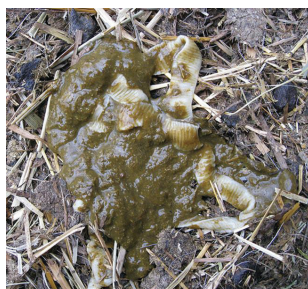




## PARASITES IN SHEEP AND CATTLE

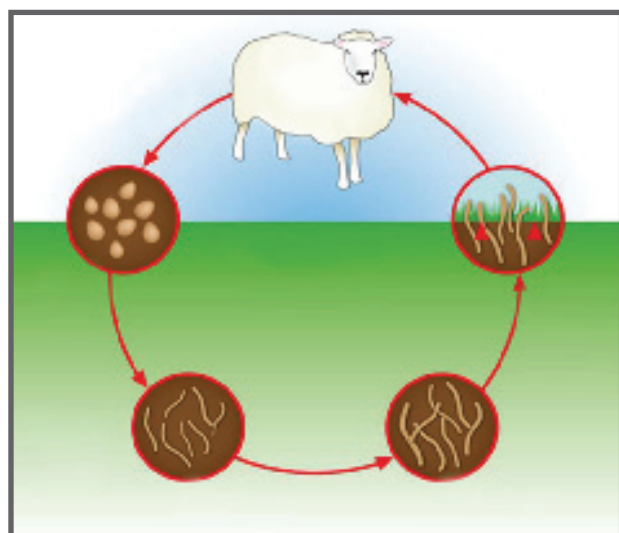
When you see sheep that are having worms in their faeces (first picture on the left), you think they should be wormed straight away, but are the worms that you see in the faeces the real problem for the cattle or sheep?

Most of the times, an underlying problem causes symptoms like diarrhea and unthriftiness. This can be diagnosed when you use a microscope to look at the worm eggs: In this case we have a problem with *Nematodirus Battus* and *Strongylus* spp. (second picture on the left). The tapeworm is also there, but will not cause any disease.

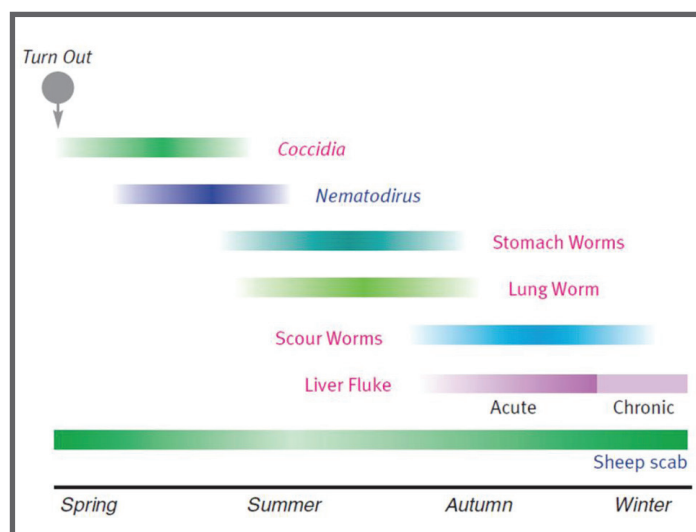


Parasites	Sheep & Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Scouring	Anaemia	Reduced Fertility	Coughing	Ill-Thrift
Coccidia	<i>Eimeria</i>			✓				✓
Stomach Worms	<i>Trichostrongylus*</i> <i>Teladorsagia</i> <i>Ostertagia</i>			✓ ✓ ✓				✓ ✓ ✓
Intestinal Worms	<i>Trichostrongylus*</i> <i>Cooperia</i> <i>Nematodirus</i>			✓ ✓				✓ ✓
Stomach Worms	<i>Haemonchus</i>				✓			✓
Liver Fluke	<i>Fasciola</i>				✓	✓		✓
Lung worms	<i>Dictyocaulus</i>						✓	✓

Parasites in cattle and sheep are causing different symptoms.



Worm life-cycle



It is very important to do research to get the diagnosis right. Diagnosis can be made by doing a worm egg count test using a microscope. Soon Kepro will publish a guide providing more details about the methods you can use to do a worm egg count in the faeces.

Important when treating parasites in cattle and sheep:

Watch out for resistance. Resistance can be caused by:

- Dosing with insufficient anthelmintic due to:
  - o underestimation of the animal's weight
  - o poorly maintained dosing equipment
  - o poor administration technique
- Failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions:
  - o not storing the products correctly
  - o using products beyond their use-by date
  - o mixing anthelmintics with other products
- Rapid re-infection of animals after treatment from highly infective pastures
- Use of the incorrect drug for the target worms and/or mis-diagnosis

## PARASITES IN SHEEP AND CATTLE

When buying new animals: quarantine for 14 days in the yard, give a treatment with a dewormer from the benzimidazole group and at the same time with a dewormer from the levamisole group. After 14 days, put out onto dirty pasture, so the new animals are infected with worms from the farm.

In your flock of sheep or cattle: Use the worm egg count to see whether sheep or cattle really need deworming and to confirm your diagnosis of diarrhea caused by worms.

Use your diagnosis to treat with the right anthelmintic:

Group 1: Benzimidazoles					
Compound	Spectrum of activity	Trich/Tela/Nem/Chab/Coop/Oes	Haemonchus contortus	Fasciola Hepatica	Kepro product
Albendazole	Broad	x	x	x > 10 w	Worminex 10%, Worminex 300/2500
Fenbendazole	Broad	x	x	-	Fendazol 10% Oral
Mebendazole	Broad	x	x	-	
Triclabendazole	Narrow	x > 2 d			
Oxfendazole	Broad	x	x	-	

Treats also tapeworms and fluke when double dosed

Group 2: Levamisoles					
Compound	Spectrum of activity	Trich/Tela/Nem/Chab/Coop/Oes	Haemonchus contortus	Fasciola Hepatica	Kepro product
Levamisole	Broad	x	x	-	Kepxan oral, Levasol 200 wsp

Does not treat tapeworms and fluke

Group 3: Macrocyclic lactones					
Compound	Spectrum of activity	Trich/Tela/Nem/Chab/Coop/Oes	Haemonchus contortus	Fasciola Hepatica	Kepro product
Ivermectin	Broad	x	x	-	Kepromec, Kepromec super inj, Vetomec inj, Kepromec drench, Kepromec oral, Kepromec pour on
Moxidectin	Broad	x	x	-	
Doramectin	Broad	x	x	-	

Does not treat tapeworms and fluke

To effectively and accurately treat animals, we now have automatic injection guns and drenching equipment available. If you want any additional information, please feel free to contact us.

