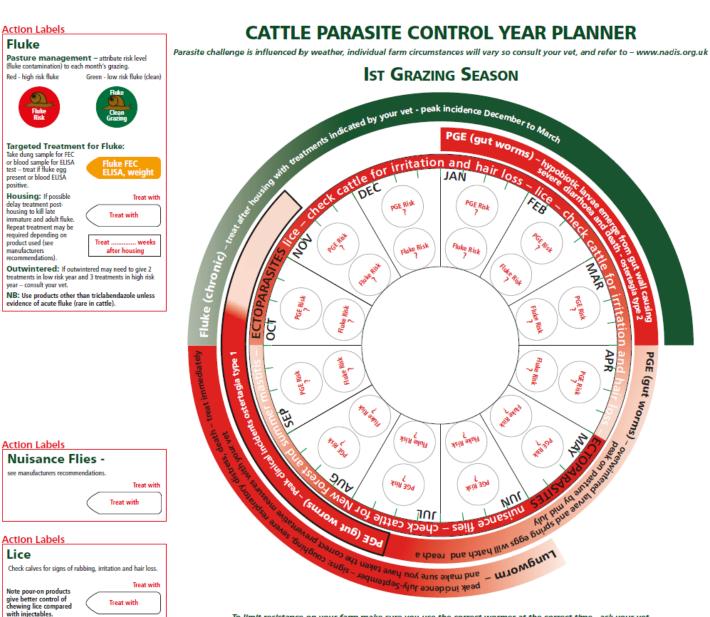
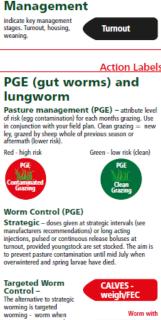
# NADISAnimal Health Skills

**Parasite Control Planner** 

What is a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet



Action Labels

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200epg or sub optimal weight gains.

Housing Dose – worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

#### Lungworm –

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose 2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed (continuous release bolus or long acting injection may give protection (see above strategic doses).

#### Action Labels

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

#### Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves > 3 weeks old being intensively reared in high stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, bad weather and transport? Consult your vetor advice and diagnosis

## How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

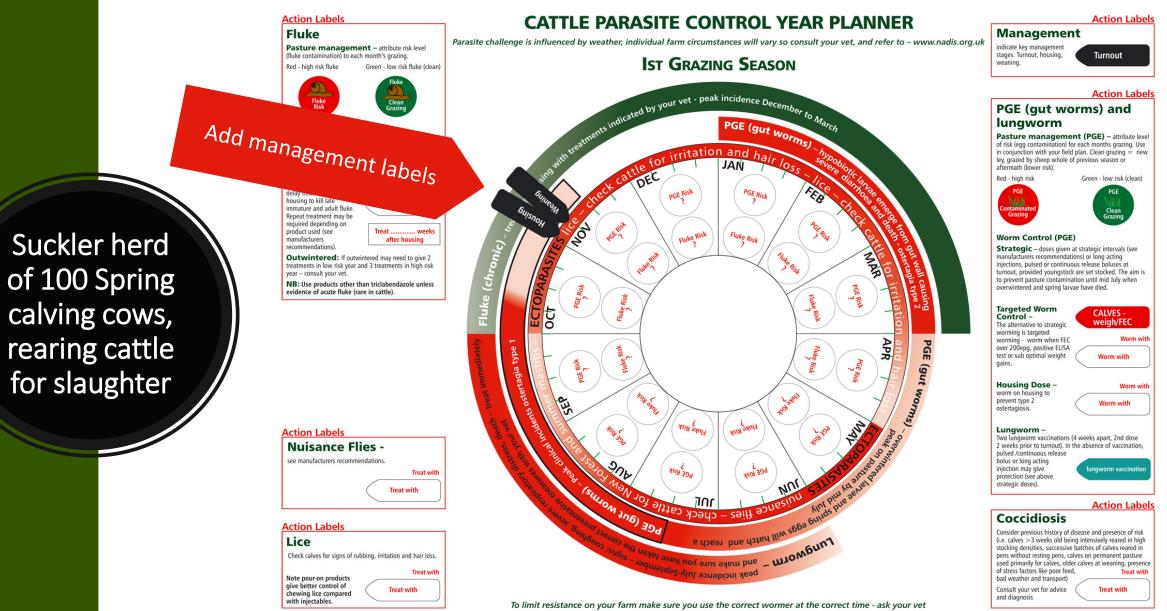
- Joint exercise between farmer and vet
- Annotate the circle planner with stickers provided



