


NADIS

Animal Health Skills

Parasite Control Planner



Why should you have a PCP?

How do we complete and use a PCP?

When is it best to have a PCP?

Dairy cattle Parasite Control Planner



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Benefits to having a farm and herd specific PCP:

- Initiate discussion between vet and farmer
 - Interactive approach to parasite control
- Identify weaknesses in your current approach to parasite control
 - Plan improvements specific to your herd
- Improve the health of your herd
 - Correct parasite control may reduce other herd health issues
- Improve the productivity of your herd
 - Milk yield
 - Fertility
 - Slaughter weights and time



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- Reduce losses due to parasitic disease
 - Deaths and culls
- Identify the presence of resistance or lack of efficacy of products
 - Tailored treatments
- Identify the correct timing and product for treatment
 - Reduced use
 - Time saved

What is a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Treat with

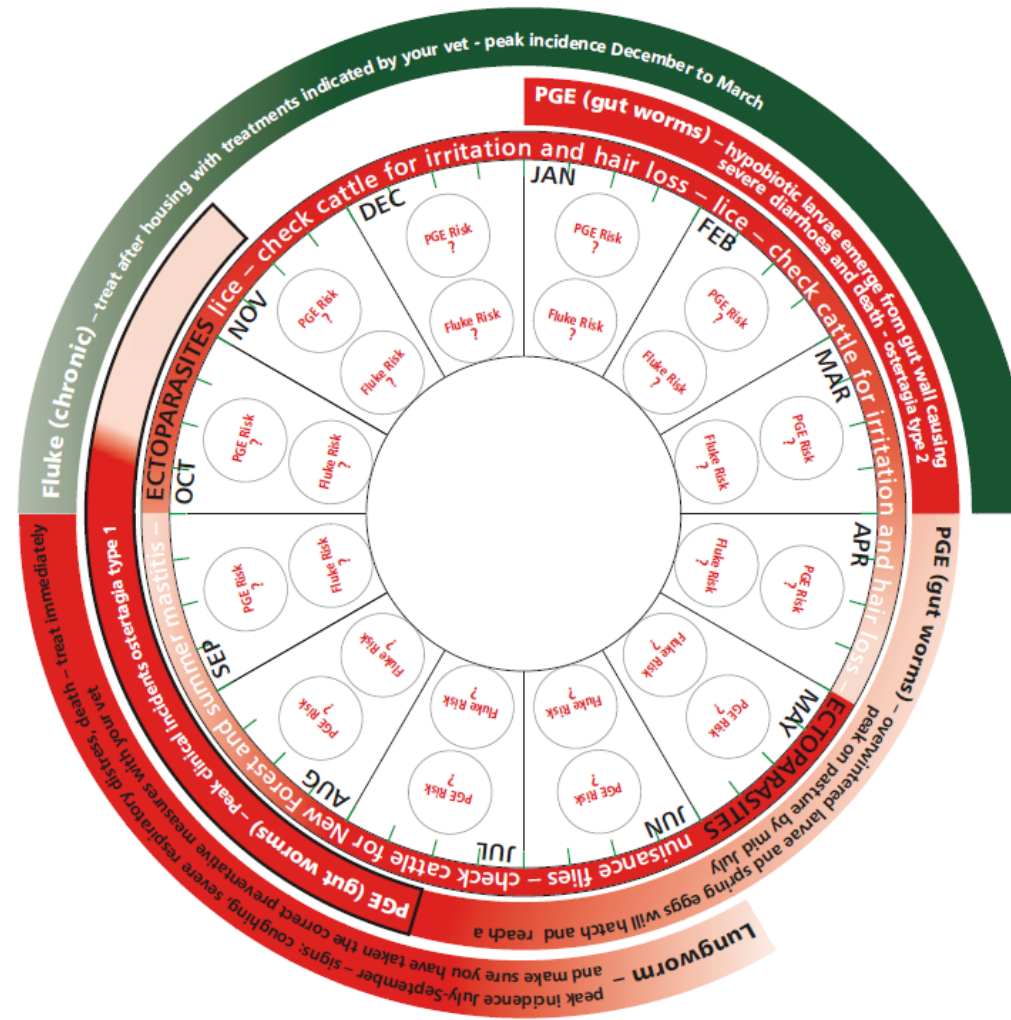
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



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

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk



Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control

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

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Worm with

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).

Lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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).

Treat with

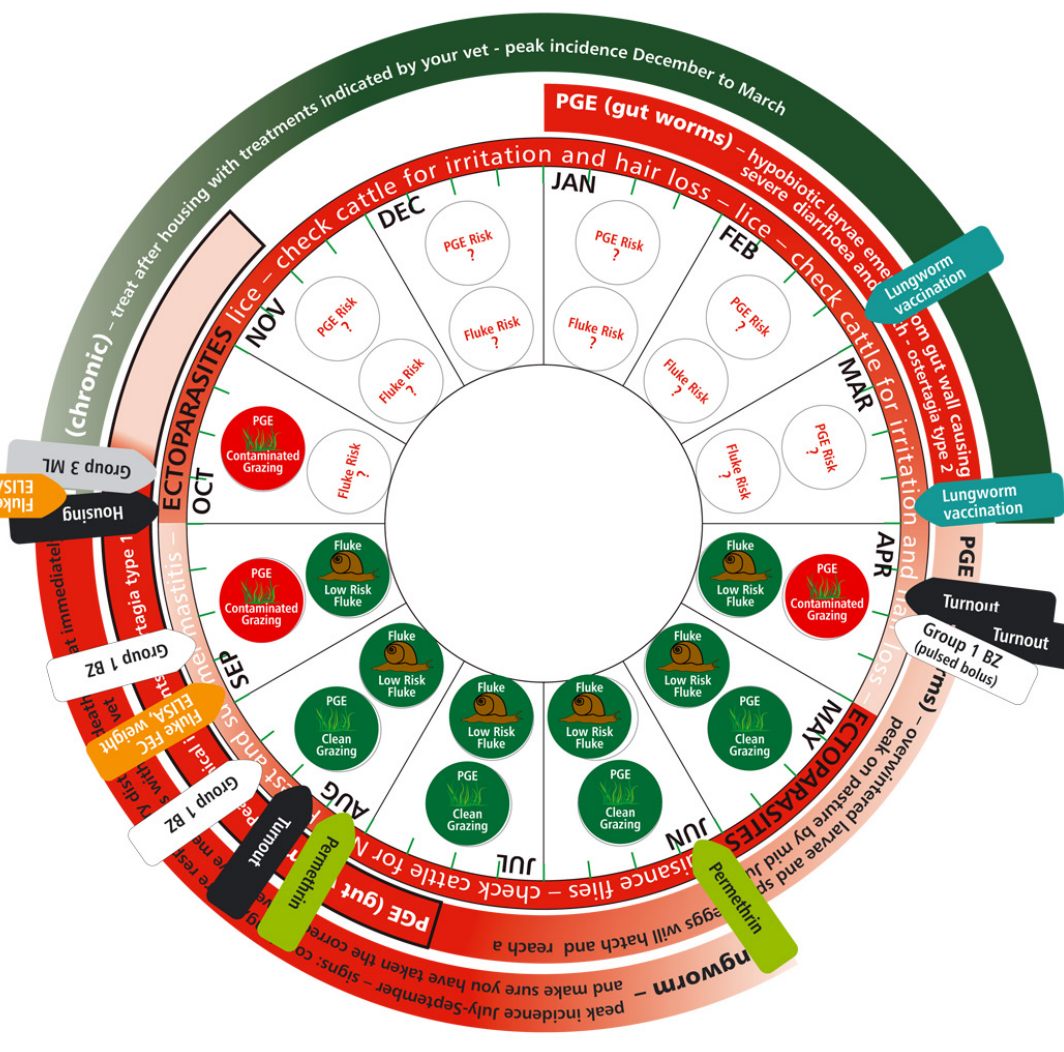
Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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1ST GRAZING SEASON



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Action Labels

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 Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -
 see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Permethrin

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Management
 indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)

Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control – The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test 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).

