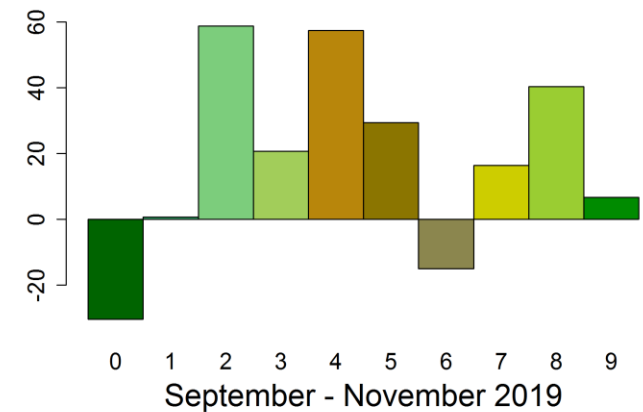
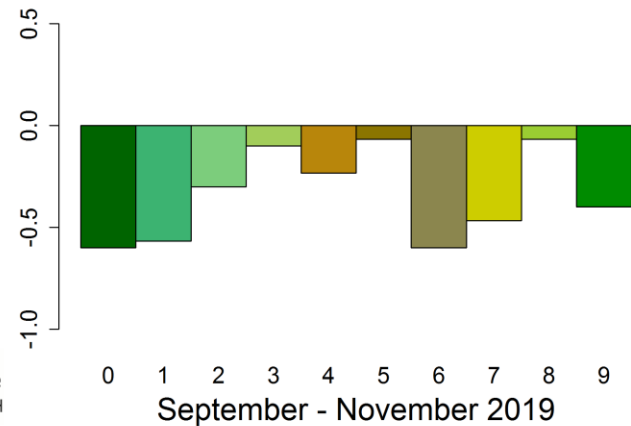
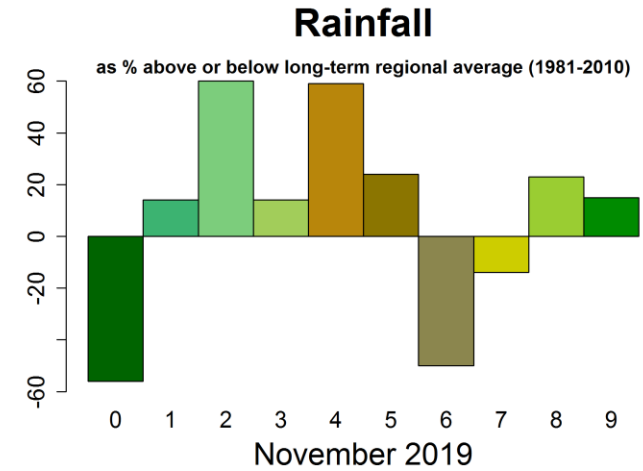
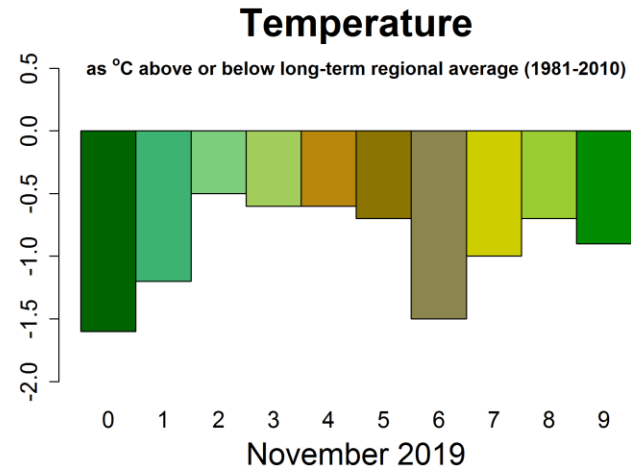
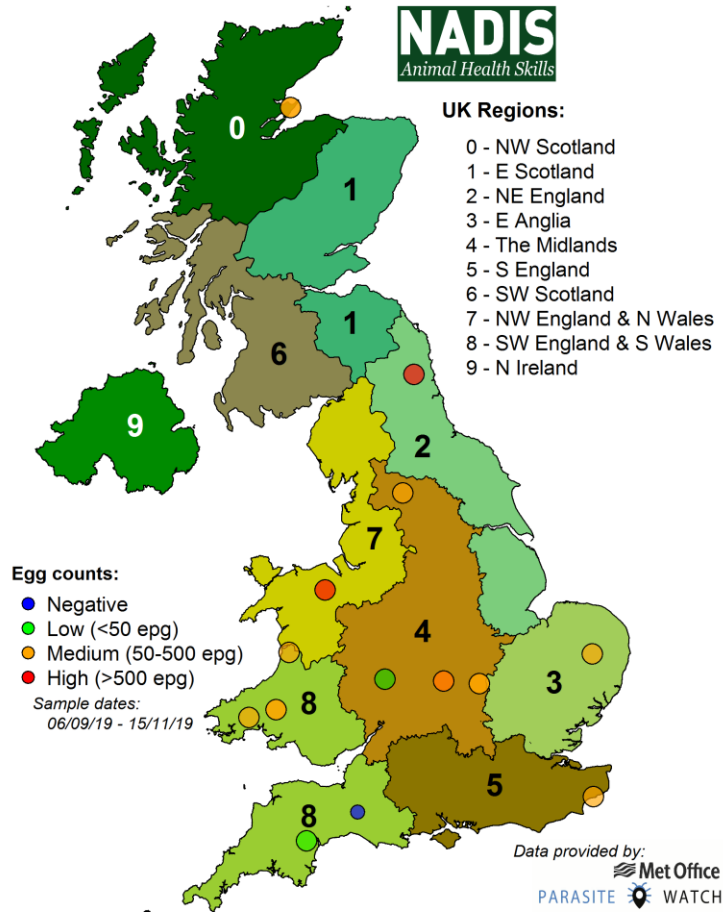


NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: January 2020



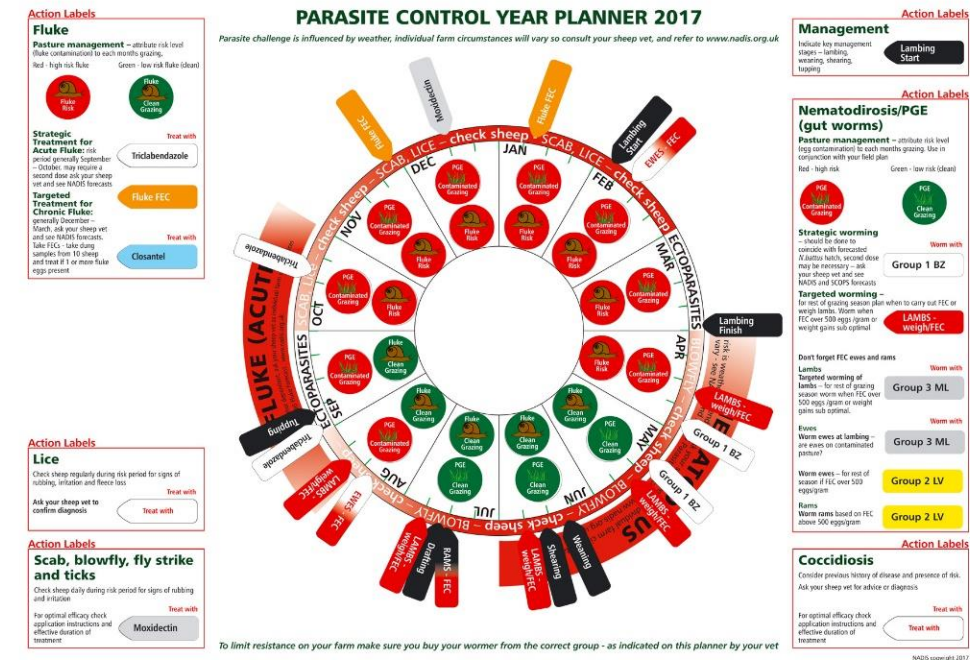
- Parasite control planning
- Liver fluke
- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Ectoparasites
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Ectoparasites