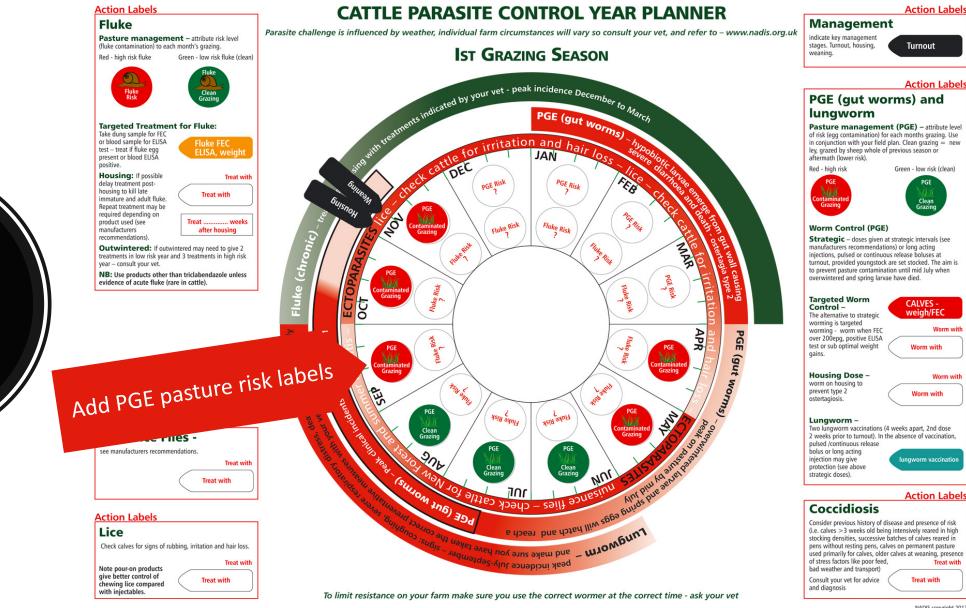
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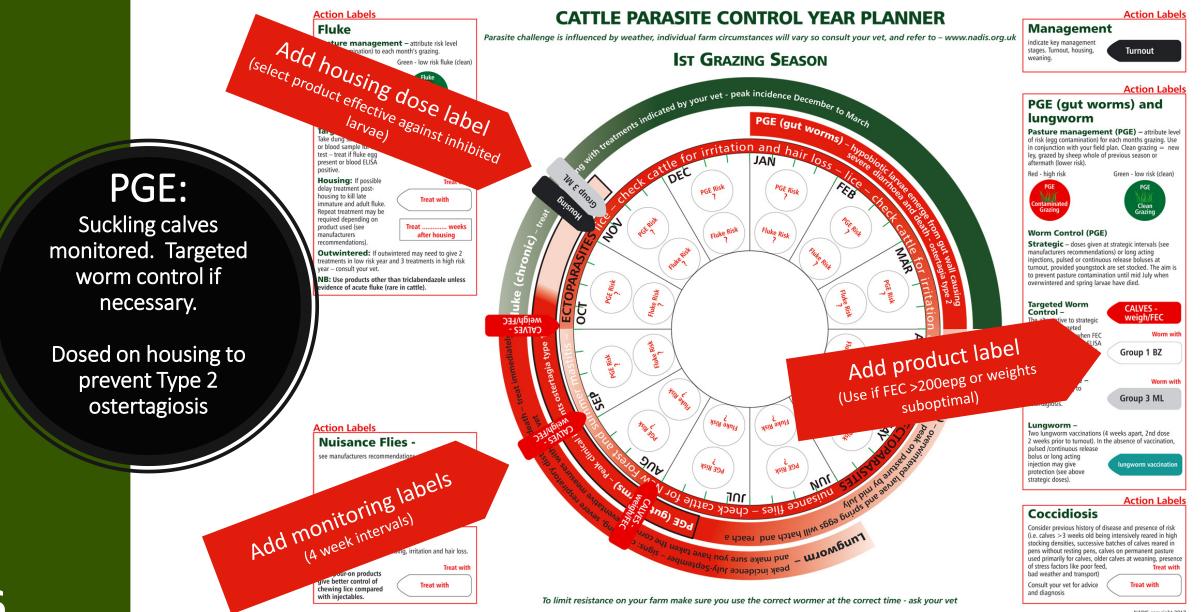






