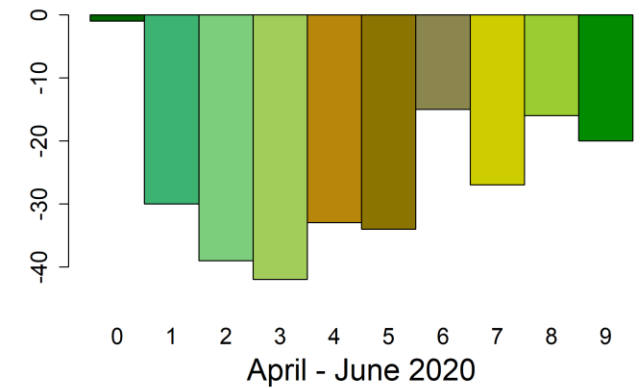
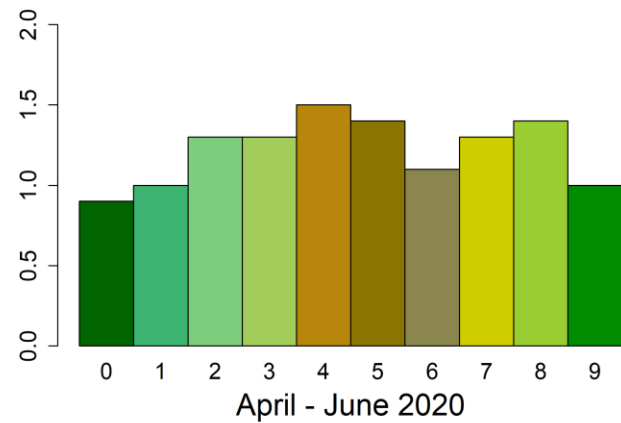
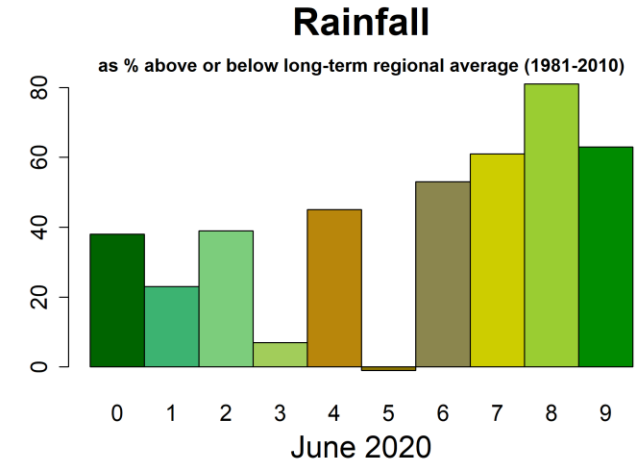
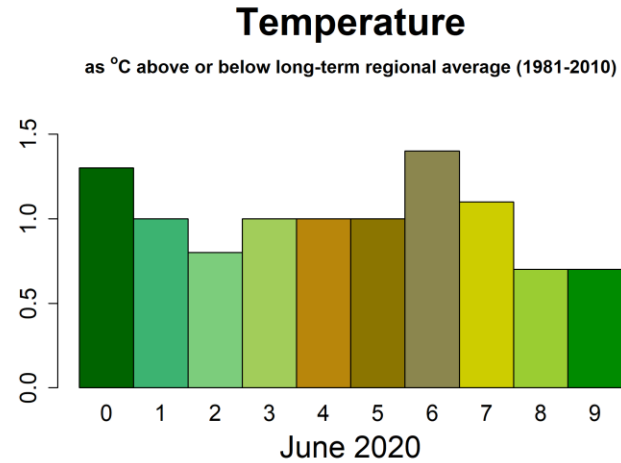
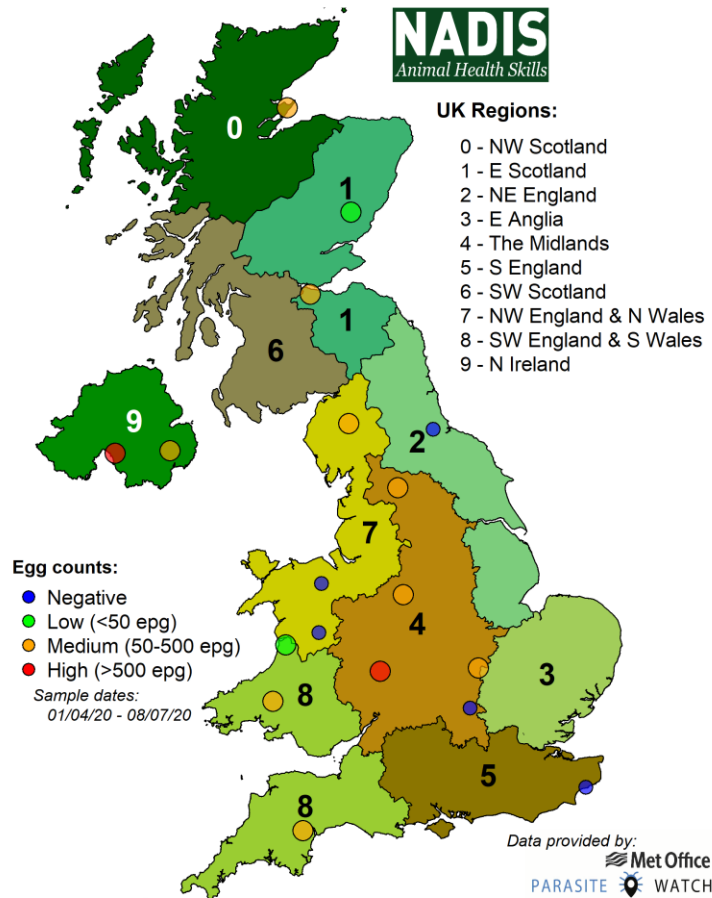


