

NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: July 2019

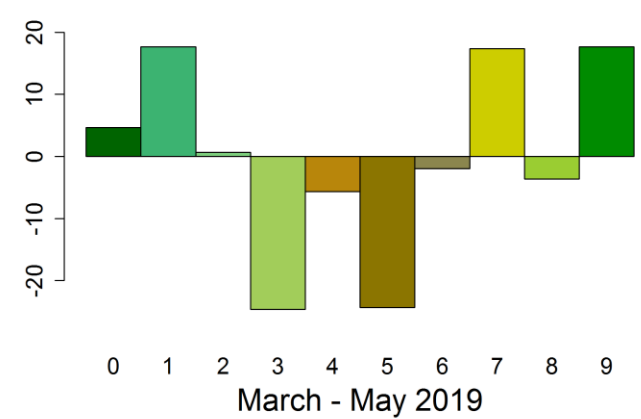
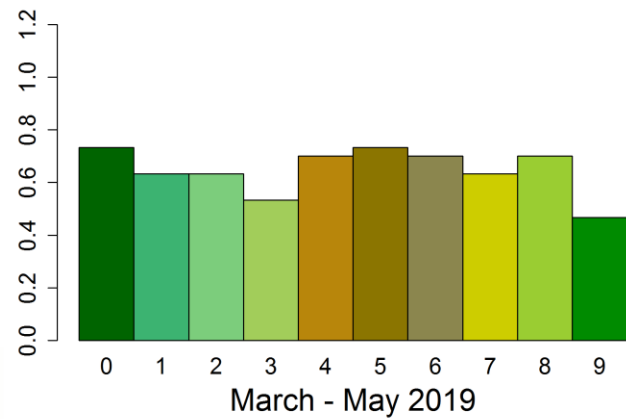
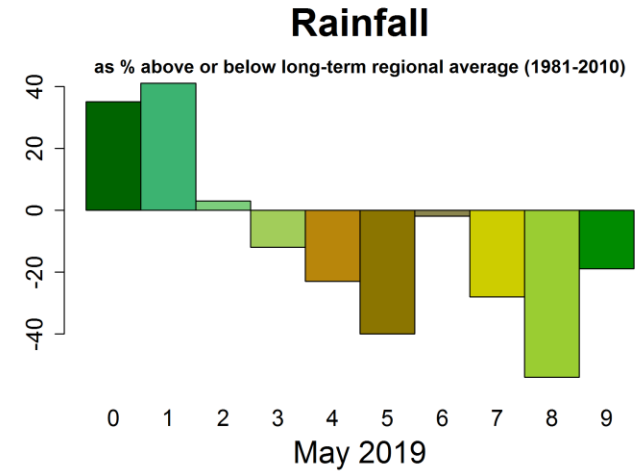
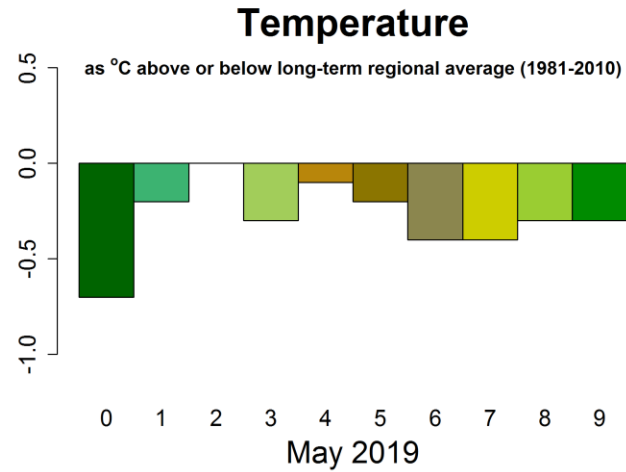
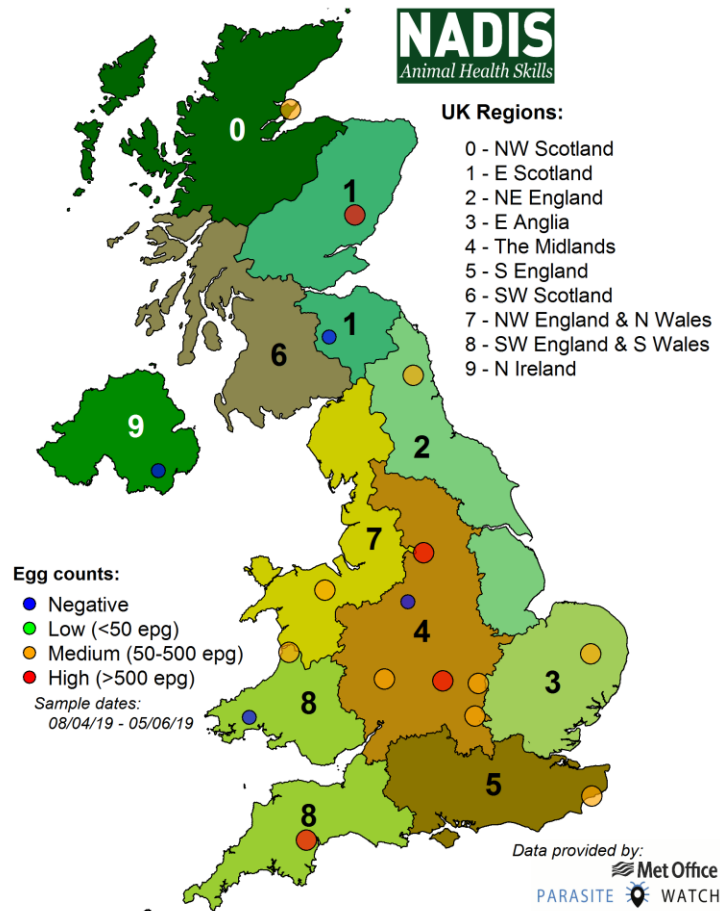


- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Haemonchosis
 - Blowfly strike
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Lungworm infection

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

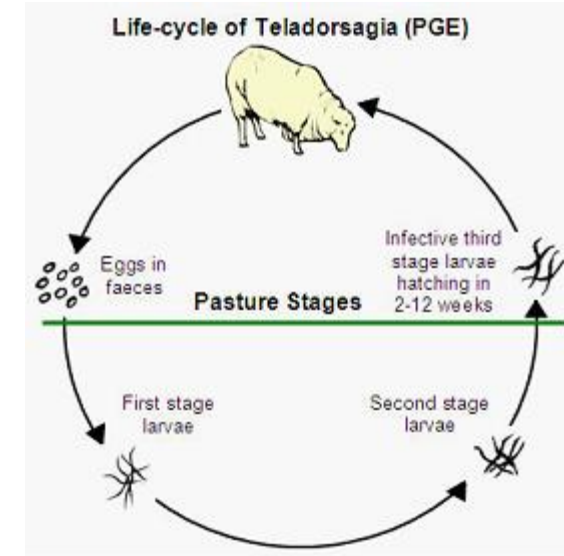
Weather summary



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

Greatest risk during the summer months as larval pasture burdens accumulate

- Monitoring for signs of PGE
- Monitor performance indicators
- Where treatment is required, consider the [SCOPS guidelines](#) to reduce selection for anthelmintic resistance
- Where available, move animals to “safe” grazing
- For more information and advice, please speak to your vet or SQP and see the [SCOPS website](#)



Sheep: Haemonchosis

Less common in the UK, but disease onset can be sudden and severe

- Acute onset disease:
 - Anaemia, observable as pallor of the tissues around the eyes
 - Oedema or fluid accumulation, including “bottle jaw”
 - Sudden death
- Chronic infections are characterised by progressive weight loss, anaemia and loss of appetite
- Both lambs and ewes are considered at risk
- Diagnosis can be reached through faecal egg counts and post-mortem
- Most anthelmintic products are effective, including some flukicidal products

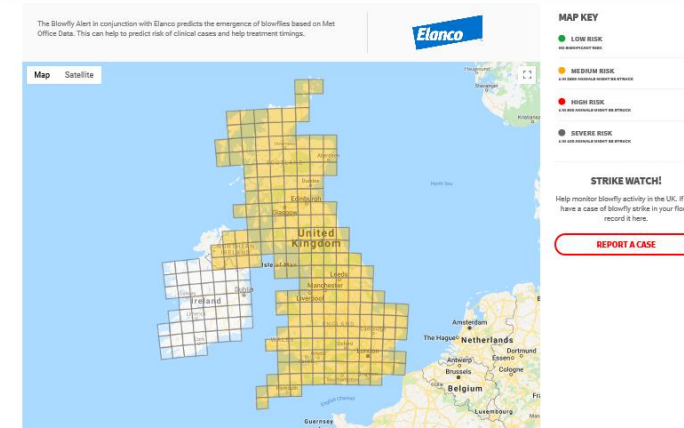


Sheep: Blowfly strike

- Inspect stock daily for evidence of strike, particularly during high-risk periods
- Reduce disease risk:
 - Control fly populations
 - Prevent diarrhoea through parasite control
 - Dagging, shearing and prompt treatment of lame sheep
- A number of [chemical formulations](#) can be used for the prevention and treatment of blowfly strike
- Consult the [NADIS blowfly alert](#) for up-to-date disease risk in your area

NADIS
ANIMAL HEALTH SKILLS

BLOWFLY ALERT



Cattle: PGE

Calves and young stock most at risk. Adult cattle may also be affected if grazing heavily contaminated pastures.

1. Set stocking with strategic dosing early in the season: Limits infection and build-up of pasture contamination later in the season
 - Animals should remain set stocked and moved to “safe” pastures later in the grazing season
2. Where strategic dosing is not implemented risk peaks during summer months

Advised actions include:

- Monitor for signs of PGE, including routine worm egg counts
- Where dosing with anthelmintics is indicated:
 - In the event of an outbreak of clinical disease treat all animals in the affected group
 - Considering the [COWS group’s “5 Rs”](#) to ensure your worming strategy is both effective and sustainable
 - Consider faecal egg counts to check for effective anthelmintic dosing. Discuss this with your vet or SQP, or see the [COWS group guidelines](#)



Cattle: Lungworm

- Lungworm infection (or “husk”) can occur from June onwards
- Outbreaks are difficult to predict
- Monitor for infection in the group
 - Widespread coughing, increased respiratory rate and difficulty breathing
- Where infection is suspected:
 - Treat animals with an anthelmintic
 - Affected cattle should be removed from contaminated to “safe” pasture (e.g. aftermath) or housed in a well-ventilated building
- Speak to your vet or SQP, see [“COWS” group guidelines](#) and see the recent [NADIS lungworm webinar](#)



Quiz

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