PGE: Limited availability of safe grazing





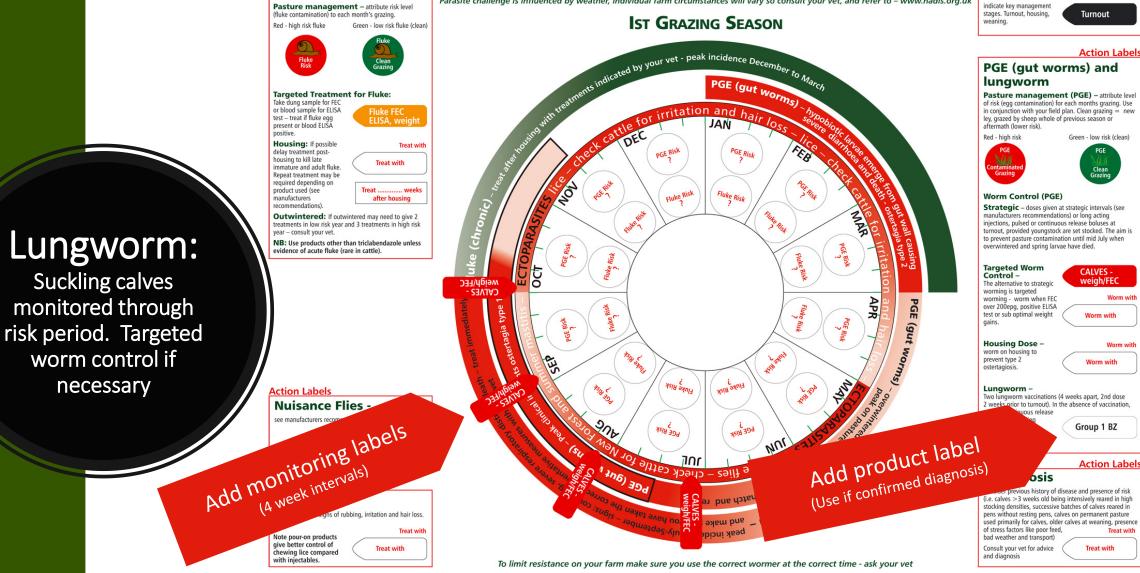
## 1<sup>st</sup> season

#### **CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER**

Action Labels

Fluke

Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk



NADIS copyright 2017

Treat with

Action Labels

Clean

Worm wit

Worm with

Management

# How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

- The NADIS Fluke forecast gives a specific risk for fluke development on your farm, based on local weather conditions
- We will send you monthly email alerts, focussing on fluke during the risk period



Vet Practice Name

Fluke Forecast – HIGH RISK (Grid 47)

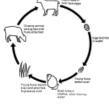
In view of the increasing number of cases of liver fluke seen in the practice, we are sending you the local fluke forecast from NADIS. The best way of preventing parasite disease is to have a parasite control plan for your farm. If you would like further information about a parasite control plan to prevent disease call John Smith





A new NADIS fluke-risk forecasting system based on local weather data is now available. Outputing to a grid mapping system for GB, high fluke-risk areas appear red; medium-risk amber; and low-risk risk green.Each grid area covers a 40km<sup>2</sup> square.

Local Weather – how it affects liver fluke High summer rainfall and temperatures above 10°C are required for the fluke life cycle to take place and snail host populations to rapidly increase, leading to a build-up of infective fluke stages. The risk of fluke infection is generally worse in wet years although individual farm circumstances will also significantly affect risks on it is important to discuss this with



infective fluke stages. The risk of fluke infection is generally worse in wet years although individual farm circumstances will also significantly affect risk so it is important to discuss this with your vet.

THURE NASH The NADDIS fluke forecast based on a summer rainfall model indicates a HIGH-risk of liver fluke disease for your area this year.

There is also a HIGH-risk of acute fluke based on a cumulative autumn-spring model.



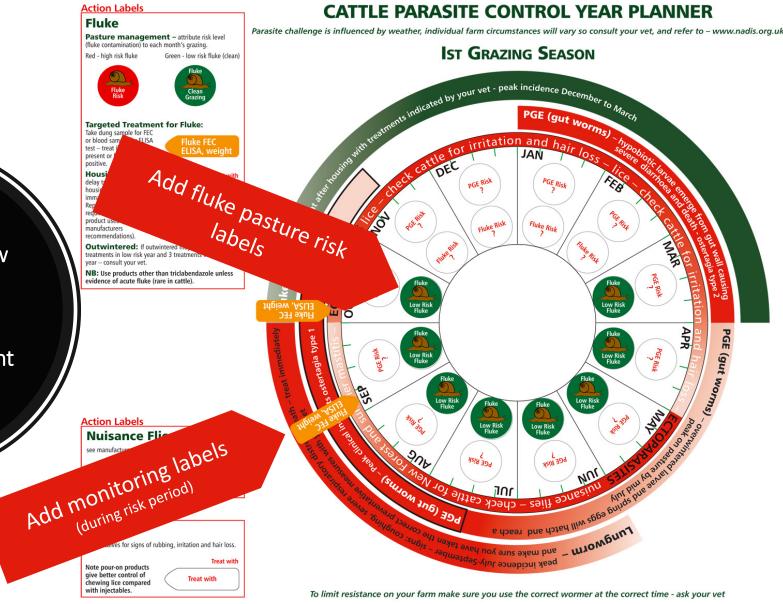
NADIS Animal Health Skills

Plan for health – ask your vet for a veterinary health plan



Fluke: Suckling calves – low risk grazing.

