

Imagine taking control of sheep scab



Find the comic that answers your question!

- Use the new blood test for sheep scab, which can pick it up before clinical signs appear
- Testing is cheaper than treating and can be used to target treatments
- Find out the status of your flock first and see if you even need to treat
- Mites resistant to the injectables are spreading. Testing first ensures that we only use injectables when necessary, maintaining efficacy for when we need it.

Supported by:

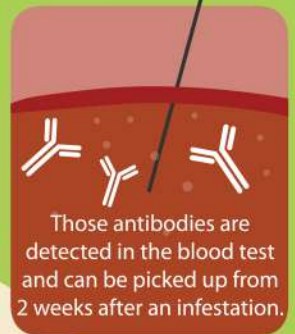
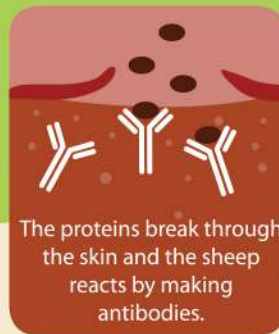


A TEST IS BEST!

What is the new sheep scab test and how does it work?

It's a blood test...

...which identifies antibodies produced in response to a protein in the sheep scab mite faeces.

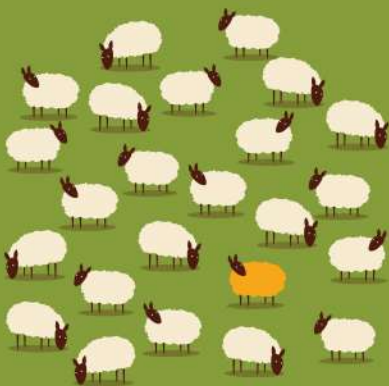


It detects sheep scab before any clinical signs appear.

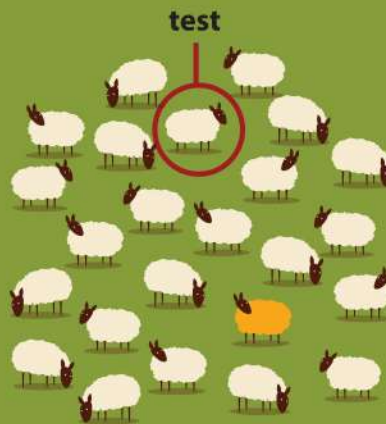
How many sheep do I need to test?

It's a flock level test and we've worked out that testing 12 sheep per management group gives us the best chance of finding scab if it's there. Testing 12 works with any size of group.

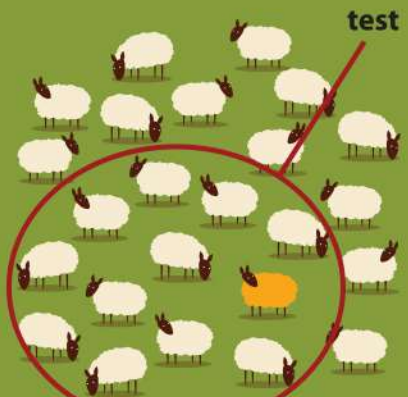
Initially, relatively few sheep will be affected following the infestation of a flock.



If we collect a sample from a single sheep, the test should detect the infestation but only if we are lucky and collect it from an infested animal.



The more animals we test, the more likely we are to find at least one infested animal, but we also need to balance that against the cost of testing more sheep than necessary.



Because it is very important to detect scab if it's present, we want to have a very high chance of finding it. Based on what we know about the test and the spread of mites in a flock, we've calculated it's best to test 12 animals.

Now I understand how the test works! 12 it is!

Supported by:



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot



INVEST IN THE TEST!



I treat for scab in late autumn as a precaution, why do I need to test?

Do you really need to treat? If you test your sheep first then you only need to treat them if they have scab – you could save yourself a lot of time and money.



But I've gathered the animals anyway so it's easier to just treat them and have peace of mind. There's a few itchy ones.



Sheep scab?



Lice?



But if you test first, you won't waste money and effort. Your sheep may actually have lice, which can show similar clinical signs.*

You could save yourself a lot of money by testing first.

Treating a flock of 500 sheep - £1100

£1.80/ewe for injectables
or £1.50/ewe for contract dipping (plus £150 for dip disposal).
£200 for 2 days labour required for either method.

Testing 12 sheep from a flock of 500 ewes - £160

£72 for diagnostic testing of 12 sheep.
£60 for vets' costs: bleeding, postage, etc.
£28 for call out fee.

If you use the treatment when you don't need to, you may find it doesn't work when you really **do** need it!



Susceptible mites after treatment

Resistant mites after treatment



By testing first, you'll know if they have scab or not.