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

Group 3 ML

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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).

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Diclazuril drench



What is a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

What is covered by a Parasite Control Planner?

- Endoparasites and ectoparasites
- Pasture Management
- Monitoring
 - Parasite forecasts – www.nadis.org.uk
- Treatment strategies
 - Strategic dosing
 - Targeted dosing
- Control
 - Treatment and Prevention
 - Product choice and timing
- Biosecurity
 - Quarantine treatments and monitoring for disease (PGE, fluke, lungworm)





How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

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

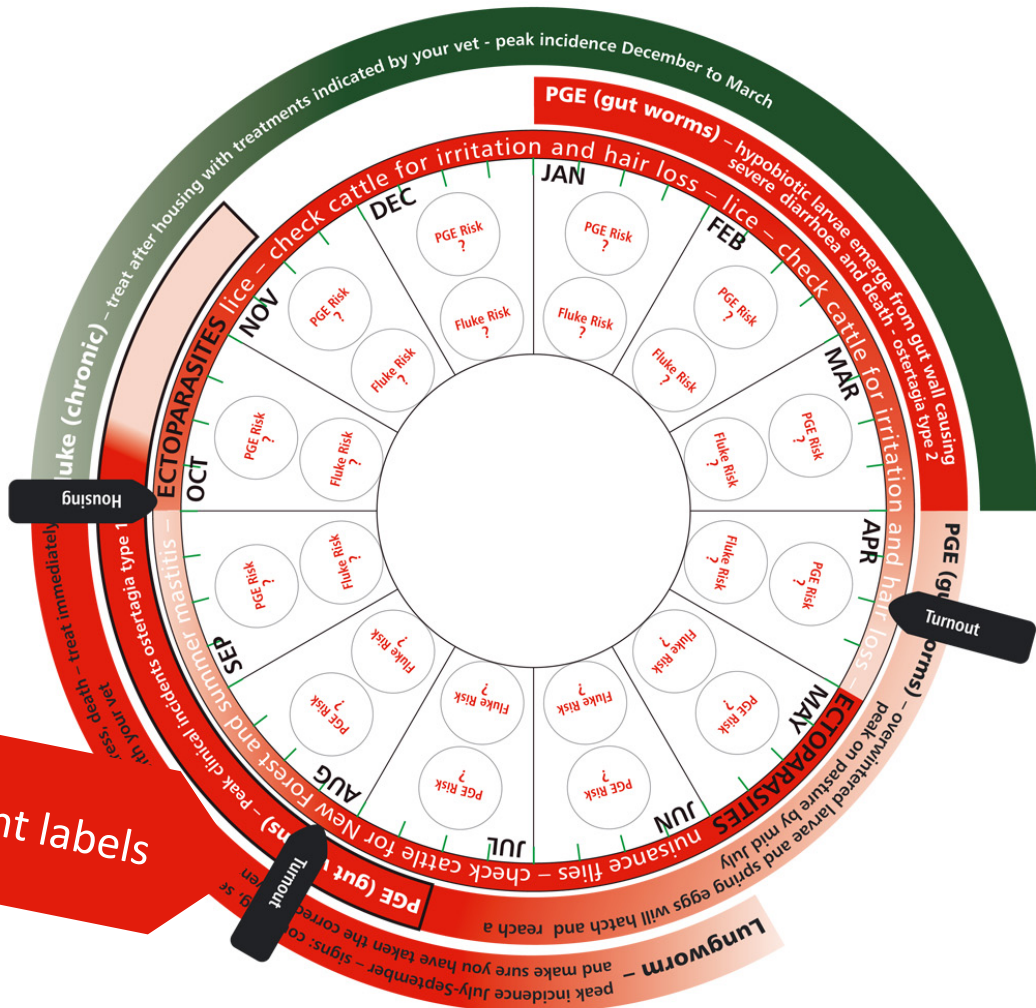


Herd of 200 HF cows calving all year round and rearing homebred replacements

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Treat with

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk



Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming – worm when FEC over 200egg, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

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

Worm with

Worm with

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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).

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with

Add management labels

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

2nd season & adults

Herd of 200 HF cows calving all year round and rearing homebred replacements

Add management labels

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Housing: – If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Outwintered – If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Treat weeks after housing

Treat with

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

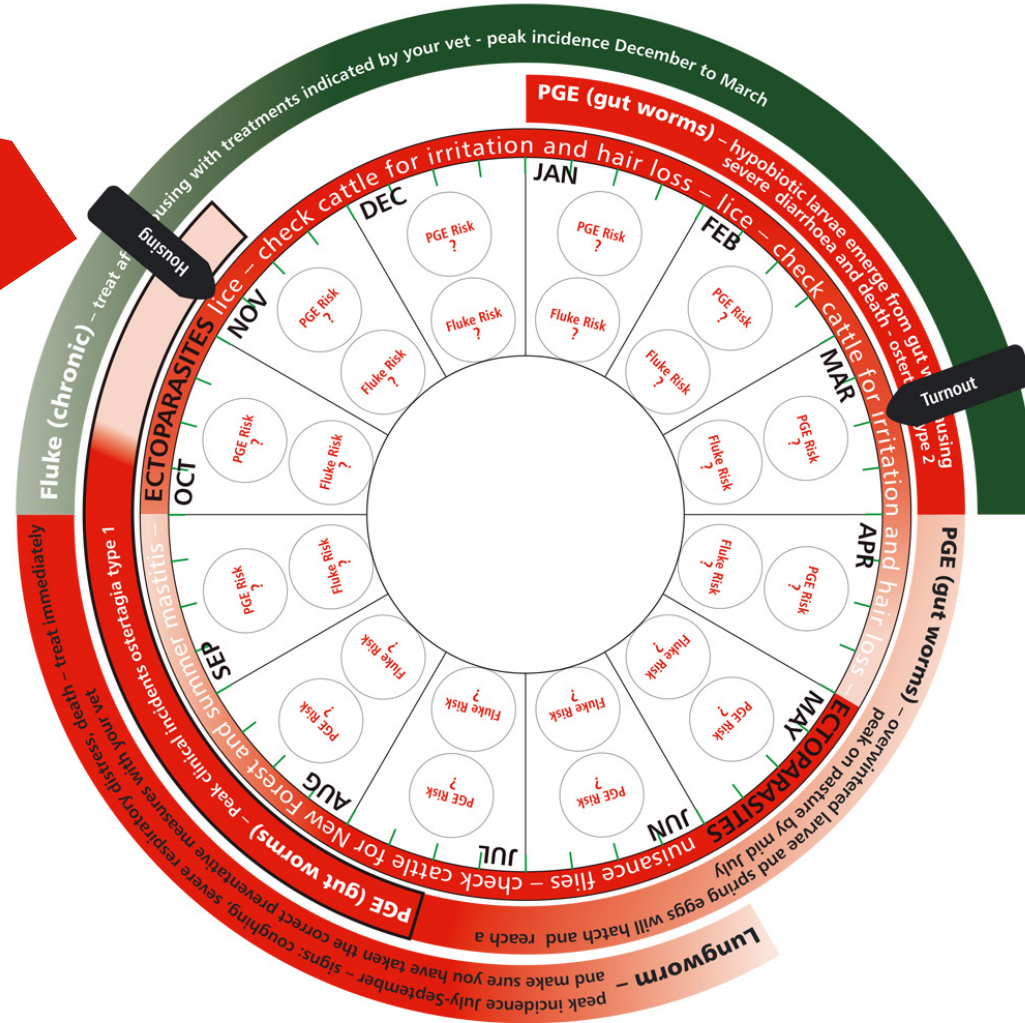
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



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

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

Turnout

Action Labels

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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