Monitored through risk period, treatment if necessary



stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of stress factors like poor feed, Treat with Treat with

**Action Labels** 

**Action Labels** 

Turnout

Green - low risk (clean)

PGE

Clean

CALVES -

weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

Worm wit

Worm with

Management

PGE (gut worms) and

Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level

of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use

in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new

ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or

Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see

turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is

to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when

Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose

2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination,

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk

(i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high

manufacturers recommendations) or long acting

overwintered and spring larvae have died.

injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at

indicate key management

stages. Turnout, housing,

lungworm

aftermath (lower risk).

Worm Control (PGE)

**Targeted Worm** 

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted

worming - worm when FEC

over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight

Housing Dose -

worm on housing to prevent type 2

Lungworm -

bolus or long acting

protection (see above

injection may give

strategic doses).

pulsed /continuous release

Coccidiosis

bad weather and transport)

Consult your yet for advice

and diagnosis

ostertagiosis.

Control -

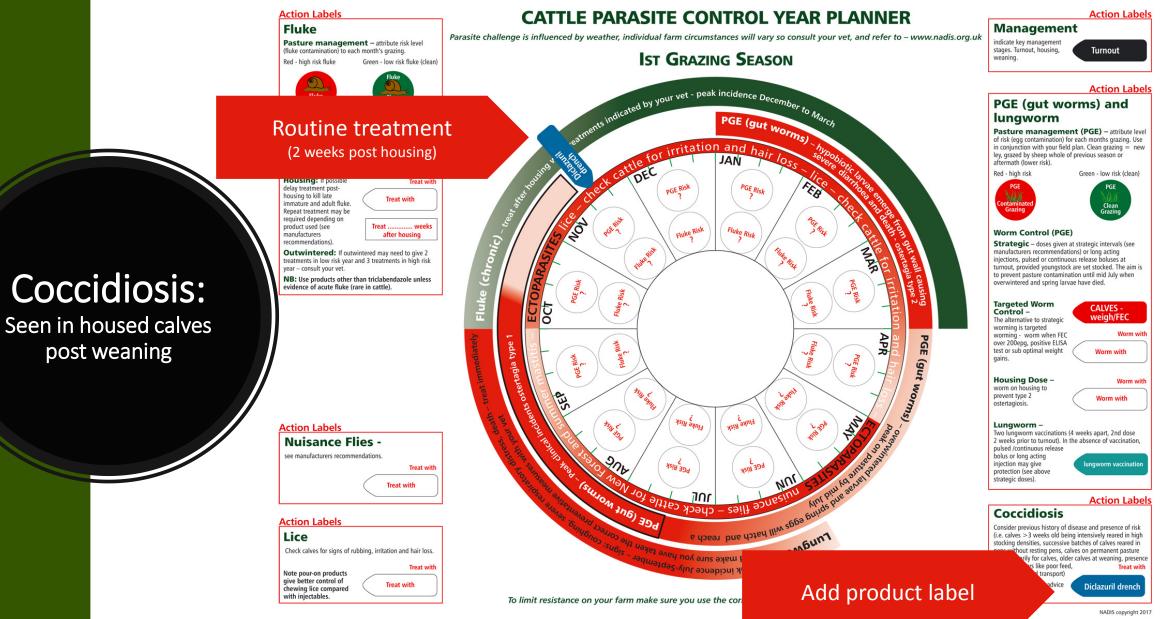
gains.

