

NADIS Parasite Forecast Webinar: August 2019

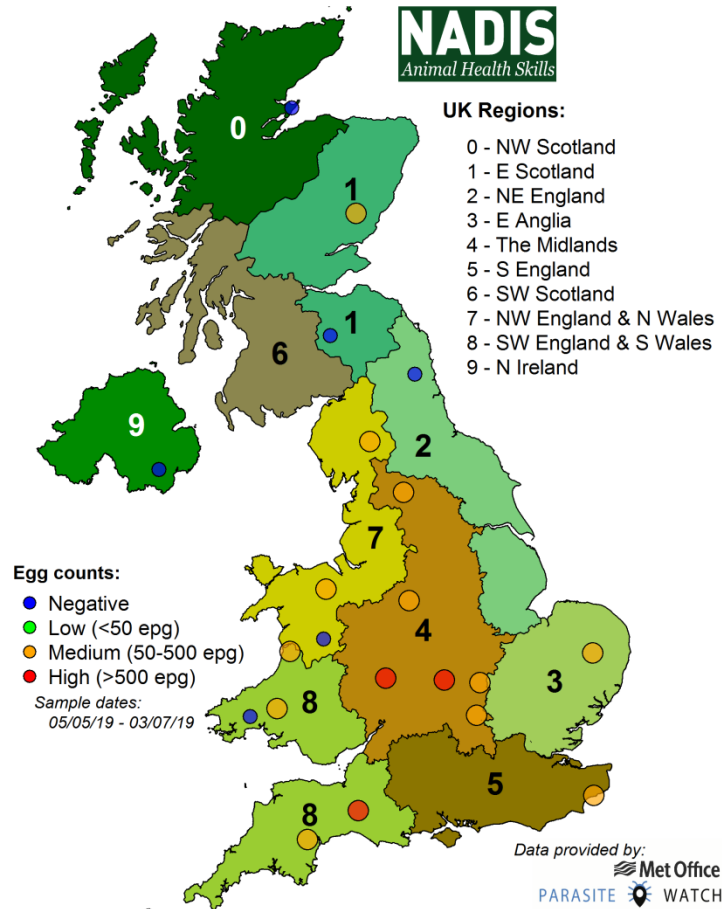


- **Summer fluke forecast**
- **Sheep**
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Haemonchosis
 - Blowfly strike
- **Cattle:**
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Lungworm infection

About this webinar

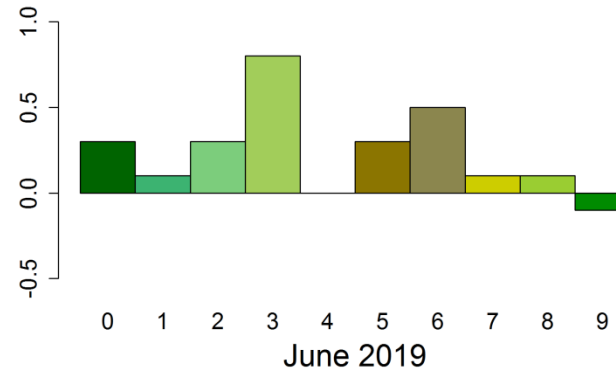
- The NADIS parasite forecast is published monthly
- Based on detailed Met Office data
- Supported by Quality Meat Scotland (QMS)
- Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images

Weather summary



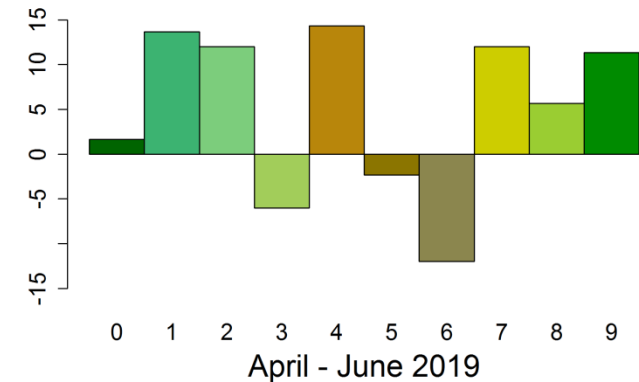
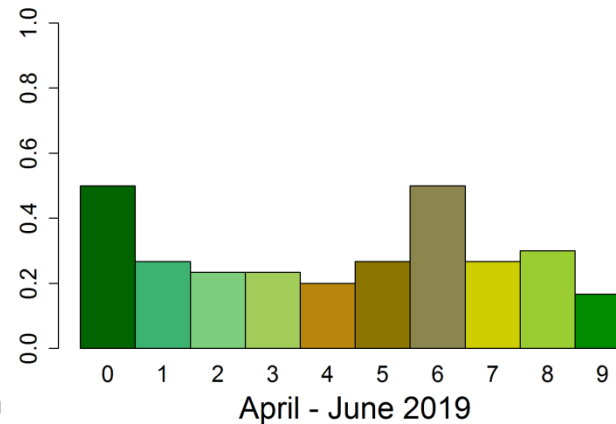
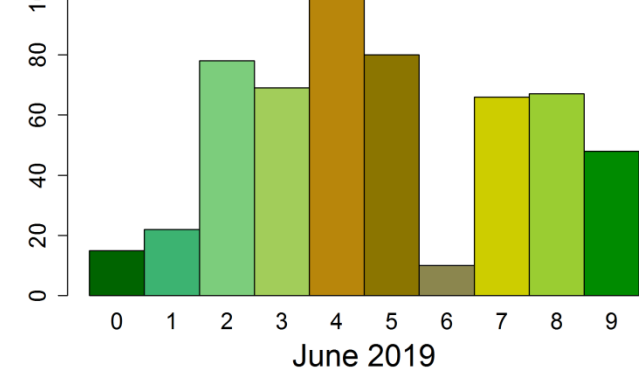
Temperature