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.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Strategic – For animals that are parasite naive 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. Warmer 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 had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

Adult cattle – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

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

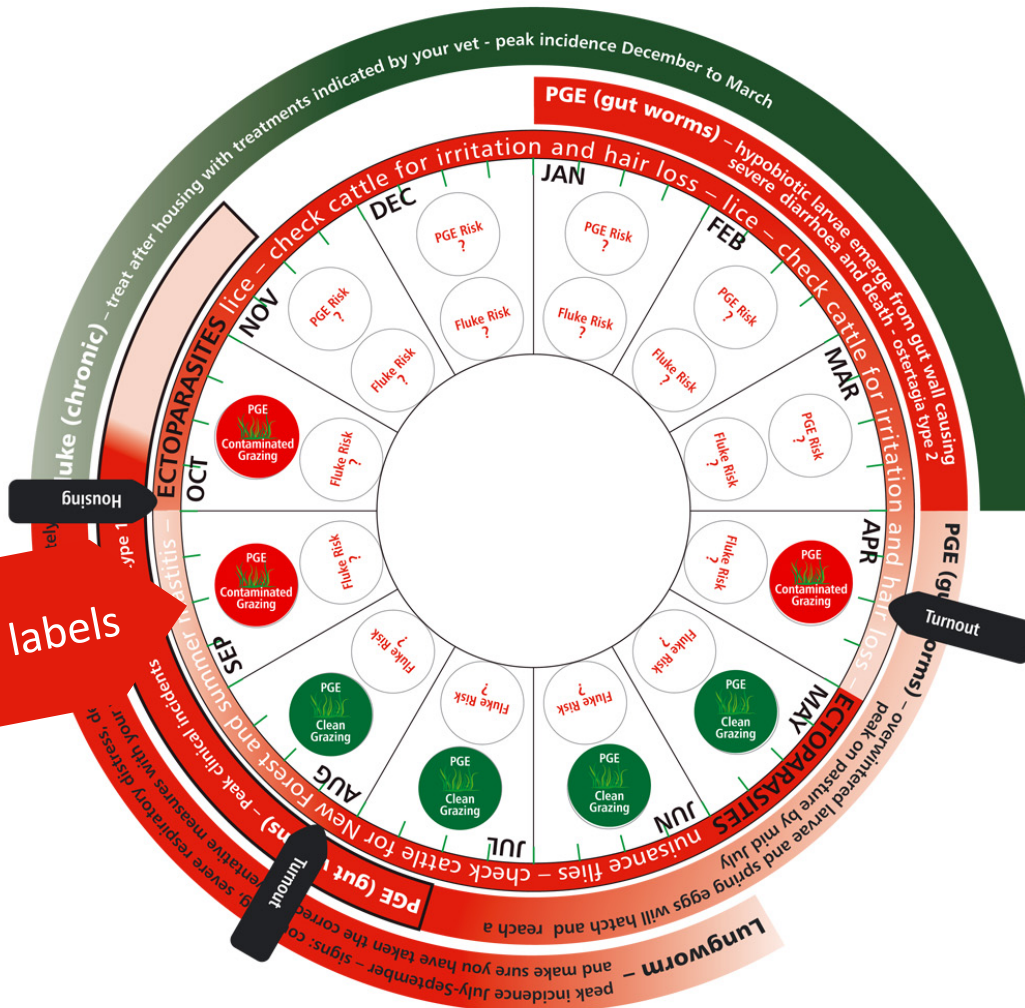
PGE:
Limited availability of safe grazing

Add PGE pasture risk labels

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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1ST GRAZING SEASON



Action Labels

Fluke

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Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Overwintered: If overwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

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Red - high risk



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Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming – worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

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

Worm with

Worm with

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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)

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with

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

2nd season & adults

PGE:
Limited availability of safe grazing

Add PGE pasture risk labels

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each month's grazing.
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Targeted Treatment for Fluke:
For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if positive.
Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Adult Dairy Cow – Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide).
Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide guides).
Treat with

Housing: – If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).
Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered – If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.
Treat with

NB: If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).
Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.
Treat with

Action Labels

Management

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

Action Labels

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Worm with

Strategic – For animals that are parasite naive 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.

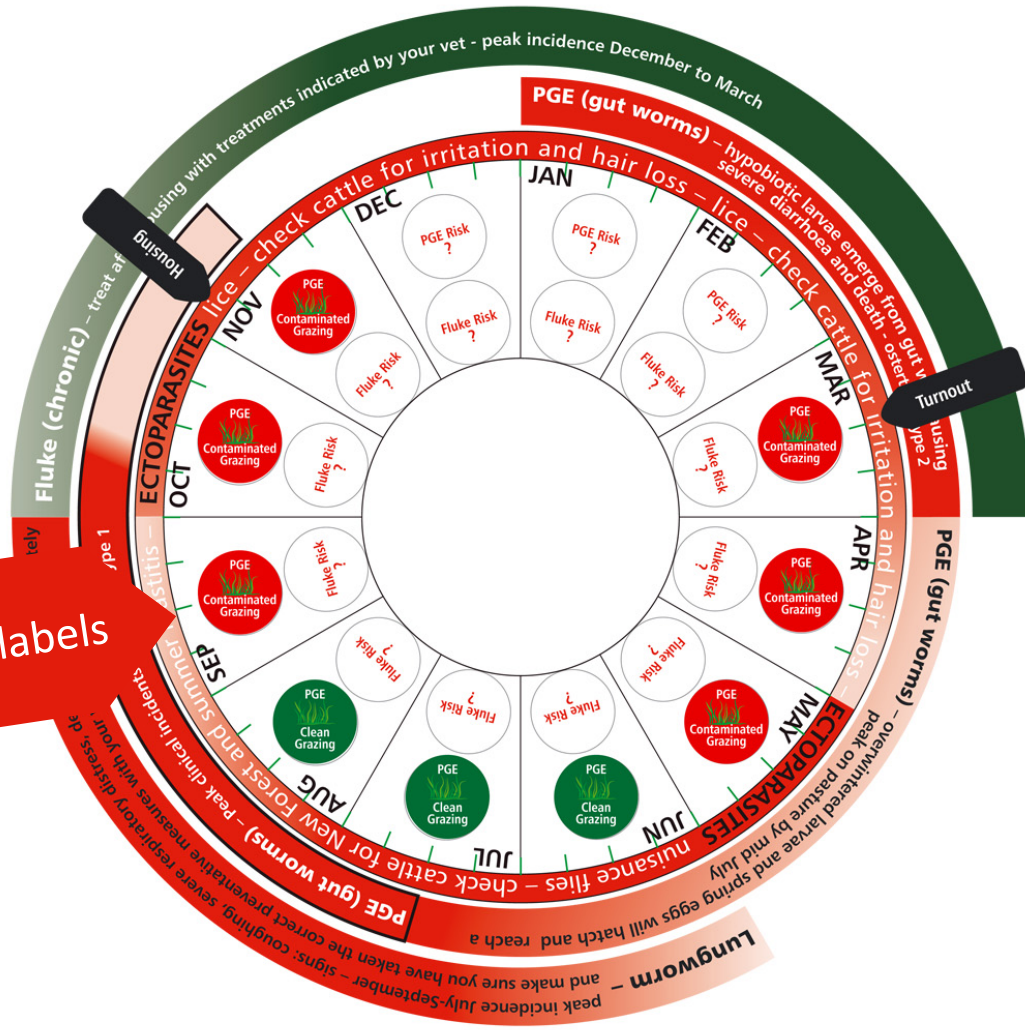
Housing Dose – worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Adults – Dairy cows can be infected with gut worms. ELISA bulk tank tests may indicate current or past infection. Warmer 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 had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.
Worm with

