

NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: October 2019

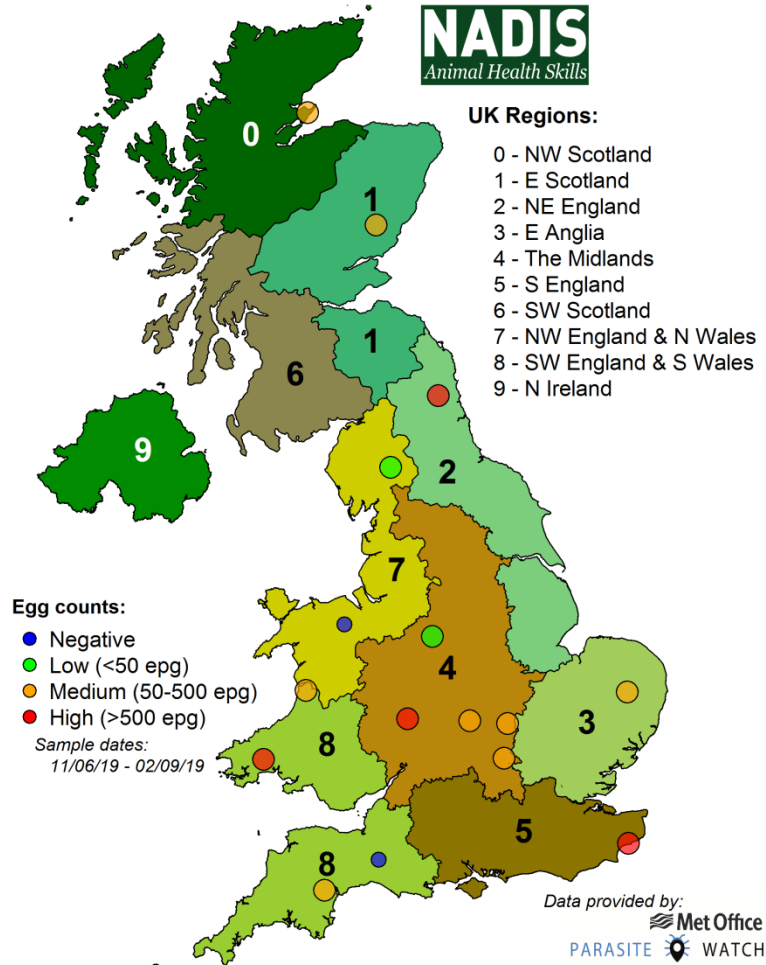


- Autumn fluke forecast
- Quarantine dosing
- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE) and Lungworm infection
 - Treatment at housing