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



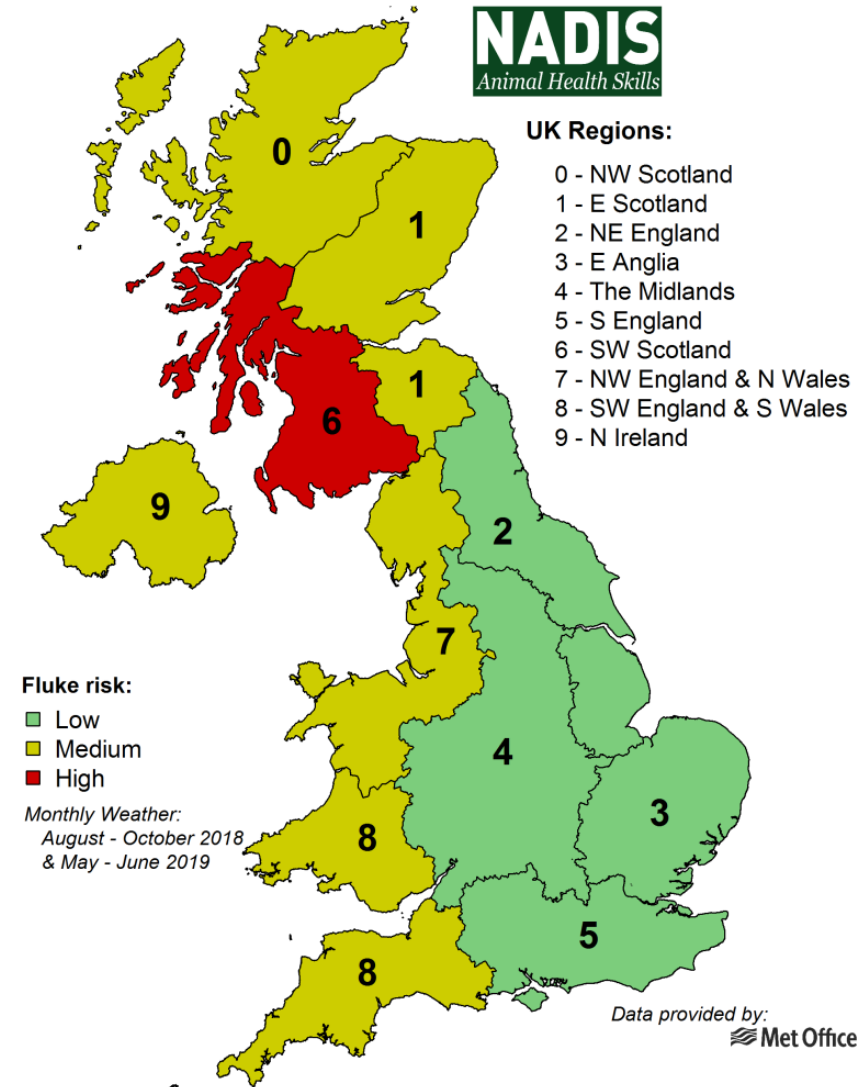
Rainfall

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



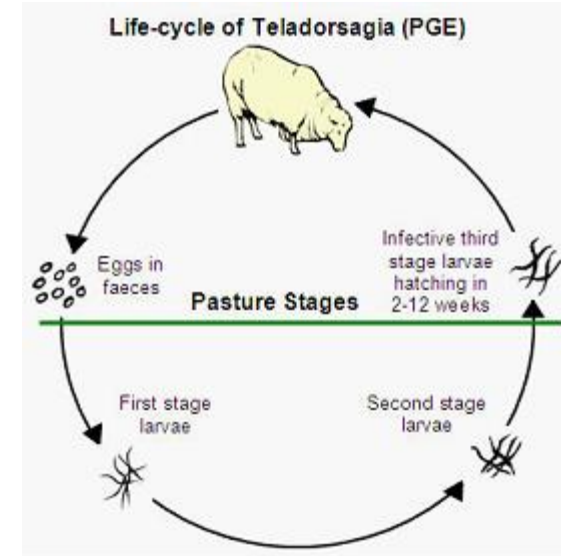
Summer Fluke Forecast

- Both sheep and cattle are susceptible
- Acute disease outbreaks:
 - Sudden death
 - General dullness, anaemia and shortness of breath
 - Rapid weight loss, fluid accumulation (bottle jaw)
- Routine diagnostic testing
- Where acute disease occurs, treat with triclabendazole
 - Consider resistance testing
- Identifying high risk “flukey” pastures



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Pasture contamination peaks over summer months
 - Wet conditions may increase larval survival
- Monitor signs of disease
- Monitor performance indicators for targeted selective treatments (TSTs): Generally only 40-60% require treatments
- Monitor worm egg counts in pooled faecal samples
- Dose and move at-risk groups to safe pastures where available
 - Don't move straight after dosing
- When using anthelmintics consider efficacy testing and rotation
- Consider egg counts in rams at this time of year



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



Cattle: PGE

- Pasture burdens peak early to mid-July
 - *Ostertagia* may remain on pastures later into the season
 - Young stock could still be at risk
- Monitor for signs of disease
- Set-stocked, strategically dosed animals should have low burdens
 - Check by faecal egg counts
- Vigilance is advised in undosed animals
 - Monitor egg counts and weight gain
- When treating with anthelmintics:
 - Treat all animals in the affected group in the face of a clinical outbreak
 - Consider the [COWS group's "5Rs"](#) to ensure effective, sustainable use



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](#)



July 2019 Photo credit: Ben Strugnell,
Farm Post Mortems

Quiz

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