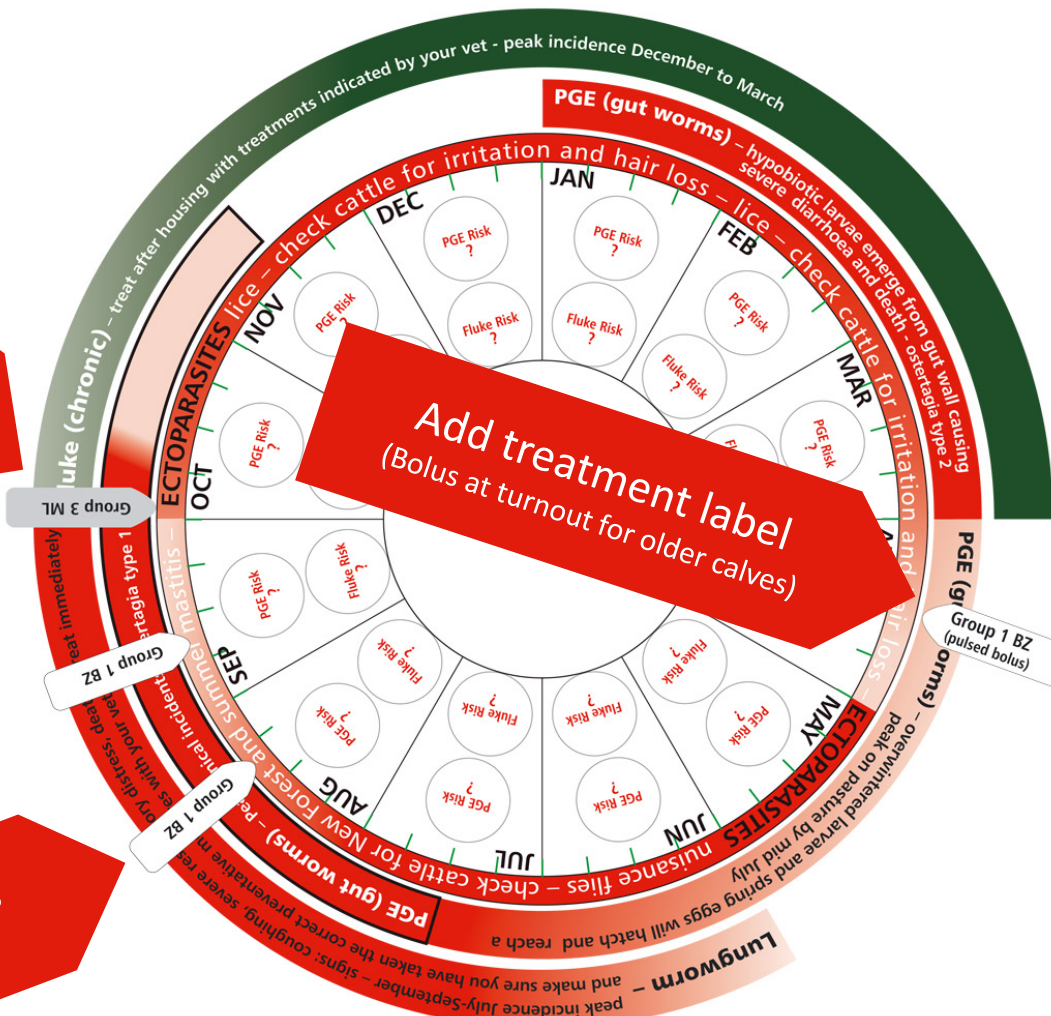
Adult cattle – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.
Clinical signs of lungworm are rapid and severe so as soon as signs are seen – call your vet.
Worm with



CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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1ST GRAZING SEASON



Action Labels

Fluke

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Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Action Labels

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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

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Action Labels

Lungworm

peak incidence July-September - signs: coughing, severe respiratory distress, coughing, severe respiratory distress, coughing, severe respiratory distress

Treat with

Action Labels

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)

PGE:

Strategic control of PGE (younger calves turned out late in season receive different worming strategy)

Dosed on housing to prevent Type 2 ostertagiosis

Add housing dose label (select product effective against inhibited larvae)

Add treatment label (Bolus at turnout for older calves)

Add treatment labels (For younger calves)

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

Lungworm:
Vaccinated against Lungworm (younger calves turned out late in season receive preventative worming)

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ELISA, weight

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Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

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Treat with

Treat with

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1ST GRAZING SEASON



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Action Labels

Management

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Turnout

Action Labels

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CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose

worm on housing to prevent type 2 oostertagiosis.

Worm with

Worm with

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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)

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with



1st grazing

Lungworm:

Vaccinated against Lungworm (younger calves turned out late in season receive preventative worming)

2nd grazing

Lungworm:

Monitored for clinical signs, and vet advice sought if disease suspected

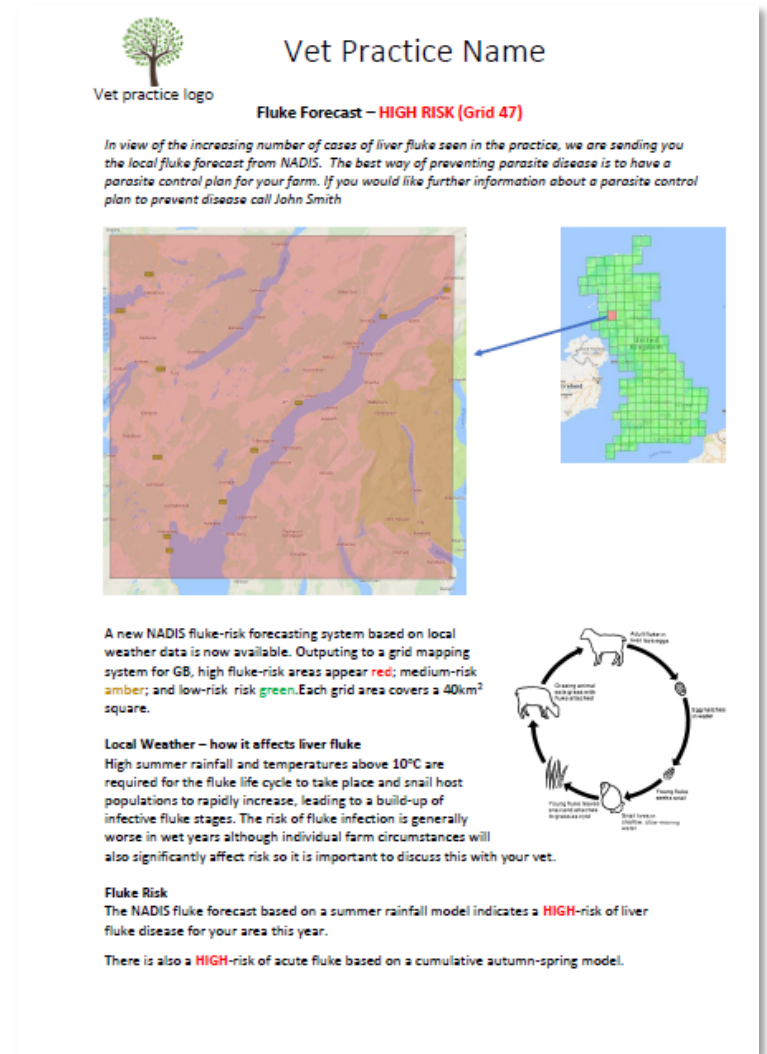
Adults

Lungworm:

Monitored for clinical signs, and vet advice sought if disease suspected

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



The screenshot shows an email notification from a vet practice. At the top left is a tree icon labeled 'Vet practice logo'. To its right is the text 'Vet Practice Name'. Below the logo is the heading 'Fluke Forecast – HIGH RISK (Grid 47)'. A paragraph of text follows: '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'. Below this is a large map of a local area with a grid overlay, and a smaller map of the UK with a red dot indicating the location. To the right of the maps is a circular diagram of the liver fluke life cycle. Below the maps and diagram are several text blocks: 'A new NADIS fluke-risk forecasting system based on local weather data is now available. Outputting 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 40km² 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 risk so it is important to discuss this with your vet.', 'Fluke Risk: The NADIS 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.'