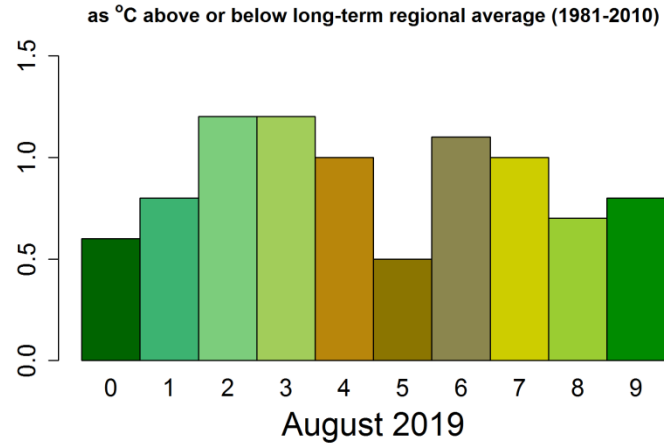
About this webinar

- 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

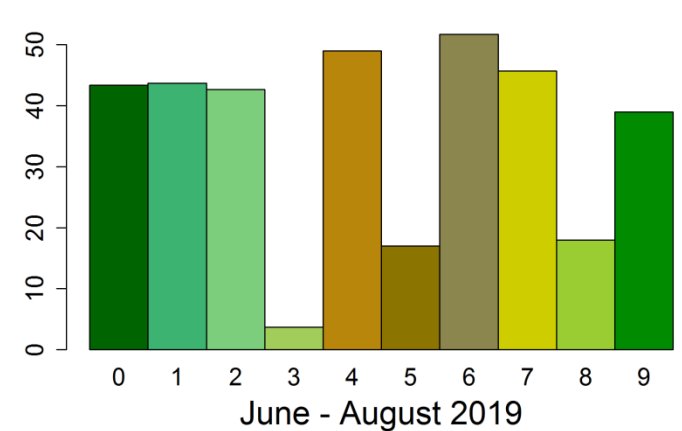
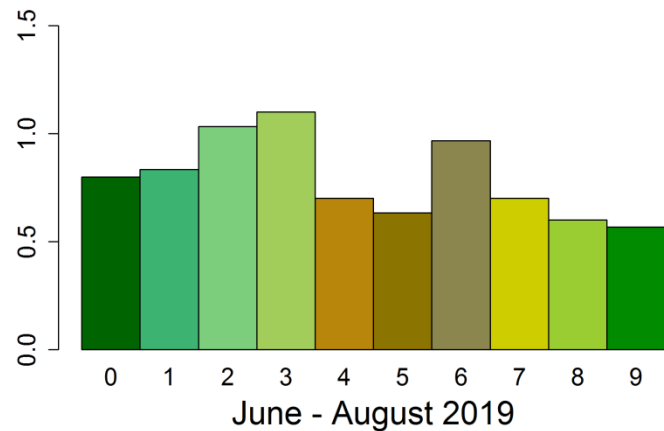
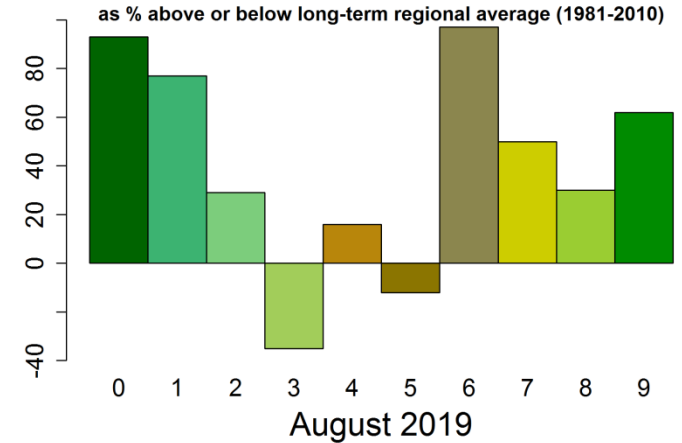
Weather summary