Red - high risk

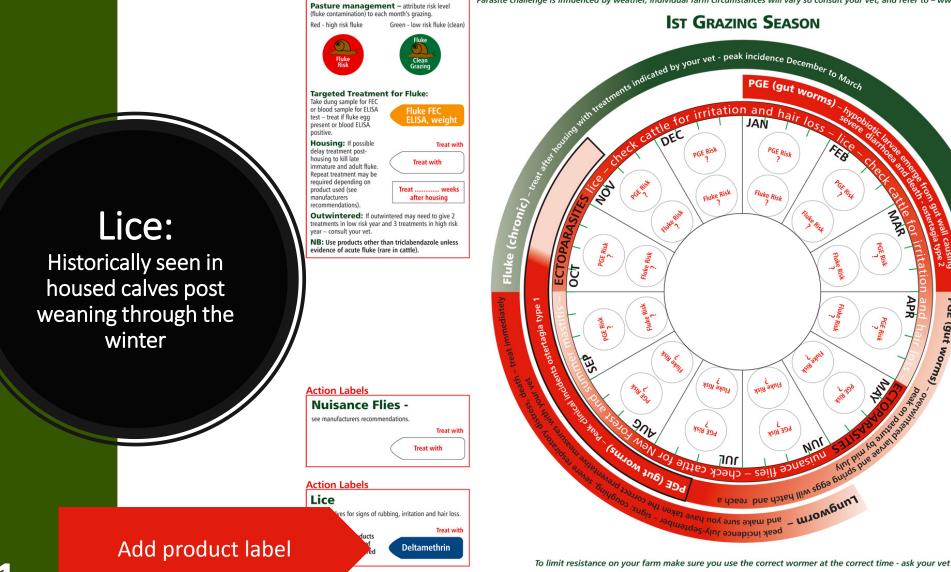
weaning.

9



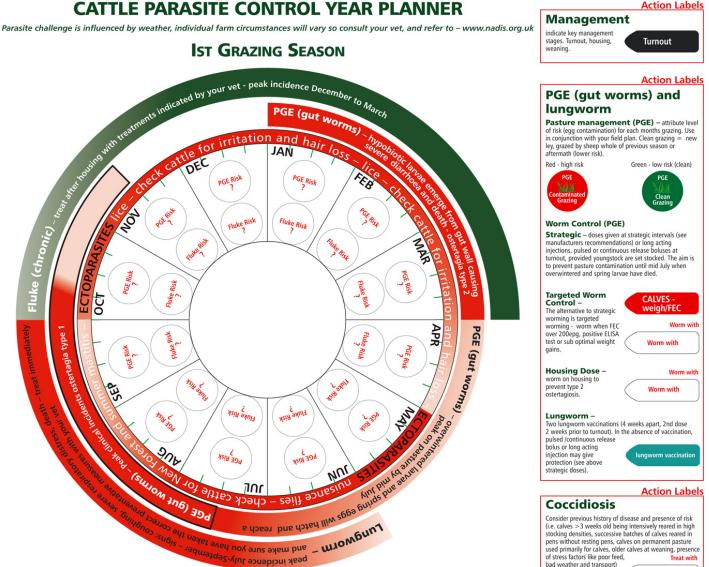






Action Labels

Fluke



NADIS copyright 2017

Treat with

Consult your yet for advice

and diagnosis

**Action Labels** 



**Action Labels CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER** Action Labels Fluke Management Parasite challenge is influenced by weather, individual farm circumstances will vary so consult your vet, and refer to - www.nadis.org.uk Pasture management - attribute risk level indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing. Turnout (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing. IST GRAZING SEASON weaning. Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean) dicated by your vet - peak incidence December to March Action Labels PGE (gut worms) and PGE (gut worms) lungworm Pasture management (PGE) - attribute level Targeted Treatment for Fluke: Take dung sample for FEC irritation and hair loss of risk (egg contamination) for each months grazing. Use or blood sample for ELISA Fluke FEC ELISA, weight in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or test - treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA aftermath (lower risk). DEC positive. Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean) Housing: If possible Treat with Ednois PGE Risk PGE Risk delay treatment post-PGF housing to kill late Treat with immature and adult fluke. Clean Repeat treatment may be required depending on PGE RIS PGERIST 20 product used (see Treat ..... weeks Fluke Risk How to use Fluke Risk Worm Control (PGE) manufacturers after housing recommendations) Strategic - doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 (chro injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk Fluke vear - consult your vet. turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when a Parasite NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless overwintered and spring larvae have died. evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle). ipisw ,ASIJ Targeted Worm **DEL EK** CALVES -Control weigh/FEC CALVES -CALVES -The alternative to strategic Control worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC Worm with PGE over 200epg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight Group 1 BZ (gut gains. **Planner:** Housing Dose -Worm with worm on housing to prevent type 2 Group 3 ML ostertagiosis. PGE Lungworm -Action Labels Low Risk Fluke Low Ris Two lungworm vaccinations (4 weeks apart, 2nd dose Clean **Nuisance Flies -**2 weeks prior to turnout). In the absence of vaccination, pulsed /continuous release see manufacturers recommendations. bolus or long acting injection may give Group 1 BZ Treat with Clean Grazing Clean protection (see above strategic doses). Treat with זחק رد انود انود انود ا Action Labels ≥n6) **3**9d bne Asted Iliw 2009 Print Coccidiosis **Action Labels** Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk admentage with the same bine and the same an (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high Lice stocking densities, successive batches of calves reared in Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss. pens without resting pens, calves on permanent pasture Inly-September used primarily for calves, older calves at weaning, presence beak incid of stress factors like poor feed, Treat with Treat with Note pour-on products bad weather and transport) Diclazuril give better control of Deltamethrin Consult your vet for advice chewing lice compared drench and diagnosis with injectables. To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