Vet practice logo

Vet Practice Name

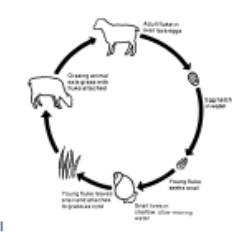
Fluke Forecast – HIGH RISK (Grid 47)

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. Outputting 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 40km² 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 risk so it is important to discuss this with your vet.

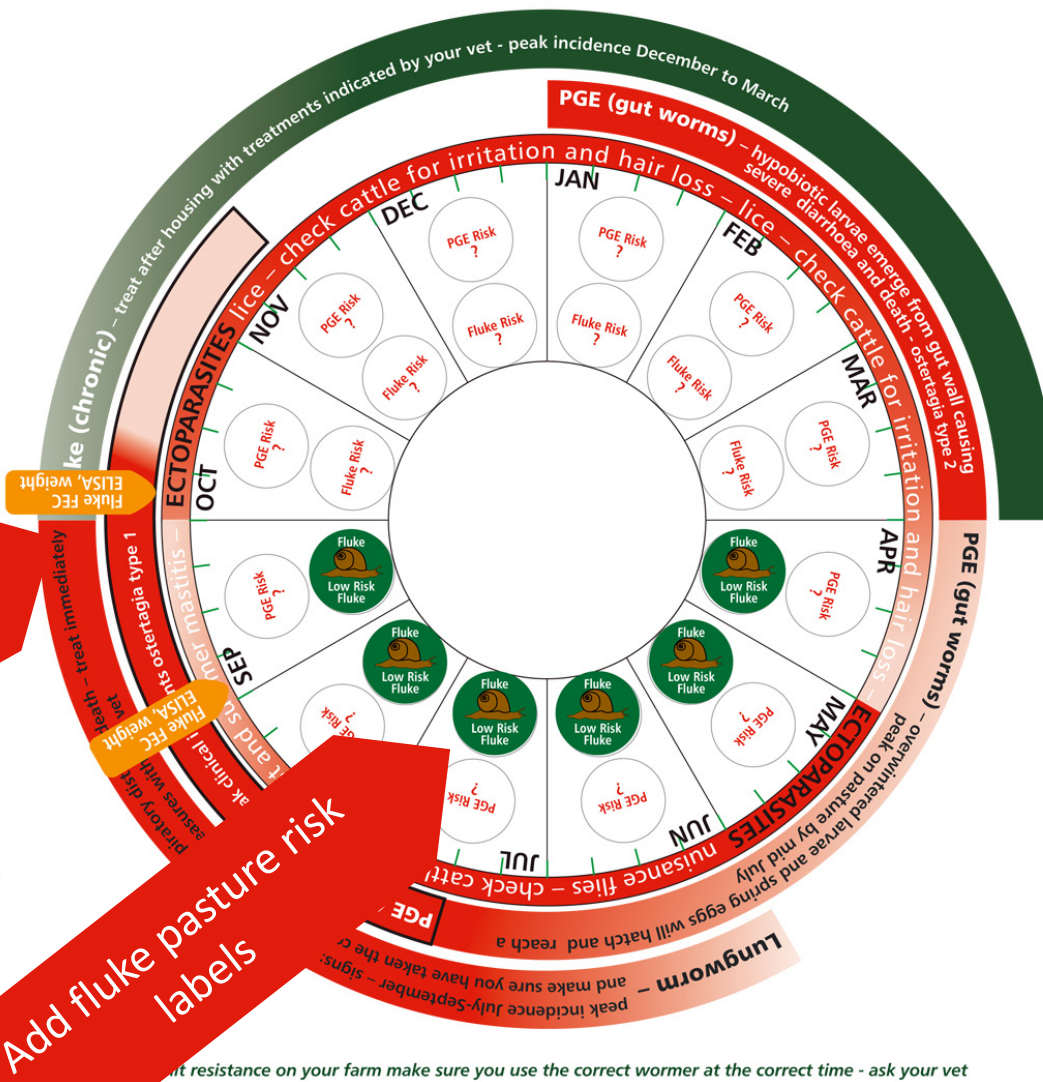
Fluke Risk
The NADIS fluke forecast based on a summer rainfall model indicates a **HIGH**-risk of liver fluke disease for your area this year.
There is also a **HIGH**-risk of acute fluke based on a cumulative autumn-spring model.



CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month’s grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

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

Worm with

Worm with

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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)

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Treat with

Fluke:
Kept on low risk grazing.

Housing treatment not routinely given

Add monitoring labels (during risk period)

Add fluke pasture risk labels

2nd season & adults

2nd Grazing Fluke:

Heifers reared on land that carries a fluke risk. Return in Autumn to housing

Adults Fluke:

Monitored through risk period, treatment if necessary

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.
Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if positive.

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Adult Dairy Cow – Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide).
Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide guides).

Triclabendazole

Housing – If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat ... 2 weeks after housing

Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

Treat with

NB: If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

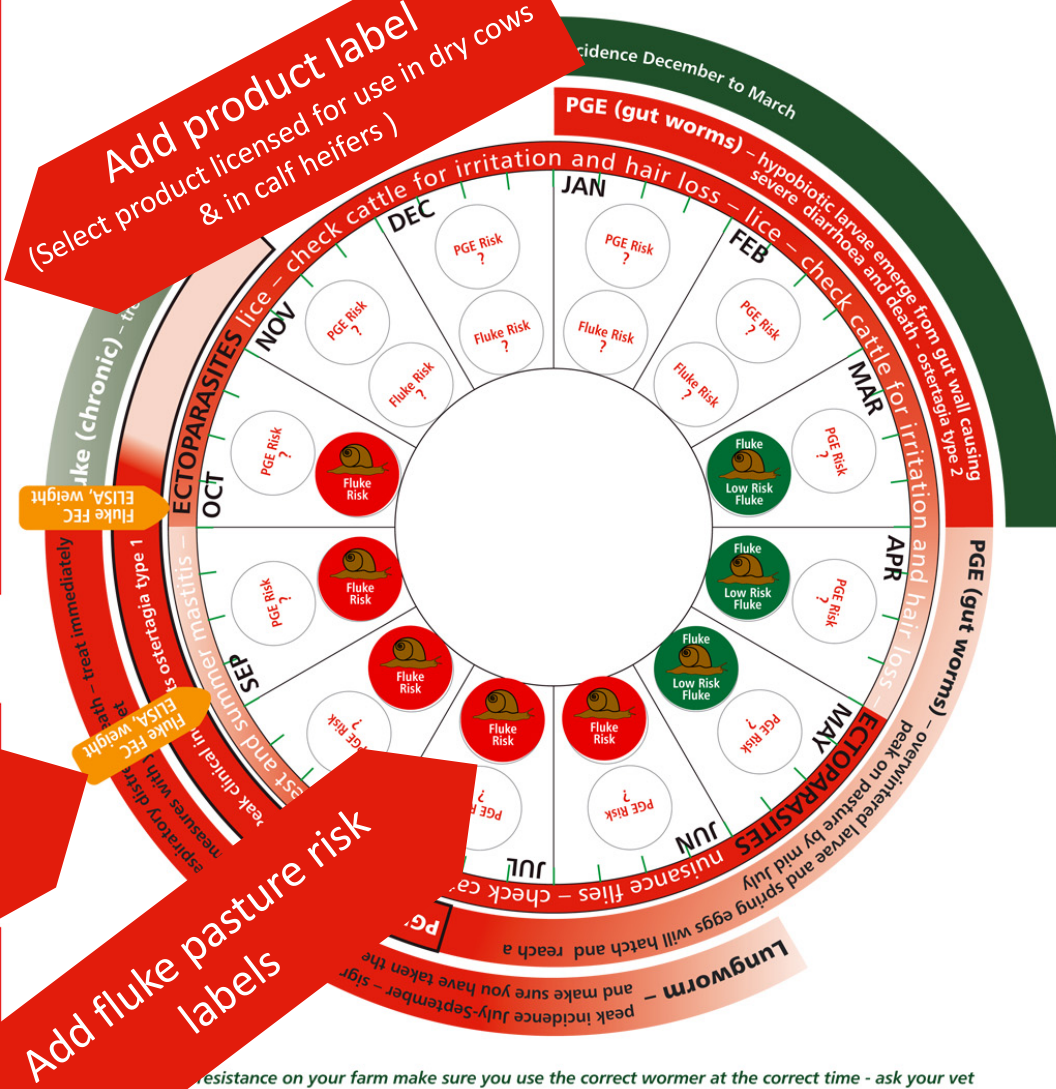
Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

