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## MARCH 2022 NEWSLETTER

**We have taken the decision to start selling wormers, flukicides and ectoparasiticides for cattle, sheep, pigs and goats (off-licence).** We have designed a comprehensive portfolio of products to cover all instances, whilst allowing a range of different routes of administration and ensuring best value for yourselves (see table below). These will be keenly and competitively priced. Due to very tight margins on these products, we will hold minimal stock on the shelf, but can provide next day delivery which will be suitable for most cases.

We are routinely the first point of contact for advice on which products to use and when; we rarely charge for this advice and feel now is the time to start offering a complete package. Our advice will continue to follow best-practice guidelines and take into consideration parasite forecasts, ideally faecal egg count results and relative risks on your farm. We will continue to have discussions regarding the correct usage and timing of these products, as well as ways to safely reduce their usage to slow the rate of resistance developing. Combination fluke & worm products are available and can be sourced for specific cases/needs, but in most instances such combination therapies are not needed.

Category	Trade name	Active	Species
Ectoparasiticide	CLiK, CLiK Extra & CLiKZin	Dicyclanil	Sheep
	Ectofly (equivalent to Crovect)	Cypermethrin	Sheep
	Flypor	Permethrin	Cattle
	Dectospot (equivalent to Spotinor)	Deltamethrin	Cattle & Sheep
Anthelmintic (wormer)	Endospec 2.5% & 10%	1-BZ, albendazole (white) + Co/Se	Cattle & Sheep
	Levacide Low Volume 7.5% Oral	2-LV (yellow)	Cattle & Sheep
	Levacide 7.5% injection	2-LV (yellow)	Cattle & Sheep
	Bimectin Injection	Ivermectin (3-ML)	Cattle, Sheep & Pigs
	Bimectin Pour-on	Ivermectin (3-ML)	Cattle
	Noromectin	Ivermectin (3-ML)	Sheep
	Cydectin pour-on	Moxidectin (3-ML)	Cattle
	Cydectin oral	Moxidectin (3-ML)	Sheep
	Eprizero	Eprinomectin (3-ML)	Cattle ( <b>0 milk W/D dairy</b> )
	Zolvix	4-AD; monepantel (orange)	Sheep
Anthelmintic/ Sheep Scab	Cydectin 1% and 2% LA injection	Moxidectin (3-ML)	Sheep
	Dectomax Injection	Doramectin (3-ML)	Cattle & Sheep
Flukicide	Endofluke	Triclabendazole	Cattle & Sheep
	Solantel Pour-on	Closantel	Cattle
	Solantel Oral	Closantel	Sheep
	Zanil	Oxyclosanide	Cattle & Sheep
	Endospec	Albendazole	Cattle & Sheep

## PLANNING FOR TURNOUT

**Energy:** Grass will be low in sugar; monitor body condition closely and supplement if required. Mineral licks may also help, but beware of attracting wildlife. Measuring of sward height and density is also helpful to allow more effective pasture rotation – consider a **plate meter!**

**Fencing:** Check this is intact to prevent possible contact and disease transmission from any neighbouring stock. An outbreak of IBR, BVD or Lepto is much more costly than some new fencing. Ideally there should be a 3-metre gap between fields, with no shared water sources.



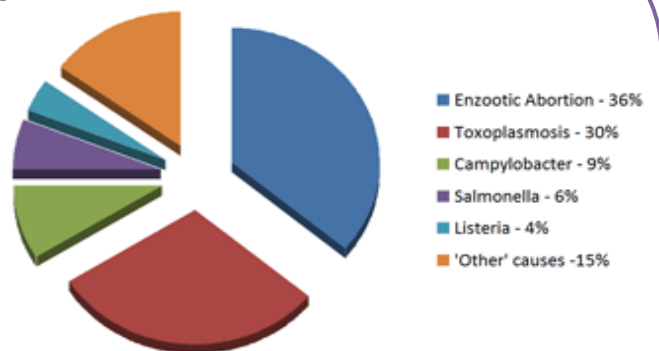
**Vaccination:** Leptospirosis (discussed above) and Clostridial vaccination should ideally be given in spring. Breeding animals at risk of contact with BVD should be vaccinated prior to mating to prevent the production of a persistently infected calf. In all cases, naive animals will require a 2<sup>nd</sup> dose 4-6wks later, so forward planning is essential to avoid unnecessary movement and handling of stock once out.

**Parasite control:** Lungworm is perhaps the most important consideration at turnout, with animals in their first grazing season being at greatest risk. As wormer resistance continues to increase, vaccination with **Huskvac** is the best option, with **two doses required four weeks apart, with the second at least two weeks before turnout**. Both lung and gut worm management relies on allowing animals to encounter the parasites and develop immunity, without being overwhelmed by high burdens. Consideration of pasture rotation and use of clean/dirty pastures throughout early summer is therefore essential. Remember faecal worm egg counts can be performed in-house at the practice to allow a clearer picture of parasite burdens on your farm. Don't forget a stringent **fly and tick control policy**: take note of the persistency of products to ensure correct re-application when required.



## SHEEP ABORTION

Abortion rates greater than 2% of your flock are suggestive of an infectious cause and needs investigating. Contact us if you are worried about the rate of abortion in your flock. **Post mortem testing of lambs and placenta** is most useful, however if this is not available and you have not vaccinated the flock against abortion, a **subsidised blood test** for Enzootic Abortion and Toxoplasma on barren/aborted ewes can be performed. Six to eight ewes should be blood sampled and the cost of the lab fee is covered by the vaccine manufacturers (the only cost to you is the blood sampling fee and visit if the ewes are not brought to the surgery). Additional sheep can be tested and further tests – for example Border disease or trace element screening – can be performed from the same samples, but at their usual test prices.



The pie-chart demonstrates the usual rates of each abortive agent. It is crucial to try and reach a diagnosis as each disease has a very different mode of transmission and entry into the flock. A proper diagnosis allows specific strategies, including **vaccination**, to be put in place ahead of next year. This is especially important as some of these diseases can cause abortion “storms” in the following year, where up to 20% of the flock can abort.



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