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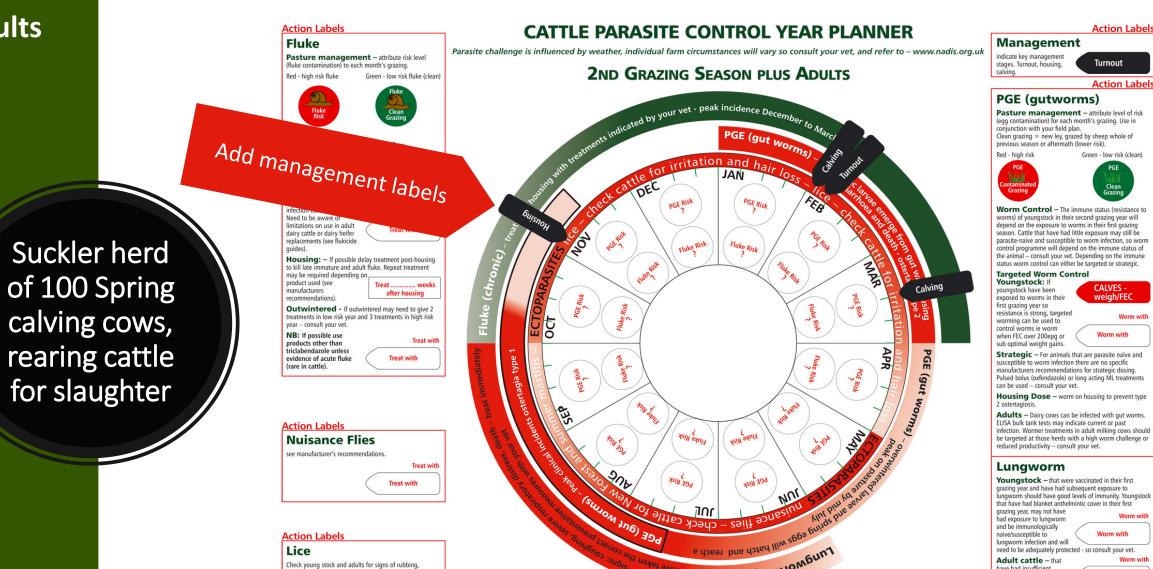
## How to use a Parasite Control Planner

• Same approach for 2<sup>nd</sup> grazing season and adults

**NADIS** Animal Health Skills

Plan for health – ask your vet for a veterinary health plan





To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

peak incidence July-September



Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen - call your vet.