Weather summary



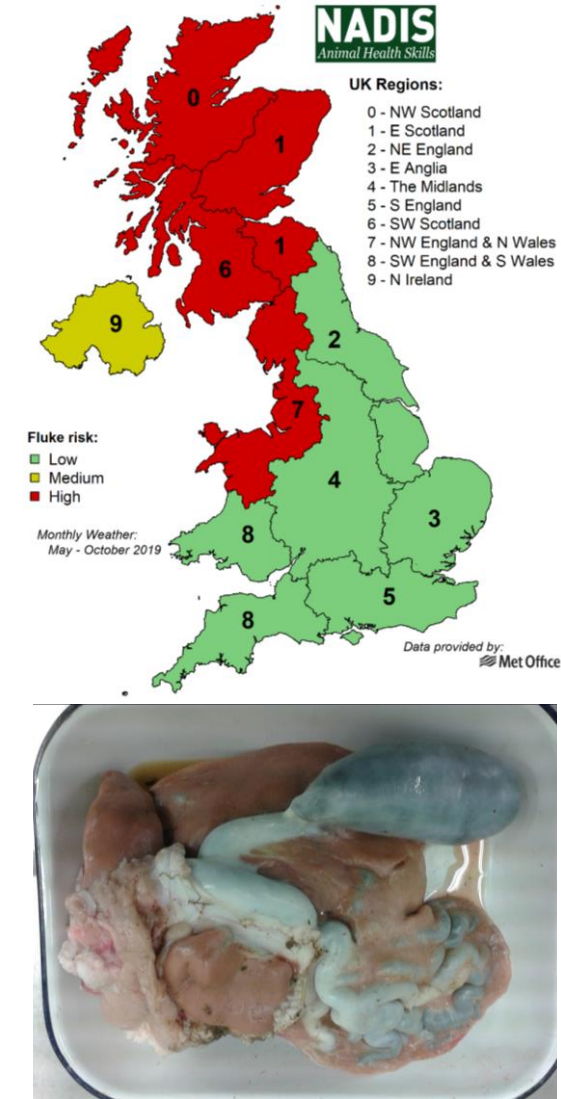
Parasite control planning

- Winter provides a good opportunity to review and plan on-farm parasite control
 - Plan with veterinary advice
 - Resources available through 'COWS' and 'SCOPS'
 - NADIS parasite control planner
- Important points to consider:
 - Seasonal risk and farm history
 - Identify at-risk animals
 - Choice and rotation of anthelmintics
 - Bio-security and quarantine
 - Diagnostic and performance testing
 - "Safe" and "contaminated" grazing



Liver fluke infection

- Continue to monitor for signs of disease
 - Sudden death
 - General dullness, anaemia and shortness of breath
 - Weight loss and fluid accumulation (“bottlejaw”)
- Consider chronic infection in untreated animals
 - Including housed animals
- Routine diagnostics
 - Worm egg counts
 - Individual or pooled samples
- Treatment
 - Consider alternatives to triclabendazole where possible (e.g. chronic infection)
- For more information please speak to your vet or SQP



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Trichostrongylosis in store and replacement lambs
- Monitor for signs of disease
 - Perform worm egg counts
- Potential for encystment of roundworms
 - Encysted stages cannot be detected by worm egg count
 - Consider previous grazing history, treatments etc.
- Chose effective wormers - speak to your vet or SQP



Sheep: Ectoparasites

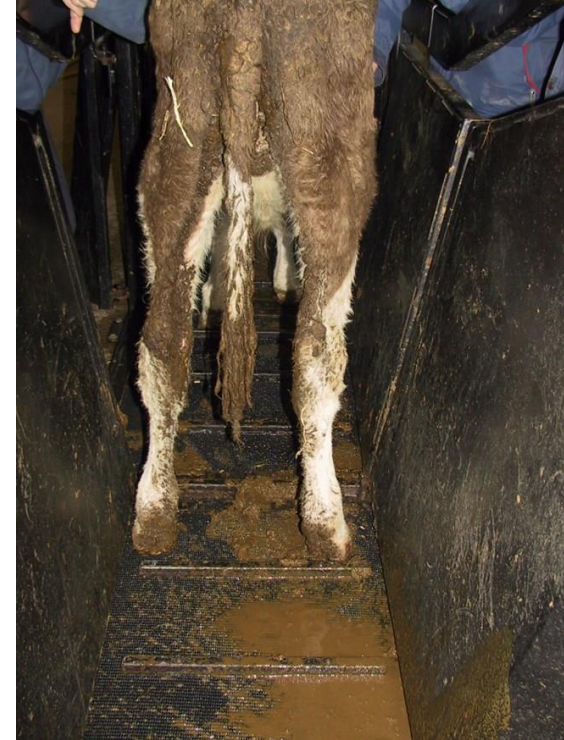
- Common in autumn and winter
- Diagnosis important as treatments vary
- Scab: severe disease and death
 - Wet, yellow fleece and thickening of skin
 - Can remain infective in the environment
- Louse infestations: commonly affects thin sheep
 - May indicate underlying issue with flock management
- Diagnosis:
 - Skin scrapes and fleece samples
 - ELISA test for scab
 - **Notifiable disease in Scotland**
- Treatment options:
 - Injectable 3-MLs for scab. Ensure correct dosing and administration
 - Topical synthetic pyrethroids for lice. More effective in shorn animals
 - Diazinon dips are effective against scab and lice
- For more information please speak to your vet and SQP



Photos courtesy of Dr Joseph Angell

Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis

- Housed young stock
 - Consider encysted larval infections
 - Group 1-BZs and group 3-MLs are effective
- Mass emergence in winter or spring can cause type-2 disease
- Encysted infections cannot be ruled out by worm egg counts
 - Consider worming and grazing history



Cattle: Ectoparasites

- Common over winter months
- Lice:
 - Heavy infestations can indicate and contribute to underlying health issues
 - Where treatment is indicated:
 - Pour-on and synthetic pyrethroids
 - Both injectable and pour-on group 3-MLs
 - Effectiveness varies depending on type of louse present
- Mites/mange:
 - Injectable & pour-on group 3-MLs & some topical synthetic pyrethroids
 - Psoroptic mange may require multiple treatments
 - Follow up treatment with diagnostics
 - Mites can persist in the environment for several days
- For more advice please speak to your vet or SQP



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