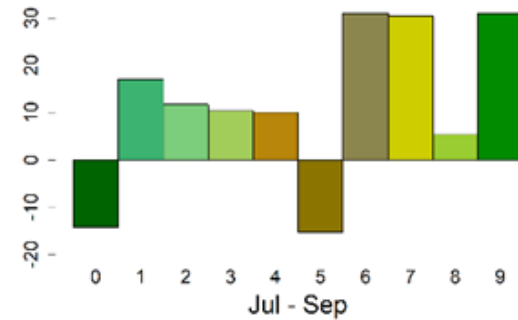
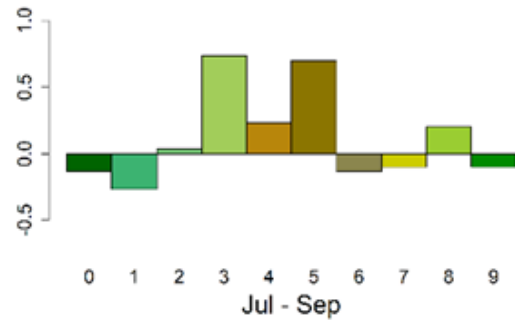
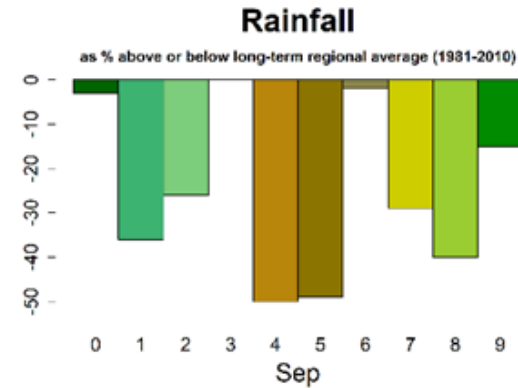
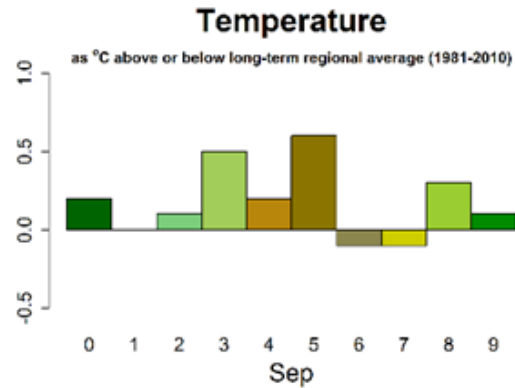
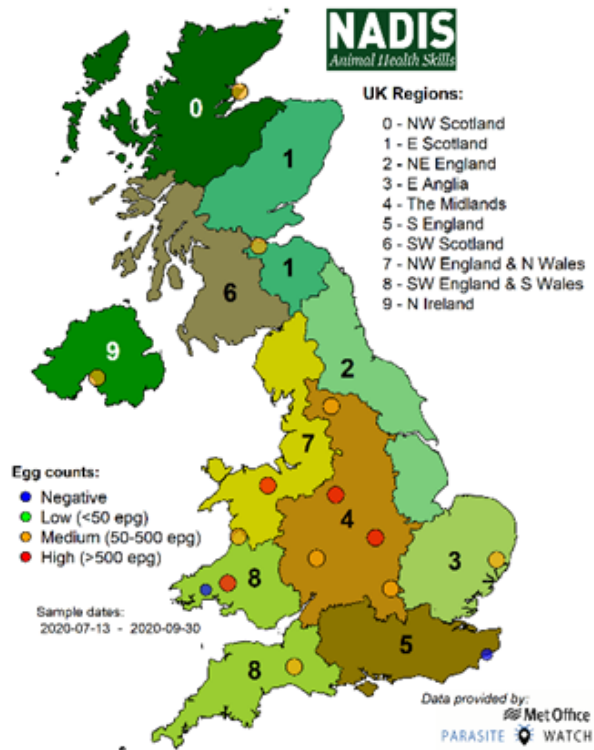


NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar: November 2020



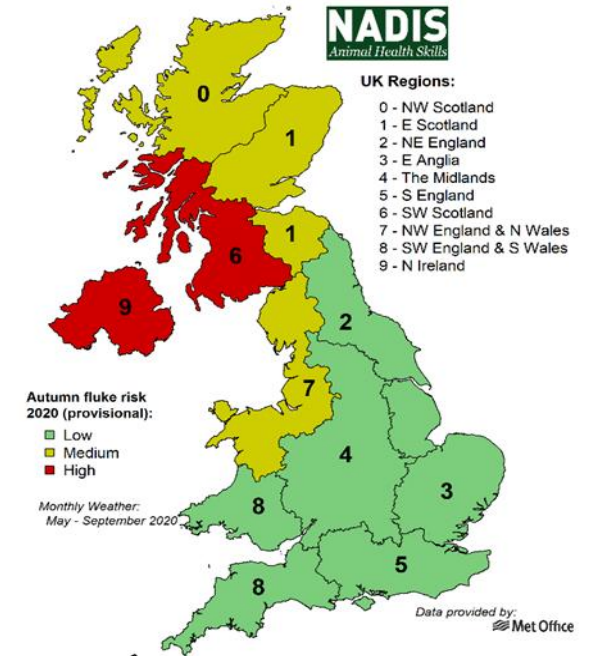
- Autumn fluke forecast
- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Scab
- Cattle:
 - Lungworm infection
 - Treatment at housing

Weather summary



Provisional Autumn Fluke forecast

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

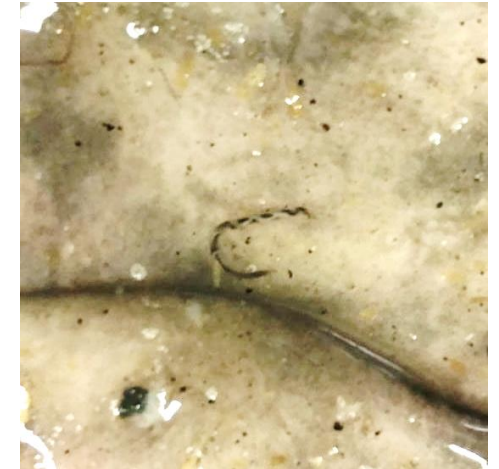


(Photo credit: Ben Strugnell,
Farm Post Mortems)

Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Warm, wet grazing season likely to have extended risk of PGE
- Monitor for signs of disease
- Worm egg counts
- Where anthelmintic treatments are required:
 - Leave animals on dirty pasture for 2-3 days prior to moving.
 - Aim to leave at least 10% of the flock untreated
 - Avoid long-acting group 3-ML products
- 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)



Sheep scab

- Mite that causes severe itching
- Easily spread between sheep
- OP dips or injections can be used to treat
- No products are suitable for pour on administration



TAKE THE PLUNGE!
...NOT A SHOWER

OP must get down to the skin to kill sheep scab mites.
This can only be done by plunge dipping sheep for one minute.



OP dip is only authorised for use as a plunge dip.
It must not be used through showers or jetties.

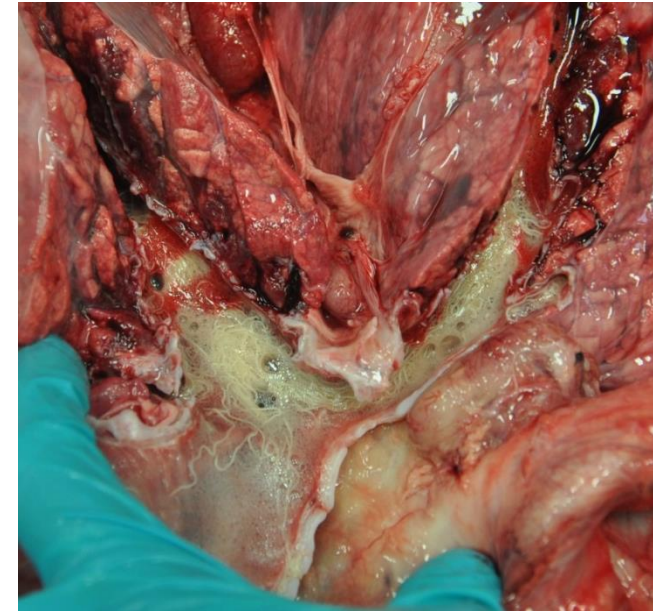
More information go to www.scops.org.uk



Cattle: Lungworm

- Lungworm infection can continue to be a risk into November
- Signs of disease include 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

- Combination fluke and wormers may not be the best option
- Cattle exposed to liver fluke infection during the grazing season can be dosed with a product other than triclabendazole
- Treat growing cattle with group 3-ML or 1-BZ
- Adult cattle should not need worming
- Louse and mite infestations may increase at housing. Consider choice of wormer accordingly

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



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
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images