need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

lungworm infection and will

exposure to lungworm may

be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Adult cattle - that

have had insufficient

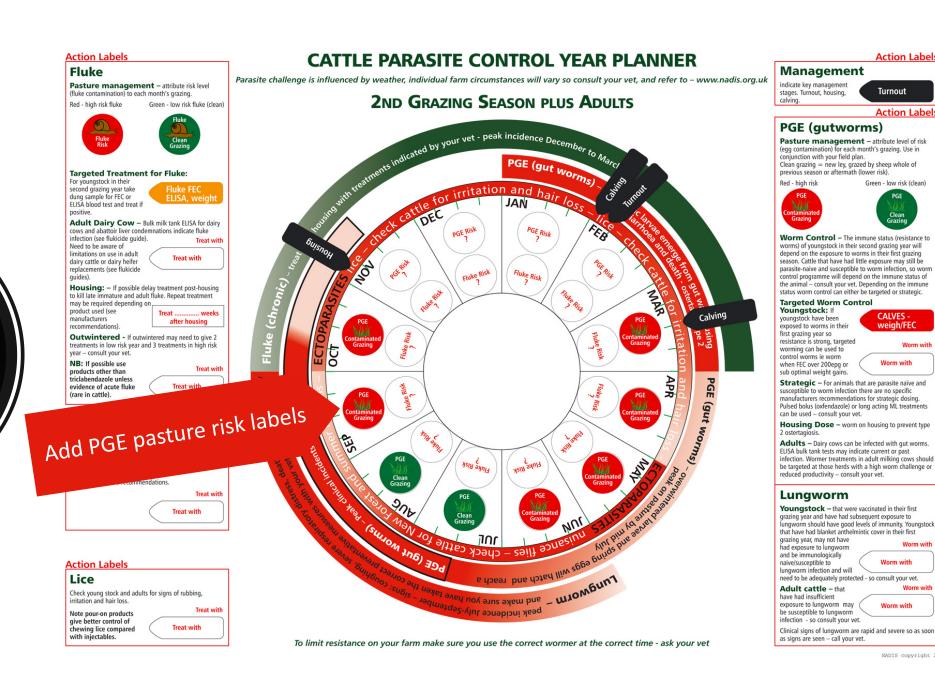
Worm with

Worm wit

Worm with



PGE: Limited availability of safe grazing



Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Action Labels

Action Labels

Turnout

Green - low risk (clean)

CALVES -

weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

### 2<sup>nd</sup> season & adults

PGE: Strategic control for second grazing

season.

All youngstock dosed on housing to prevent Type 2 ostertagiosis



Action Labels

infection (see flukicide quide).

Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult

product used (see

recommendations

ear - consult your vet.

NB: If possible use

products other than

**Action Labels** 

**Nuisance Flies** 

see manufacturer's recommendations.

(rare in cattle)

triclabendazole unless

evidence of acute fluke

manufacturers

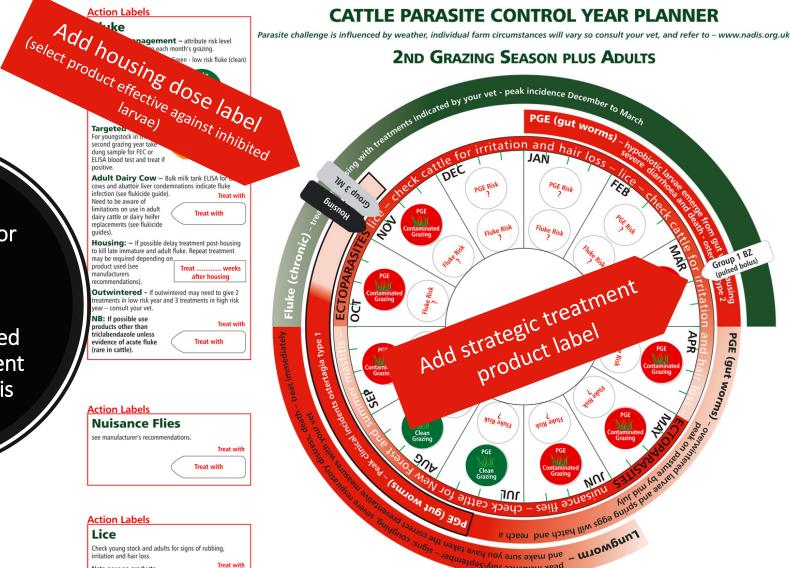
quides)

dairy cattle or dairy heifer

replacements (see flukicide

may be required depending on

Treat ...



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet

head incidence July-September

#### Action Labels

#### Management

indicate key management Turnout stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

#### Action Label

#### PGE (gutworms)

Pasture management - attribute level of risk (egg contamination) for each month's grazing. Use in conjunction with your field plan. Clean grazing = new ley, grazed by sheep whole of previous season or aftermath (lower risk)



Worm Control - The immune status (resistance to worms) of youngstock in their second grazing year will depend on the exposure to worms in their first grazing season. Cattle that have had little exposure may still be parasite-naive and susceptible to worm infection, so worm control programme will depend on the immune status of the animal - consult your vet. Depending on the immune status worm control can either be targeted or strategic.

#### Targeted Worm Control Youngstock: If

youngstock have been exposed to worms in their first grazing year so resistance is strong, targeted worming can be used to control worms ie worm when FEC over 200epg or sub optimal weight gains.

weigh/FEC Worm with

CALVES -

Group 1 BZ

Strategic - For animals that are parasite naïve and susceptible to worm infection there are no specific manufacturers recommendations for strategic dosing. Pulsed bolus (oxfendazole) or long acting ML treatments can be used - consult your vet.

Housing Dose - worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis

Adults - Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Wormer treatments in adult milking cows should be targeted at those herds with a high worm challenge or reduced productivity - consult your vet.