Temperature

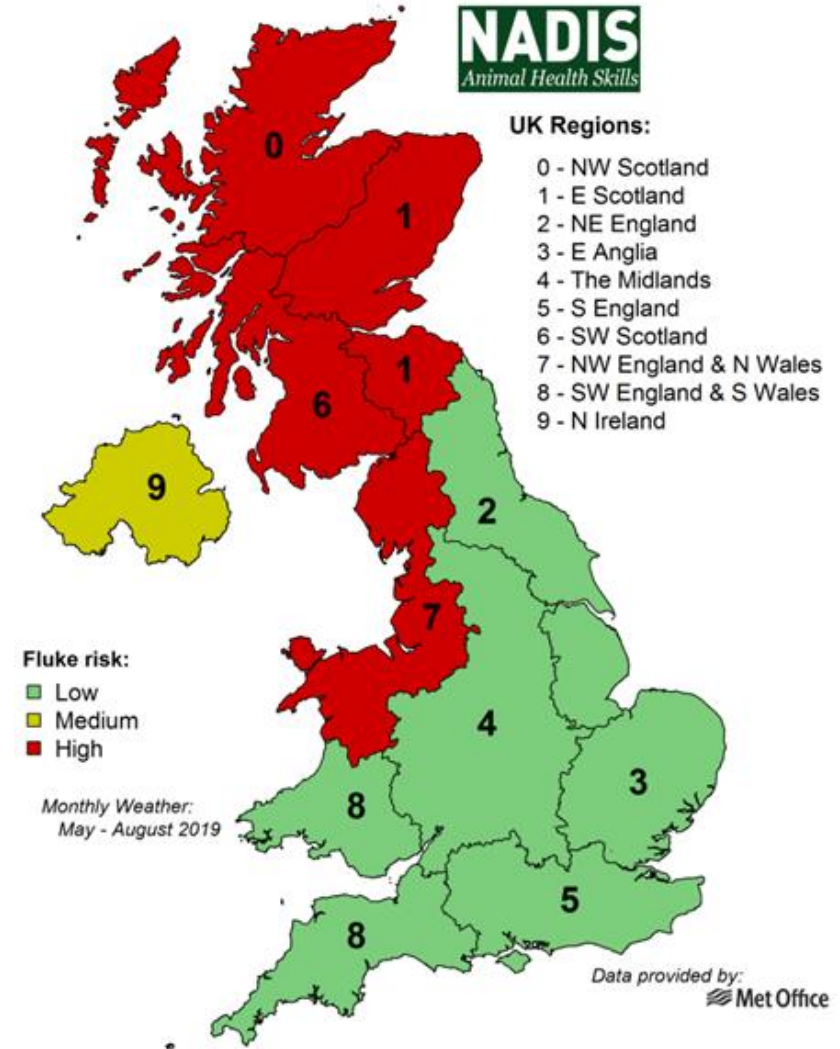


Rainfall



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



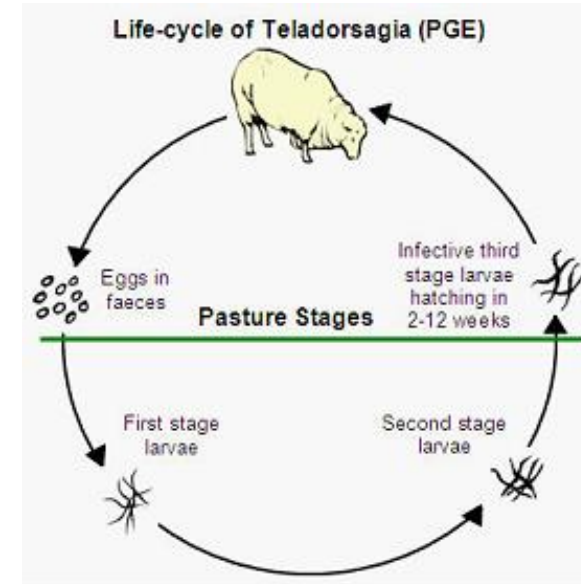
Quarantine dosing bought-in stock

- New stock a potential source of new parasites
- Quarantine drenching prevents introduction of disease AND anthelmintic resistance.
- Ensure accurate dosing by weighing and calibrating equipment
- Specific measures:
 - Sheep (SCOPS guidelines)
 - Cattle (COWS group)
 - Recommendations cover roundworms, ectoparasites & liver fluke
- See SCOPS & COWS websites. Speak to your vet or SQP



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Warm and wet summer months are likely to have extended risk
- Monitoring for signs of disease
 - *Haemonchus* affects animals of all ages
- Consider worm egg counts
- Where anthelmintic treatments are required move to safe pasture
 - Avoid dosing with 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
- If anthelmintic treatments are administered, check efficacy through worm egg counts



Cattle: PGE and lungworm

- Warm and wet summer months are likely to have extended risk
 - PGE infection now could lead to type-1 or type-2 disease
 - Lungworm can be a risk into November
- Monitor for signs of disease
- Vigilance advised in undosed/vaccinated animals
- When treating with anthelmintics:
 - Treat all animals in the affected group in the face of a clinical outbreak
 - Lungworm infected cattle should be moved to “safe” pasture or housed in a well-ventilated building.
- Consider the [COWS group's "5Rs"](#) to ensure effective, sustainable use



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