Turnout

Action Labels

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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



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 200egg or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Strategic – For animals that are parasite naive 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 had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

Adult cattle – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Worm with

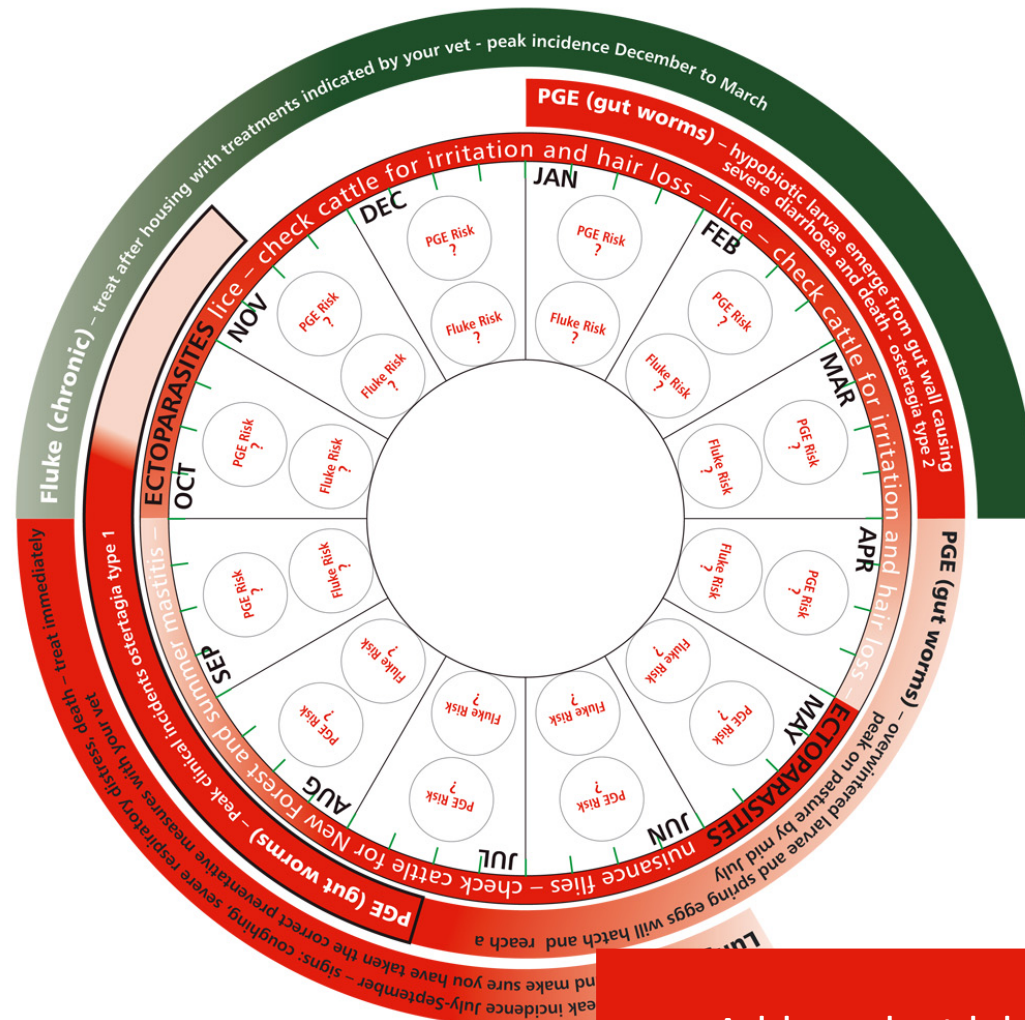
Worm with

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

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



To limit resistance on your farm make sure you use the correct



Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)

Fluke Risk

Fluke Clean Grazing

Targeted Treatment for Fluke:
Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

IB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Treat with

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

Treat with

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)

PGE Contaminated Grazing

PGE Clean Grazing

Worm Control (PGE)
Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control – The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test 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).

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Worm with

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

Coccidiosis

Consider previous history of disease and presence of risk (i.e. calves >3 weeks old being intensively reared in high densities, successive batches of calves reared in resting pens, calves on permanent pasture for calves, older calves at weaning, presence of poor feed, etc).

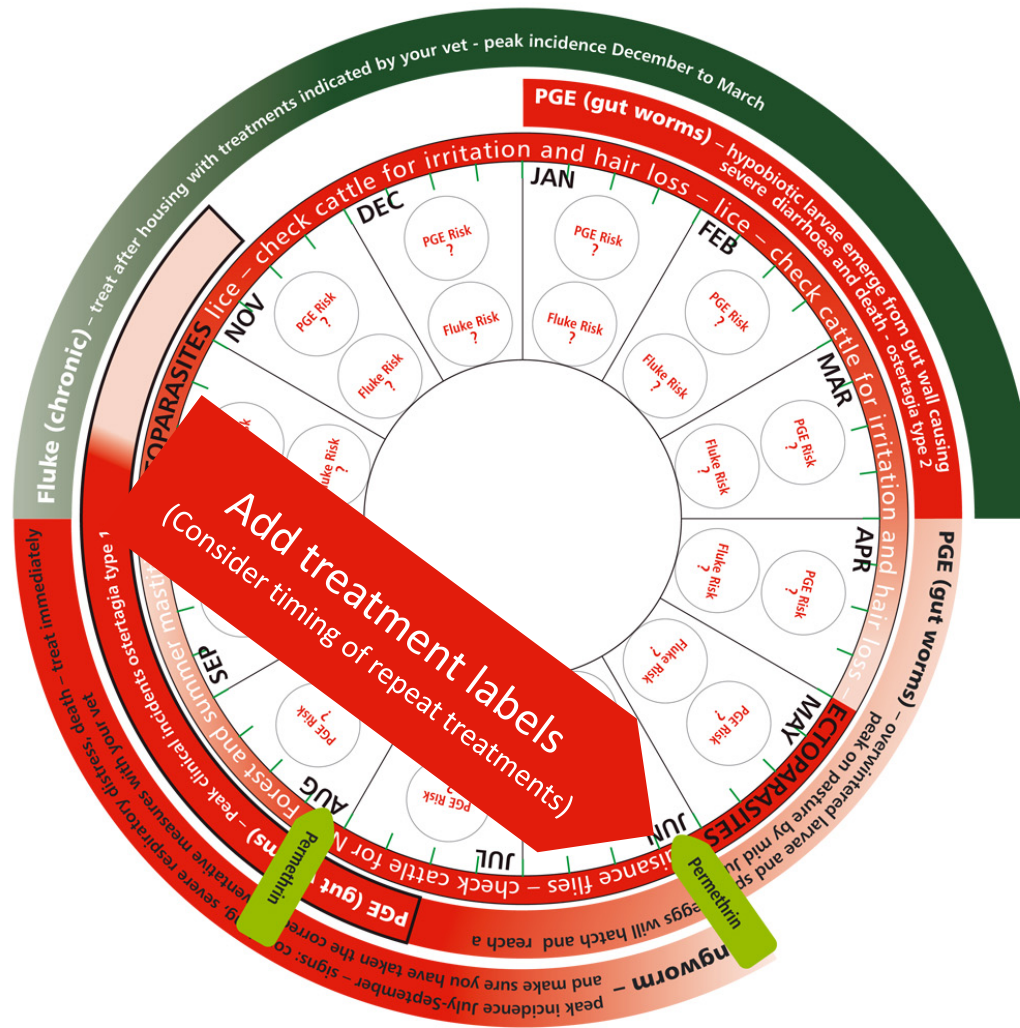
Treat with

Diclazuril drench

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



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

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks
after housing

Outwintered: If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

IB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Permethrin

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Treat with

Treat with

Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Flies:
Fly prevention protocol followed

Add product label

Action Labels

Management

Indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk



Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control

The alternative to strategic worming is targeted worming - worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Worm with

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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 grazing 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).