NADIS Parasite Forecast webinar: August 2020



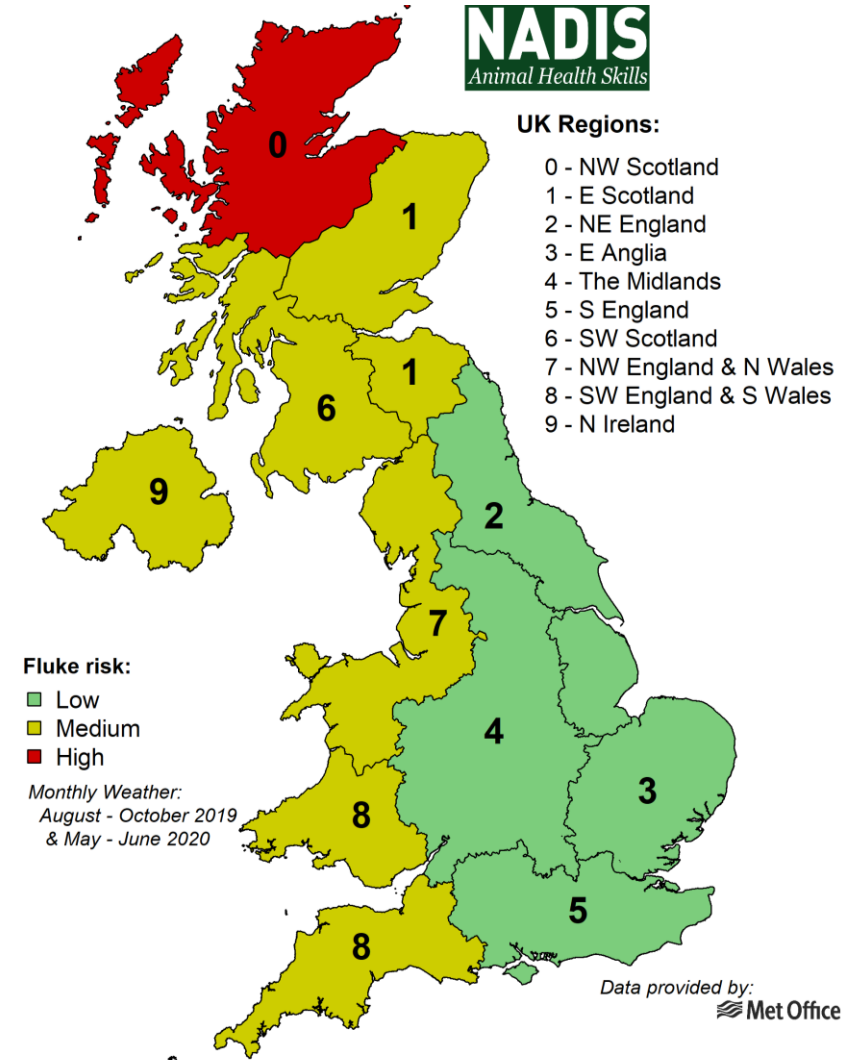
- Summer fluke forecast
- Sheep
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Haemonchosis
 - Blowfly strike
- Cattle:
 - Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)
 - Lungworm infection

