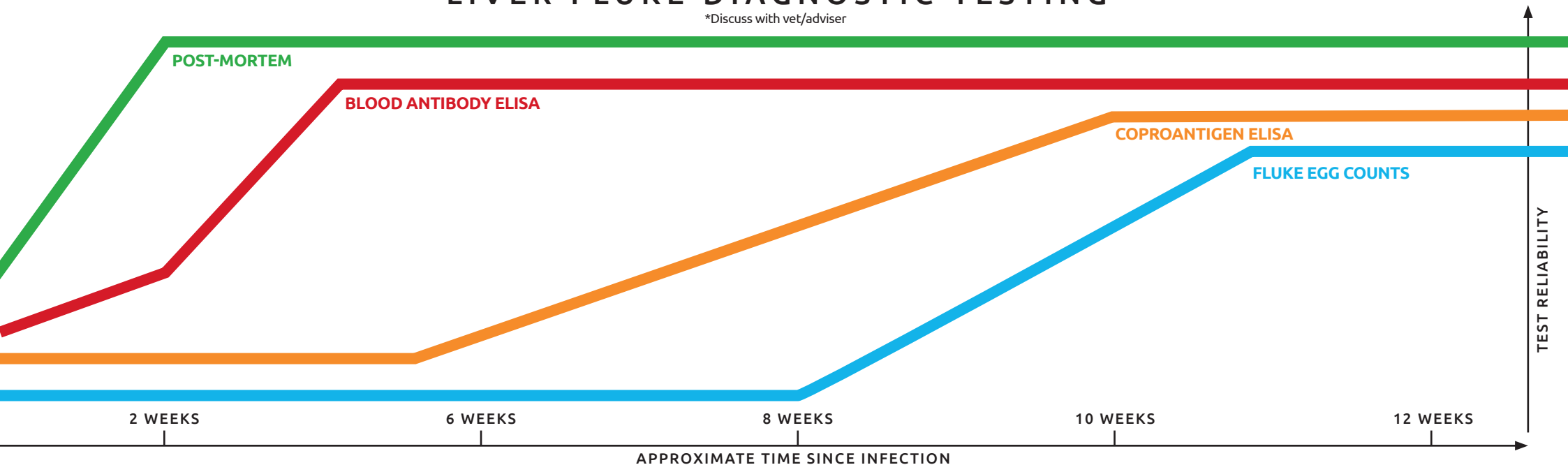


\* If a second dose of closantel is advised, 6 weeks is the minimum interval to avoid toxicity issues

### LIVER FLUKE DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

\*Discuss with vet/adviser



TEST	SAMPLING	DIAGNOSTIC VALUE	DRAWBACKS
<b>BLOOD ANTIBODY ELISA</b>	Regular blood sampling. Use first season grazing animals (lambs and/or calves) as "sentinels". 10 animals per risk group (consider on-farm risks eg. grazing).	Measure of acute disease risk. Increasing antibody levels identify when active infection is occurring for targeted treatment.	Careful test interpretation is required to avoid premature treatment. Test results for sentinel animals indicate risk status for their group only. Antibody levels can remain high even after successful treatment and in previously exposed older animals.
<b>COPROANTIGEN ELISA</b>	Dung, individual (avoid using pooled if possible).	Mid- to late stage infection.	Low sensitivity in cattle and in pooled samples. If result negative, advise re-test in ~4 weeks.
<b>FLUKE EGG COUNTS</b>	Dung, individual and pooled.	Definitive diagnosis when adult parasites present.	Test sensitivity may be low, especially in cattle. If result negative, advise re-test in 4-8 weeks
<b>POST-MORTEM</b>	Fallen stock	Definitive diagnosis (all stages of infection).	Abattoir returns are useful, but should not be considered equivalent to veterinary post-mortem in terms of reliability.