Treat with

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

2nd season & adults

Flies:
Fly prevention protocol followed

Add product label

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Adult Dairy Cow – Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide).
Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide guides).

Treat with

Treat with

Housing: – If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat weeks after housing

Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

Treat with

NB: If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Treat with

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Treat with

Fly tag
Cypermethrin

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Treat with

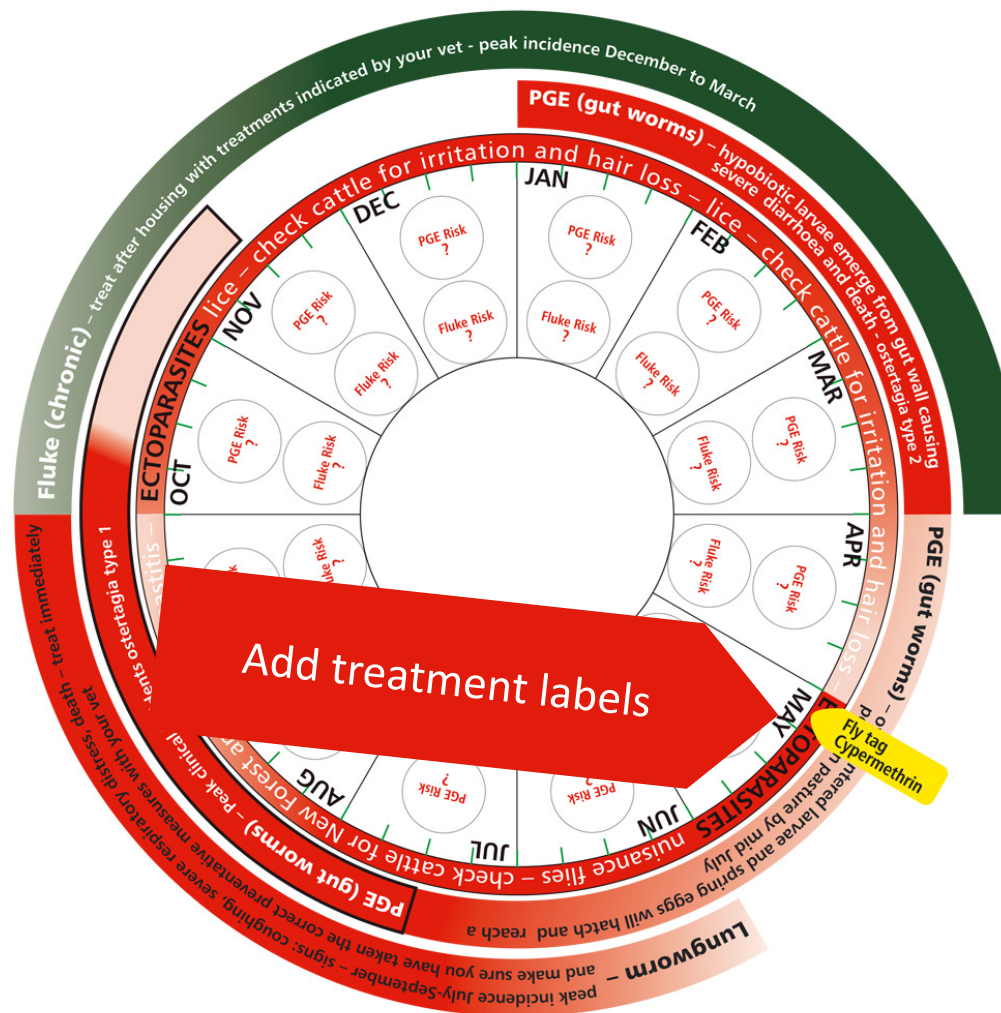
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



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

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

Turnout

Action Labels

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).

Red - high risk

Green - low risk (clean)



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 in worm when FEC over 200epg or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Strategic – For animals that are parasite naive 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. Warmer 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 had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

Adult cattle – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

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

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (fluke contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

Take dung sample for FEC or blood sample for ELISA test – treat if fluke egg present or blood ELISA positive.

Fluke FEC ELISA, weight

Housing: If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat with

Treat with

Treat weeks after housing

Overwintered: If overwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: Use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies -

see manufacturers recommendations.

Treat with

Permethrin

Action Labels

Lice

Check calves for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

Treat with

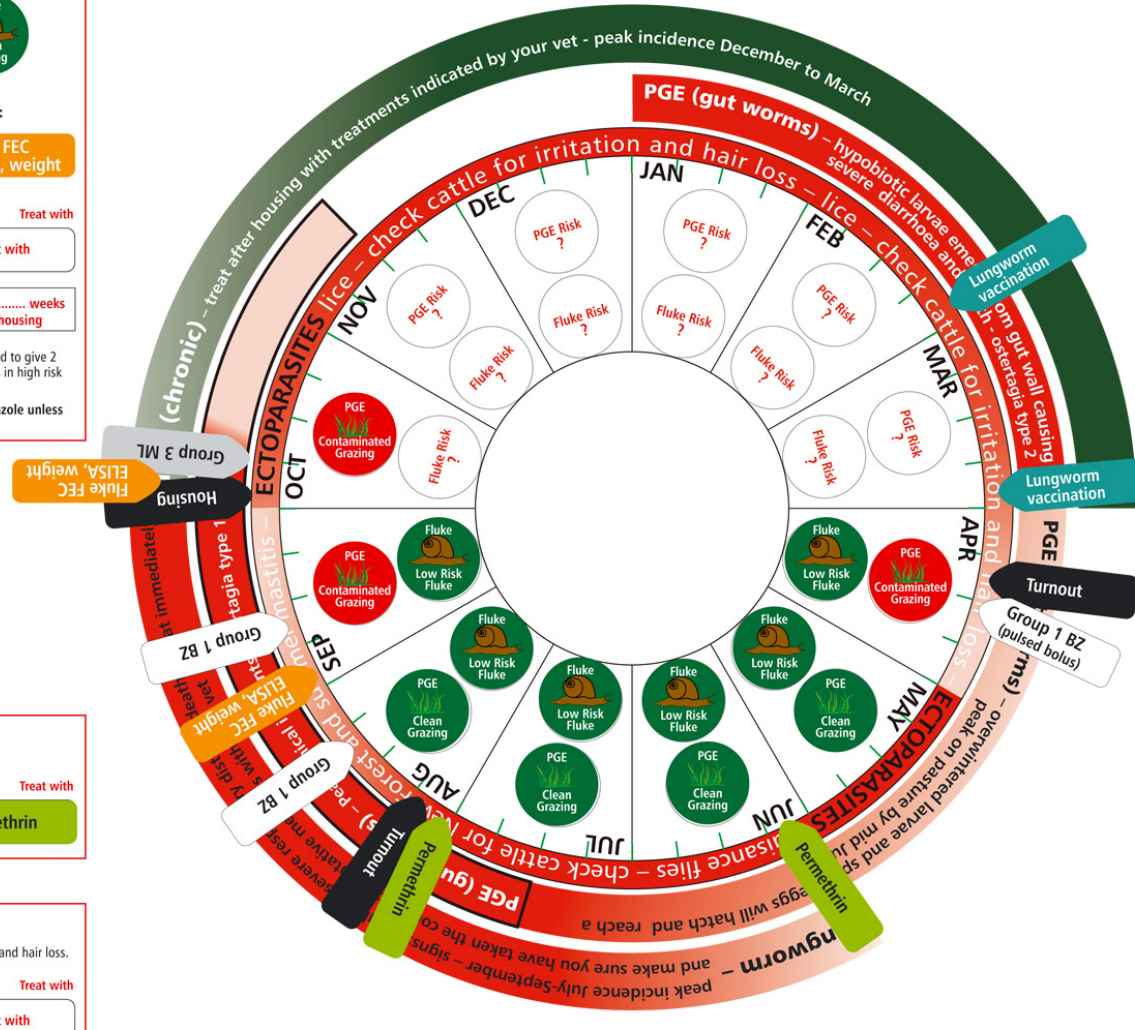
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

1ST GRAZING SEASON



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

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, weaning.

