

Roundworm. Sheep scab. Fluke.

Effective quarantine and treatments



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- 1 Assess risk**
 - Roundworms
 - Sheep scab
 - Liver fluke
- 2 Treat**
 - Yard or house animals for 24 – 48 hours
- 3 Isolate**
 - Turn out on to pastures grazed previously by resident flock 3-4 weeks
- 4 Test**
 - Ensure treatment was effective
 - Is scab a possible risk?
- 5 Rejoin flock**
 - Join the rest of the flock
- 6 Retreat**
 - Re-treat for liver fluke if necessary

STEP	TIMELINE	ROUNDWORM	SHEEP SCAB	LIVER FLUKE*
1 Assess risk	At purchase (day 0)	Assume ALL animals are carrying resistant roundworm infections.	Assess for Sheep scab risk High* or Low**.	Assess Liver fluke risk. See second page for guidelines on fluke risk assessment.
2 Treat	Sheep arrive on farm (day 0-2)	ALL incoming sheep for 24-48 hours and administer quarantine treatment.		
		Treat for resistant roundworms	High scab risk: Isolate and test to inform the need for treatment OR treat immediately and isolate Low scab risk: Isolate and test to inform the need for treatment (step 4)	Assume liver fluke are triclabendazole resistant.
3 Isolate	Days 2 – 28	Keep ALL incoming sheep isolated from the rest of the flock. Turn out separately onto pastures grazed previously by resident flock (where available) for 3 -4 weeks. (Days 3-28)		
4 Test <small>Need for scab treatment. Have anthelmintics worked.</small>	Days 7 - 21	Test anthelmintics have worked. Faecal Egg Counts 14 days after	Test for exposure to sheep scab mites (ELISA Test) 14 days after sheep arrive on farm. Sheep scab ELISA Test (14 days post purchase). Treatment if ELISA Test is positive.	Liver fluke egg count (21 days post treatment) Coproantigen ELISA.
5 Rejoin flock	After 21-28 days	Animals can join home flock.		
6 Retreat?	Days 35 - 43	Repeat treatment if liver fluke risk identified.		

* High risk: Untreated animals from a farm with a known risk e.g. common grazing or from a farm/mart in a hotspot area (see manual for more details). If in doubt choose the high risk category.
 ** Low risk: Sheep where vendor states they have been treated or where animals have been away grazing and not in contact with other sheep.

Treatment options

(all options assume that anthelmintic resistant nematodes are present and treatment is included):



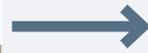
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Risk assessment:

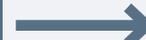
Low scab risk / roundworm

Administer on arrival						
	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
4-AD	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
5-SI	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
Mox (oral drench)			Silver	Silver		



Test after 14 days for sheep scab

Test: Skin scrape or ELISA



Test negative for scab
(No further treatment required)

Test positive for scab

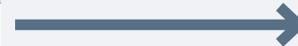
Active Ingredient	Method of application
Diazinon	Plunge dip
Ivermectin	Injection (2 doses required)
Doramectin	Injection
Moxidectin 1%	Injection (2 doses required)
Moxidectin 2%	Injection

Risk assessment:

High scab risk



Administer on arrival								
	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
4-AD	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
5-SI	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver	Bronze	Bronze
Mox (oral drench)			Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver		
Mox (injection)		Gold	Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver		
OP dip	Gold		Silver	Silver	Silver	Silver		
Doramectin (injection)**							Bronze	Bronze



Test negative for scab
(No further treatment required)

Test positive for scab

Active Ingredient	Method of application
Diazinon	Plunge dip
Ivermectin	Injection (2 doses required)
Doramectin	Injection
Moxidectin 1%	Injection (2 doses required)
Moxidectin 2%	Injection

**Turn to pasture not grazed by sheep for at least 15 days after treatment

Risk assessment:

High liver fluke risk* (in addition to the roundworm and scab choices above)



Administer on arrival	Repeat treatment is recommended**
Closantel	6 weeks later
Nitroxylnil	7 weeks later
Triclabendazole*	Closantel or nitroxylnil 7 weeks later

Risk assessment for fluke:

Risk from liver fluke (and drug resistance) in bought-in sheep should be considered where:

1. Animals are being purchased from a farm where liver fluke has been identified.
2. Animals are being purchased from a farm with unknown fluke infection status, in particular:
 - a. Farms with, or close to wetland habitats and/or farms with limited drainage
 - b. Farms in areas with high annual rainfall
3. If buying-in animals in autumn/early winter, animals could be at risk of acute disease.

* Liver fluke advice is currently tailored for liver fluke and not rumen fluke, only consider rumen fluke treatments if you see clinical signs, consult your vet.

** Repeat treatment is recommended even if 21d FEC/Coproantigen is negative.