Weather summary



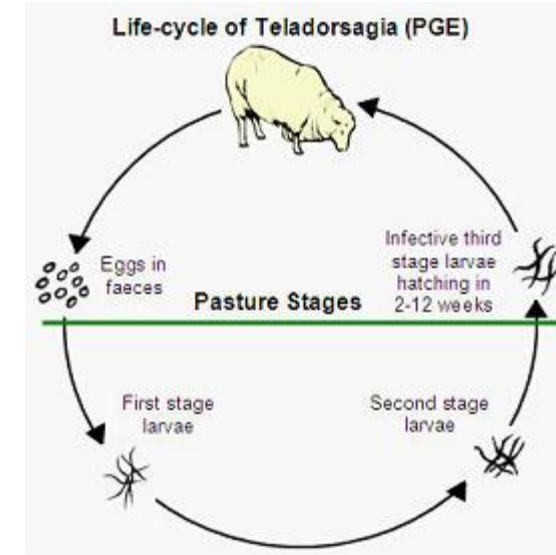
Summer fluke forecast

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



Sheep: Parasitic gastroenteritis (PGE)

- Pasture contamination peaks over summer months
 - Wet conditions may increase larval survival
- Monitor for 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
- Consider egg counts in rams at this time of year



Sheep: Haemonchosis

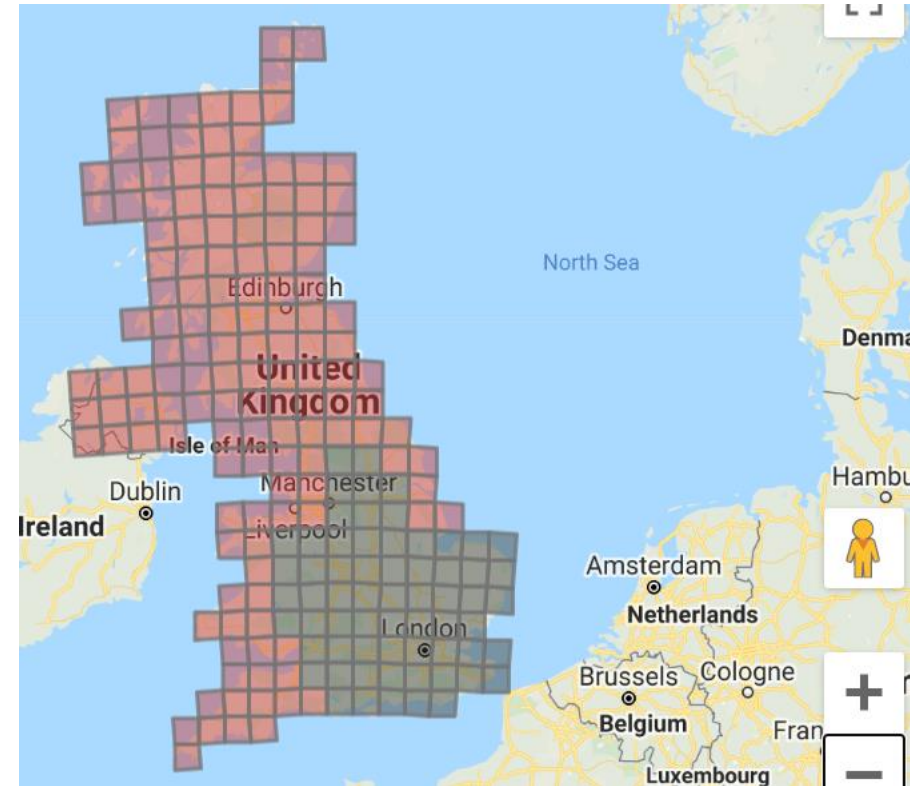
Less common in the UK, but disease onset can be sudden and severe

- Acute onset disease:
 - Anaemia, pale 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

- Risk is high or severe everywhere
- Inspect stock daily for evidence of strike
- Reduce disease risk:
 - Treat diarrhoea and lameness
- 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.



● **LOW RISK**
NO SIGNIFICANT RISK

● **MEDIUM RISK**
1 IN 2500 ANIMALS MIGHT BE STRUCK

● **HIGH RISK**
1 IN 500 ANIMALS MIGHT BE STRUCK

● **SEVERE RISK**
1 IN 100 ANIMALS MIGHT BE STRUCK

STRIKE WATCH!

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

About this webinar

The NADIS Parasite Forecast is published monthly

Based on detailed Met Office data

Many thanks to Phil Scott and others for their clinical images