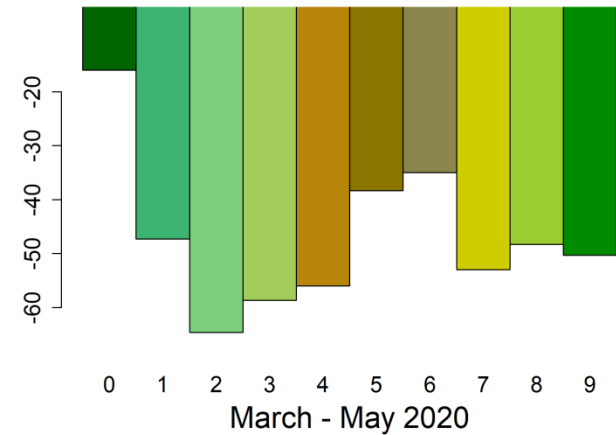
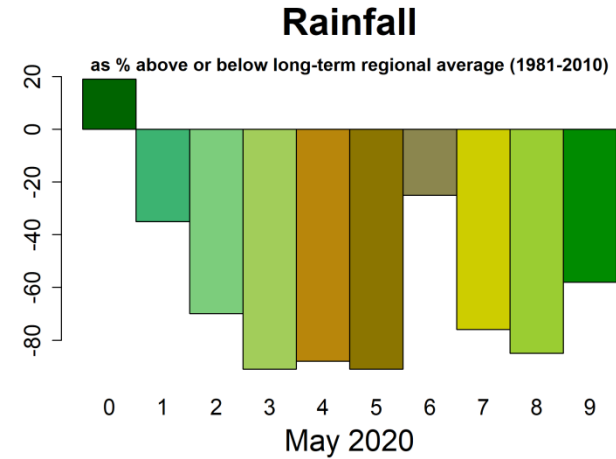
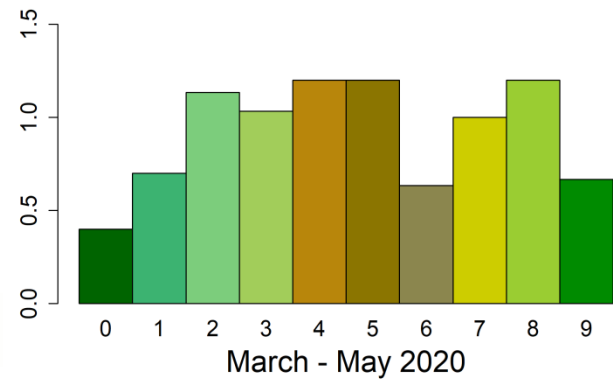
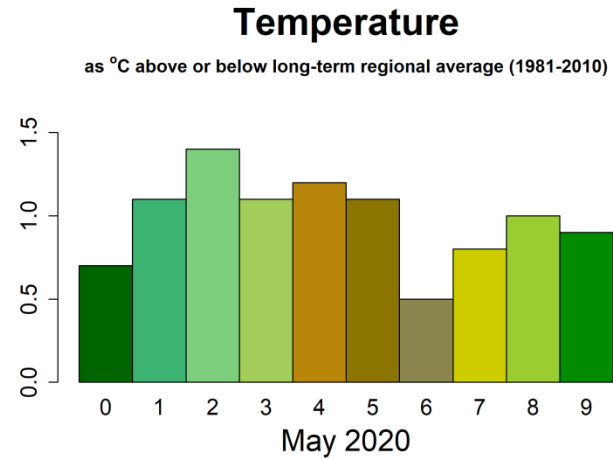
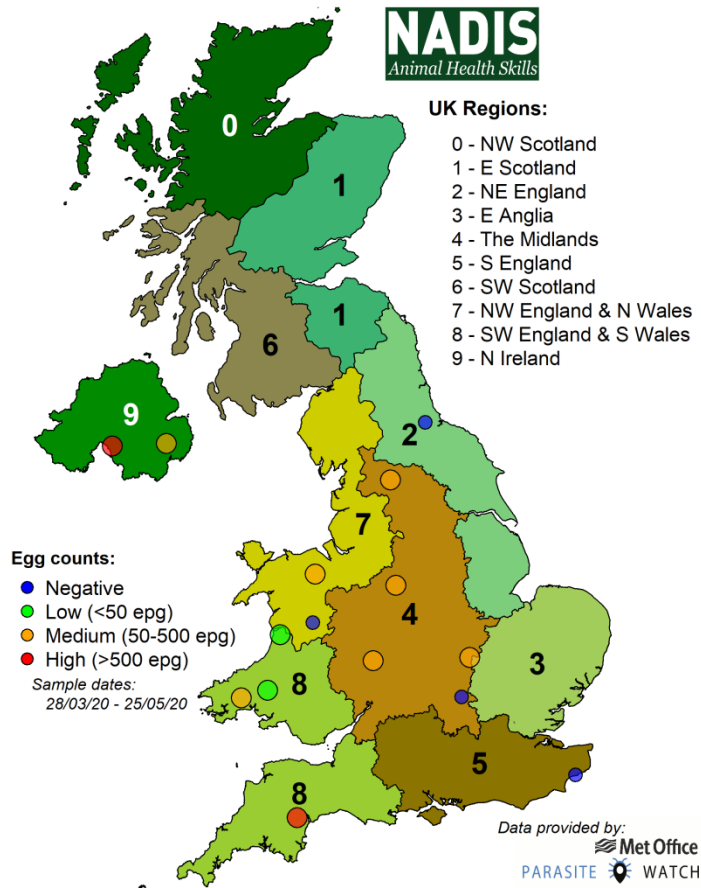


NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: July 2020



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

Weather summary



Sheep: Nematodirosis

- Peak risk now past in most of England and Wales
- Risk still moderate to high in Scotland and Northern Ireland
- Typically seen in 6-12 week old lambs
 - Sudden onset diarrhoea, anorexia, dehydration and death.
 - Affected animals often have heavily soiled back ends
- *Nematodirus* risk forecasts:
 - Check SCOPs for up to date forecast local to your area



Sheep: Parasitic Gastroenteritis

- Recent hot dry weather followed by wet weather may lead to a spike in infections
- For lambs, continue faecal egg counting, ideally every 3-4 weeks
- Move lambs to clean pasture at weaning (e.g. grazed by cattle/silage aftermath)
- Avoid treating all lambs – target those with lower body condition score or higher FEC
- “Dose and move” is no longer recommended



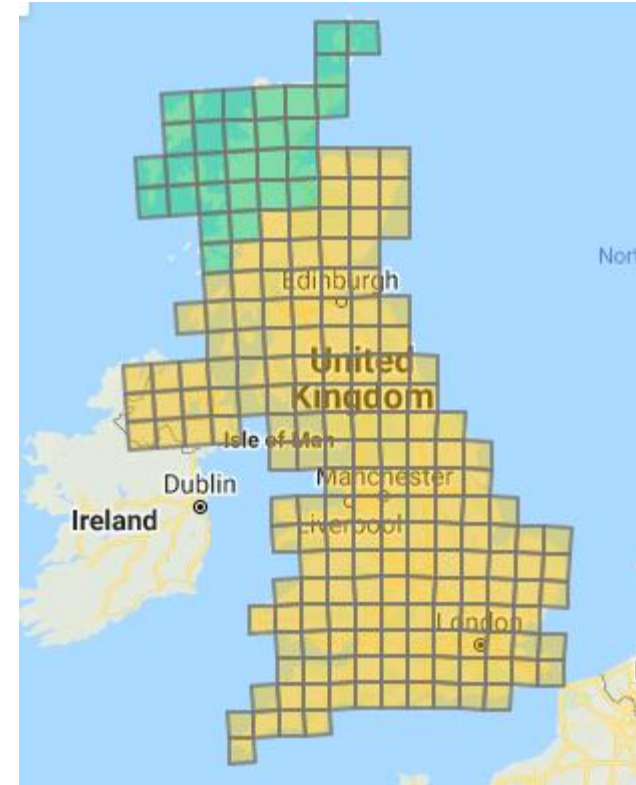
Sheep: haemonchosis

- Caused by *Haemonchus contortus*, the barber's pole worm
- Feeds on blood
- Causes anaemia (seen as pale mucous membranes in the mouth and eyes), weight loss, bottle jaw, weight loss, death
- Can present similar to liver fluke with acute or chronic disease
- Affects all ages of sheep
- Many anthelmintics can be used for treatment



Sheep: Blowfly strike

- Medium risk across most of the UK, but will increase due to recent hot weather followed by wet weather
- See NADIS for localised alert
- Several preventive products are available – ask your vet or SQP



Sheep: Advised actions

- Nematodirus risk now high in Scotland
- Be alert for rise in PGE – if possible move lambs to clean pasture
 - Continue FEC
 - May need to treat
- Blowfly: keep on top of minor wounds and footrot
 - Consider applying preventive product
 - Monitor sheep daily
- For more information please speak to your vet or SQP

Cattle: Parasitic gastroenteritis



- Calves and youngstock are at greatest risk, but adults can be affected if burdens are heavy – e.g. reduction in milk yield for dairy cows
- As for sheep, look out for a rise in infections due to recent weather
- Monitor weight gain and/or faecal egg count
- Use either regular treatment, or therapeutic treatment as required.
- Be aware of the possibility of resistance developing
- Use clean pastures if possible



Lungworm

- Can occur from June onwards
- Coughing is often the first sign, followed by laboured breathing, weight loss, death
- If lungworm is suspected, remove from contaminated pasture and treat the whole group promptly
 - Anthelmintics plus anti-inflammatories/antibiotics for severe cases
- Various diagnostic tests are available depending on stage/severity of infection



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