Turnout

Action Labels

PGE (gut worms) and lungworm

Pasture Management (PGE) – 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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



Worm Control (PGE)

Strategic – doses given at strategic intervals (see manufacturers recommendations) or long acting injections, pulsed or continuous release boluses at turnout, provided youngstock are set stocked. The aim is to prevent pasture contamination until mid July when overwintered and spring larvae have died.

Targeted Worm Control -

The alternative to strategic worming – worm when FEC over 200eggs, positive ELISA test or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Worm with

Housing Dose –

worm on housing to prevent type 2 ostertagiosis.

Worm with

Group 3 ML

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).

lungworm vaccination

Action Labels

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)

Treat with

Consult your vet for advice and diagnosis

Decoquinate in feed

2nd season & adults

How to use a Parasite Control Planner:

Action Labels

Fluke

Pasture management – attribute risk level (flake contamination) to each month's grazing.

Red - high risk fluke Green - low risk fluke (clean)



Targeted Treatment for Fluke:

For youngstock in their second grazing year take dung sample for FEC or ELISA blood test and treat if positive.

Fluke FEC
ELISA, weight

Treat with

Triclabendazole

Adult Dairy Cow – Bulk milk tank ELISA for dairy cows and abattoir liver condemnations indicate fluke infection (see flukicide guide). Need to be aware of limitations on use in adult dairy cattle or dairy heifer replacements (see flukicide guides).

Housing: – If possible delay treatment post-housing to kill late immature and adult fluke. Repeat treatment may be required depending on product used (see manufacturers recommendations).

Treat 2 weeks after housing

Outwintered - If outwintered may need to give 2 treatments in low risk year and 3 treatments in high risk year – consult your vet.

NB: If possible use products other than triclabendazole unless evidence of acute fluke (rare in cattle).

Treat with

Action Labels

Nuisance Flies

see manufacturer's recommendations.

Treat with

Fly tag
Cypermethrin

Action Labels

Lice

Check young stock and adults for signs of rubbing, irritation and hair loss.

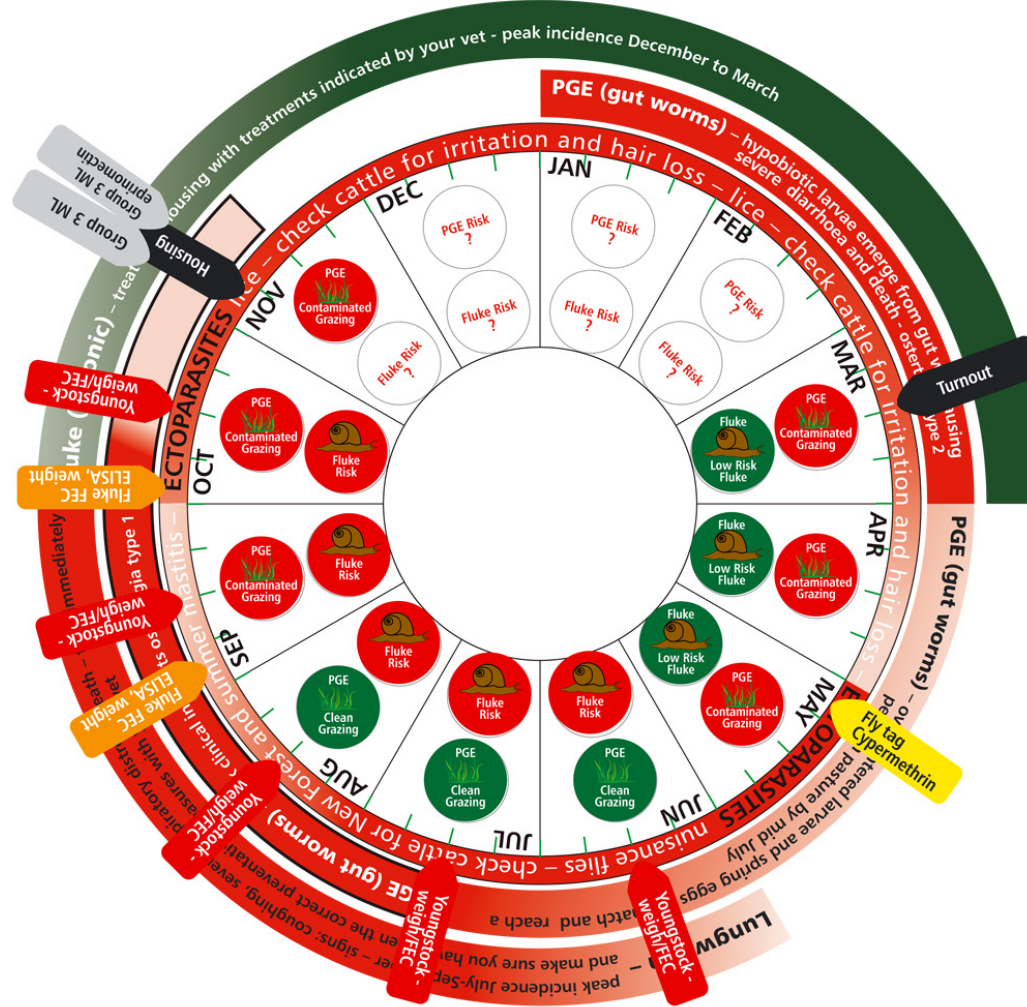
Note pour-on products give better control of chewing lice compared with injectables.

Treat with

CATTLE PARASITE CONTROL YEAR PLANNER

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

2ND GRAZING SEASON PLUS ADULTS



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

Action Labels

Management

indicate key management stages. Turnout, housing, calving.

Turnout

Action Labels

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).

Red - high risk Green - low risk (clean)



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: 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 200eggs or sub optimal weight gains.

CALVES - weigh/FEC

Worm with

Group 3 ML

Strategic – For animals that are parasite naive 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 had exposure to lungworm and be immunologically naive/susceptible to lungworm infection and will need to be adequately protected - so consult your vet.

Worm with

Worm with

Adult cattle – that have had insufficient exposure to lungworm may be susceptible to lungworm infection - so consult your vet.

Worm with

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



Why have a Veterinary Parasite Control Planner?

- Proactive rather than reactive
- Improve the health and productivity of your herd
- Improve your returns
- Save money and time
- Have a better working relationship with your vet
- Visual reference for everyone to see



When to have a Parasite Control Planner

- In advance of high risk periods for significant parasites
 - Prevention is better than cure!
- During herd health planning discussions
- In response to a high risk alert from [NADIS parasite](#) forecast
- As a consequence of a disease outbreak and the wish to avoid a repeat scenario
- At a convenient time for you!

- Please register your interest today or speak to a vet for further information

NADIS

Animal Health Skills

www.nadis.org.uk