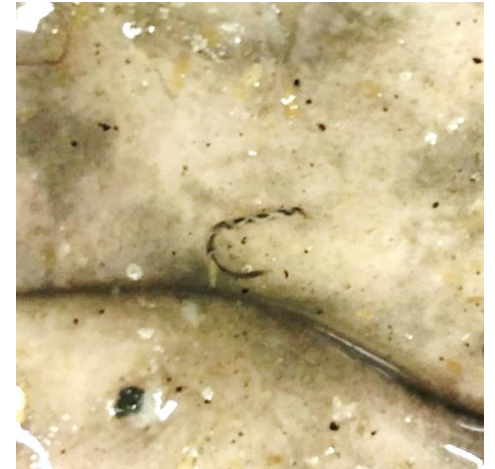
(Photo credit: Ben Strugnell,
Farm Post Mortems)



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Warm, wet grazing season likely to have extended risk of PGE
 - Haemonchosis
 - Nematodiosis due to an autumn egg hatch
 - Trichostrongylosis through the winter months
 - Consider the infection status of rams post breeding
- Monitor for signs of disease
- Worm egg counts
- Where anthelmintic treatments are required:
 - Move to safe pasture if available
 - Avoid long-acting group 3-ML products
 - Leave animals on dirty pasture for 2-3 days prior to moving
 - Aim to leave at least 10% of the flock untreated
- Check efficacy by worm egg count

For more information speak to your vet or SQP, and see the [SCOPS group website](#)



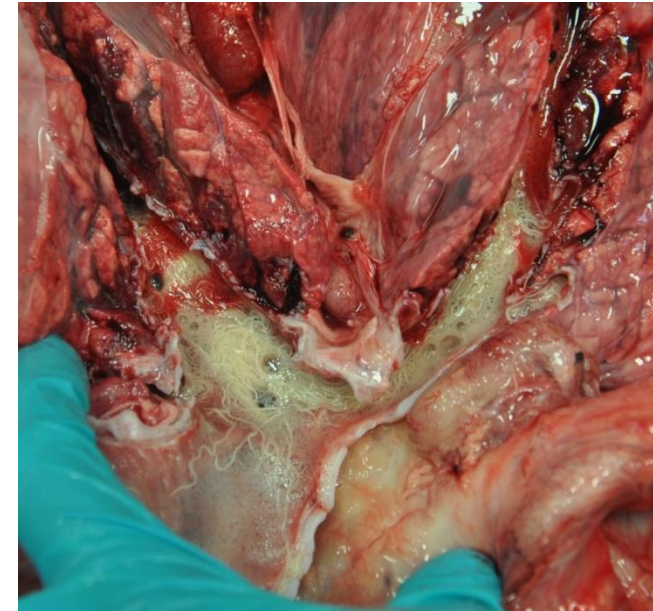
(Photo credit: Katie Waine, Farm Post Mortems)



Cattle: Lungworm

- Lungworm infection can continue to be a risk into November
- Monitoring for signs of disease, including widespread coughing, initially after exercise then at rest, increased respiratory rate and difficulty breathing
- Consider diagnostic testing
- In an outbreak of clinical disease:
 - Treat all animals within the affected group
 - Remove affected animals from contaminated pasture to safe grazing or house

For more information, discuss this with your vet or SQP, see the [COWS group guidelines](#) and [NADIS lungworm webinar](#)



(Photo credit: Ann Courtenay, University of Liverpool)



Cattle: Treatment at housing

- Treat growing cattle with group 3-ML or 1-BZ to prevent type-2 ostertagiosis*
- Louse and mite infestations may increase at housing. Consider choice of wormer accordingly*
- Cattle exposed to liver fluke infection during the grazing season can be dosed with a product other than triclabendazole

For more information please speak to your vet, or visit the [COWS website](#)



***check product label**

Quiz

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

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