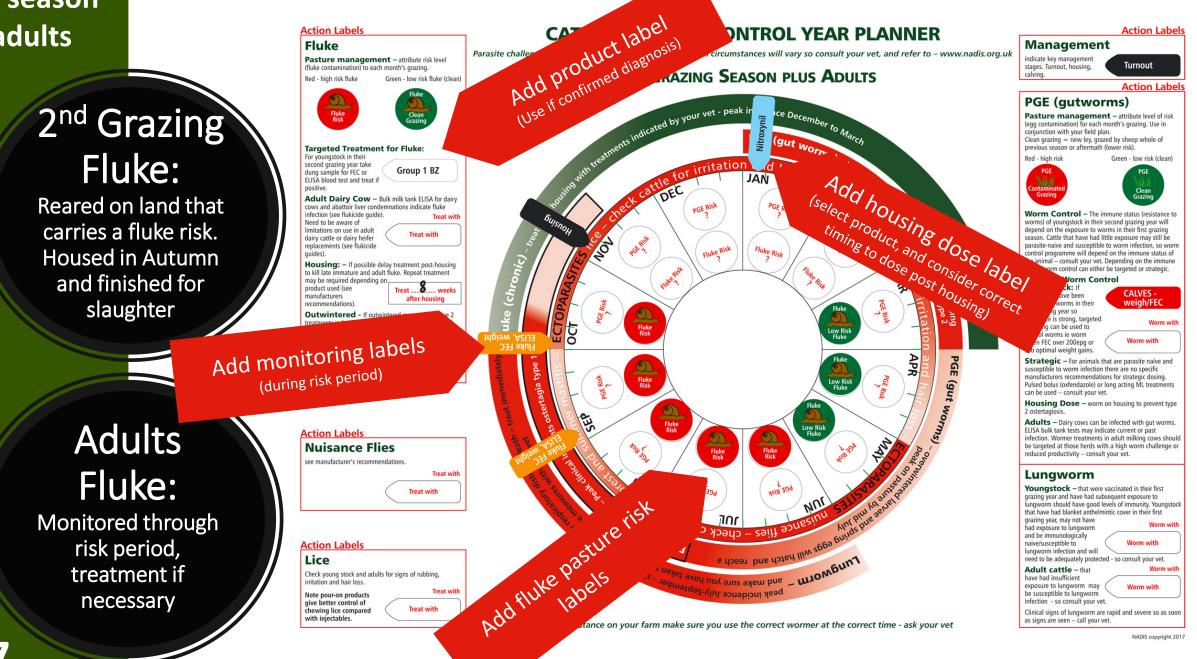
#### Lungworm

Youngstock - that were vaccinated in their first grazing year and have had subsequent exposure to lungworm should have good levels of immunity. Youngstock that have had blanket anthelmintic cover in their first grazing year, may not have Worm with had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically Worm with naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet. Adult cattle - that Worm wit have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may Worm with be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your yet Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen - call your yet.

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### 2<sup>nd</sup> season & adults

Action Labels



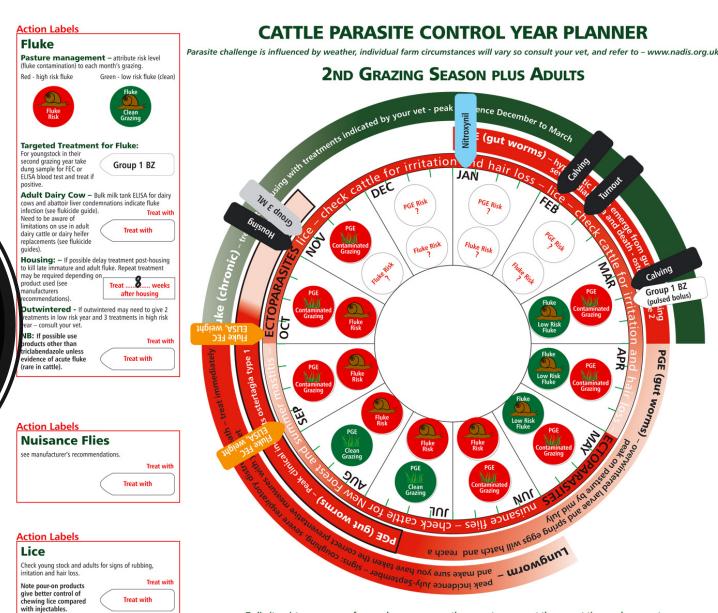
**DNTROL YEAR PLANNER** 

Action Labels



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How to use a Parasite Control **Planner:** 



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct wormer at the correct time - ask your vet



#### Action Labels

#### PGE (gutworms) Pasture management - attribute level of risk

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calving.



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PGE



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# Animal Health Skills

www.nadis.org.uk