



PARASITE FORECAST July 2012 – Summary

*Local farm conditions may change, consult your vet.
Effective worm control should be part of your veterinary health plan*

For the full forecast please go to www.nadis.org.uk

BLOWFLY STRIKE



Watch out for: Blowfly strike which can be a problem from June onwards

- Dimpylate (diazinon) and propetamphos are effective against blowfly strike for up to six weeks.
- Replenishment of dips is important to maintain effective concentrations within the bath.
- Topical application of high *cis* cypermethrin pour-on preparations provide protection against fly strike, but persist for only 6 to 8 weeks at the site of application and require re-application in most situations.
- The insect growth regulator, cyromazine, applied before the risk period is very effective against blowfly strike for up to 10 weeks after topical application and dicyclanil affords 16 weeks' full body protection.

PGE IN SHEEP

Prevention: Peak pasture larval contamination occurs in July and August – control measures may be required

- Peak pasture larval contamination occurs in July or August resulting from larvae which have developed from eggs passed by lambs. High worm populations are associated with wet summers, and therefore a higher than usual incidence may be seen this summer.
- Ewes treated with a persistent anthelmintic (e.g. moxidectin) at lambing may now be contributing to pasture larval contamination as the effective period of the anthelmintic has expired.
- In general, if lambs are to be dosed and moved to safe pasture (e.g. silage aftermath) at weaning, they should be allowed to carry some anthelmintic-susceptible worms over onto the new pasture to avoid heavy selection for anthelmintic resistance. For example, a proportion of the lambs (perhaps around 10 per cent) could be left untreated.

- Lamb faecal worm egg counts can be used to help determine whether dosing is required, particularly if clean pasture is not available post-weaning.

COCCIDIOSIS in CALVES

Watch out for: Coccidiosis especially in spring born beef calves

- Outbreaks can occur in young stock in the summer months, especially spring-born beef calves associated with contaminated water courses while at pasture.
- There is sudden onset of profuse foetid diarrhoea containing mucus and flecks of fresh blood with considerable staining of the perineum and tail.

LUNGWORM IN CATTLE

Watch out for: An increased incidence of lungworm disease which is often associated with wet summers.

- Early clinical signs include an increased respiratory rate at rest, but more noticeable, frequent coughing especially after short periods of exercise.
- In the dairy herd, infection of susceptible cattle results in a dramatic reduction in milk yield of up to 50 per cent, with possible deaths. Frequent coughing is noted when cows are walking to and from the milking parlour.
- Prompt anthelmintic treatment is essential; levamisole (Group 2-LV) is preferred to Group 1-BZ anthelmintics. Various Group 3-ML compounds e.g. eprinomectin have zero milk withhold.
- Dose and move to other pastures strategies and suppressive anthelmintic treatment regimens that do not last the whole grazing season may still allow conditions for lungworm disease to occur late in the season especially if conditions are wet.



Early clinical signs of lungworm in a beef cow – the source of lungworm was purchased store cattle which did not receive any quarantine treatments.

Parasite Control should be part of your veterinary health plan, consult your vet

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