So, by giving the right treatment at the right time and only when it's needed, I can save money and keep the treatments working for the future?

Exactly!

Best to get testing then!

*Microscopy of skin scrapes/wool plucks can provide a specific and definitive diagnosis in itchy sheep.

Supported by:



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

SEFARI

Moredun

biobest

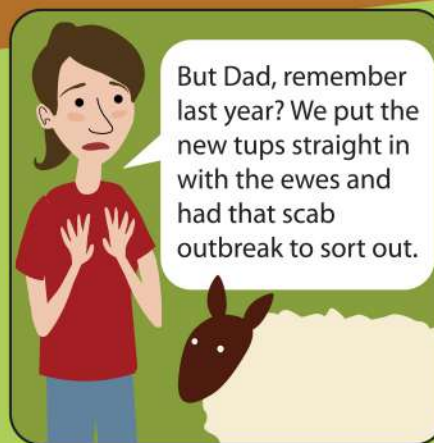
epic
Expertise in Practice
Institute of Equine and
Animal Health

Supporting
Sustainable
SCOPS

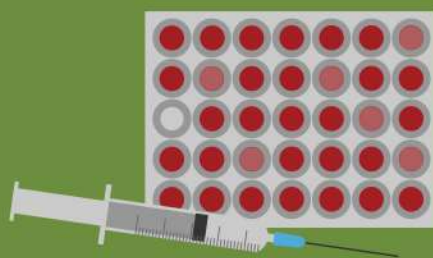
BioSS



WHO LET THE TUPS OUT?



The test can detect scab from 2 weeks after an infestation. If the blood test is used after at least 2 weeks of isolation, then it's a sensitive indicator of exposure to scab.



Once we buy them we should isolate them for at least 2 weeks, then test them and when we know they're clear, we can turn them out.



3 weeks later



Supported by:



A RACE TO THE FINISH!

Right! Time to get the store lambs home so we can get them finished on time.

Hold on dad! We have no idea if they have scab or not! Remember last year? The store lambs we brought in had scab, so they took longer to finish, we missed the best price and it cost us a lot to treat them all!

Let's try something different this year. First, we need some advice.

Yep, OK son.

Merchant

There's a new test that you can use to find out if your sheep have scab, before any signs appear. That way you'll know if you need to treat or not and you can avoid a long withdrawal period.

How does that work? We've brought in the store lambs for finishing already.

If you test them now you'll know in 7 days*

Test 12 sheep per group**

If the test is negative then you can get them finished without further cost.

or

If the test is positive, then at least you can get on and treat the whole flock straight away and they will finish in good time.

The tests for scab were positive so we'll need to get the flock treated as soon as possible.

Later...

That was a close one Dad, we treated everything in good time and the withdrawal period passed nicely while they were finishing on the turnips. We didn't lose any time!

FINISH

*Samples are tested once a week. Expected turnaround time is 7 working days from receipt at the testing lab.

**Where lambs are brought in as separate batches or from different sources, the optimal response is to manage these groups separately, testing 12 animals from each group, mixing the groups only after the results are known.

Supported by:



IT'S GOOD TO TALK ABOUT SCAB



Should we just treat all our animals to be safe?

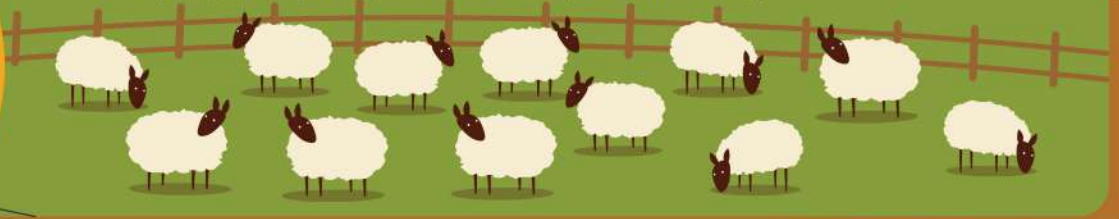
It's not a good idea to be using these treatments unless you know they're needed.



Have you heard about the recent cases of mites resistant to injectables? We need to use these with care to ensure they still work when we really need them.



There's a new test that you can use which can tell you if there is scab in the flock before you get itchy sheep... and it's cheaper than treating.



There are other ways you can minimise the risk...

...isolate any new or returning sheep.



Clean any shared equipment with the correct disinfectant.

Minimise direct sheep to sheep contact by maintaining boundaries and use double fencing where possible.



When treatment is required, it's important to coordinate with your neighbours and treat together.



10 days later



Supported by:

