

Sheep Project Parasite Control





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Outline

- Damage Caused by Parasite
- Common Parasite in Sheep
- Treatment and Deworm program
- Prevention



Damage Caused by Parasite

Internal parasite

- Decrease nutrient absorption
- Mechanical Injury
- Anemia
- Edema

Economic

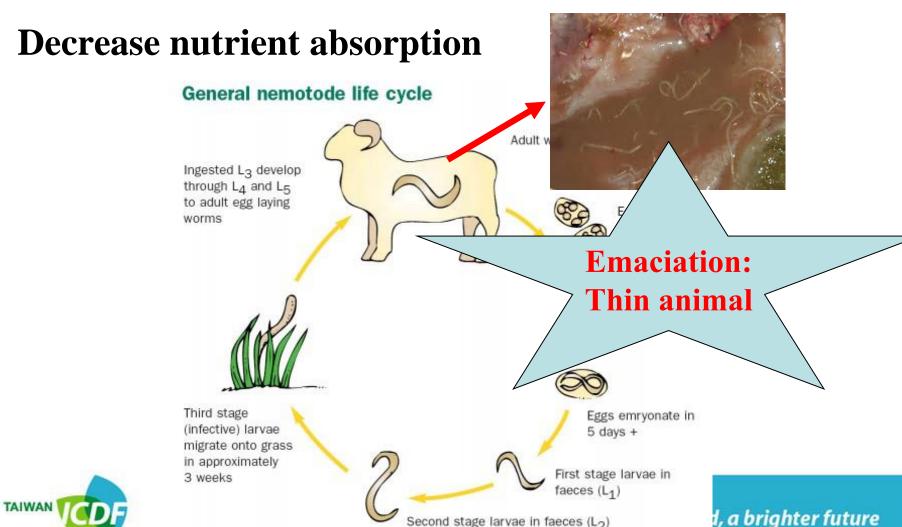
Loss

External parasite

- Skin problem
- Anemia
- Insect-borne disease

Financial

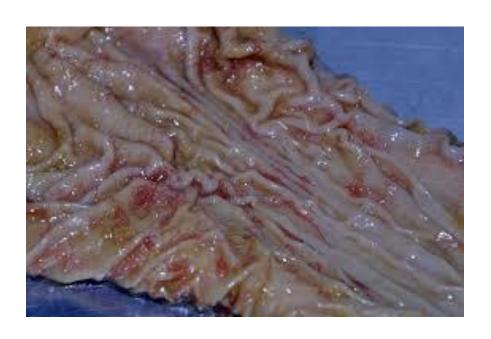
Burden



Second stage larvae in faeces (L2)

Mechanical Injury





Haemonchus contortus(barber pole worm)



Anemia

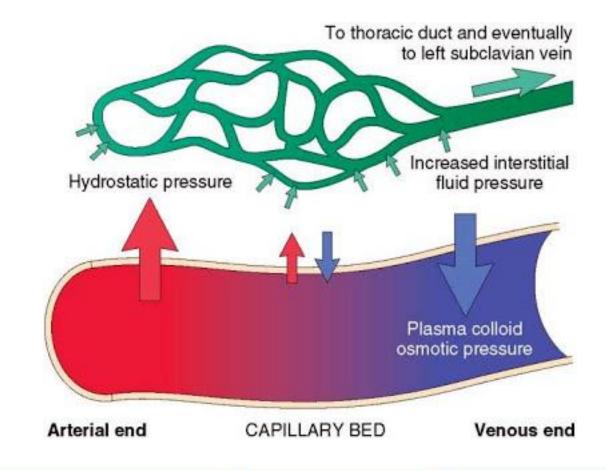


Haemonchus contortus(barber pole worm)



Edema

- General
- Local





Edema

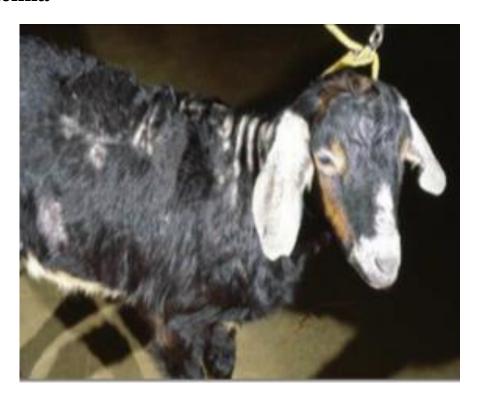
- General
- Local



Bottle jaw caused by Barber pole worm



- 1. Skin problem
- 2. Anemia





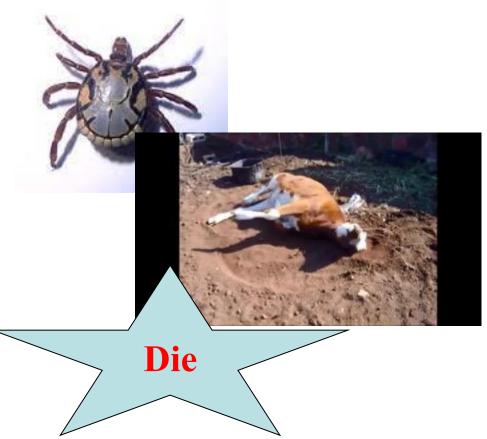




3. Insect-borne diease



Heartwater disease





Common parasite infection in Sheep

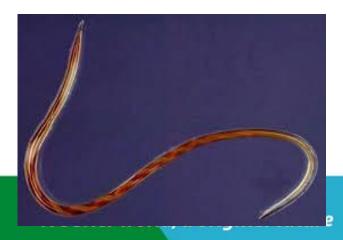
Internal Parasite

- 1.Haemonchosis (Nematode)
- 2.Liver Fluke (Trematode)
- 3.Tape Worm (Cestode)
- 4. Coccisiosis (Protozoa)

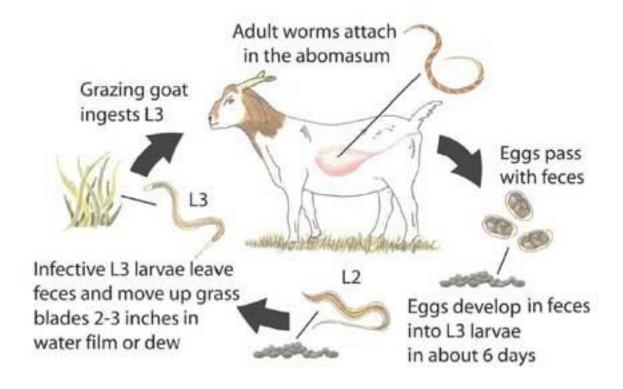


- Etiology: Haemonchus Contortus
- Life cycle
- The largest and deadly stomach worm
- Clinical sign: anemia, bottle jaw, Low growth rate
- Secondary infection with Ostertagia, Trichostrongylus
- Diagnosis





• Life cycle



Life Cycle of Haemonchus contortus, the barber pole worm



- Clinical Sign:
- Anemia, Bottle jaw



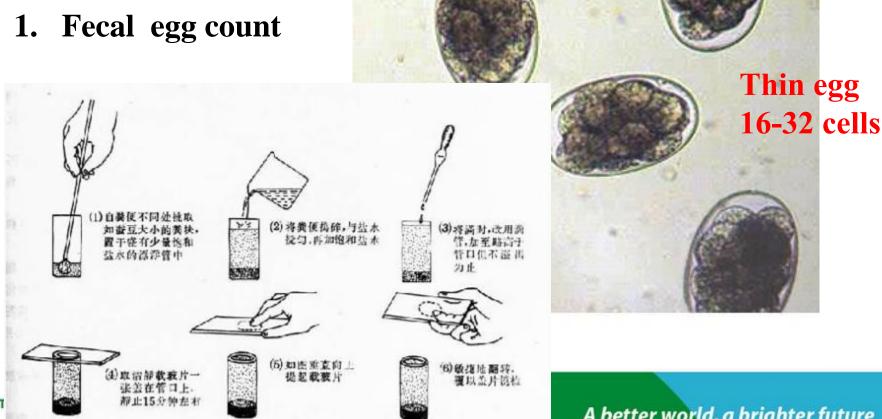




- Diagnosis
- 1. Faceal count
- 2. Clinical sign
- 3. Post-mortem examination: high porportion of adult worm and numerous haemorrhagic lesion



Diagnosis



A better world, a brighter future

Diagnosis

 Post-mortem examination: high porportion of adult worm and numerous haemorrhagic

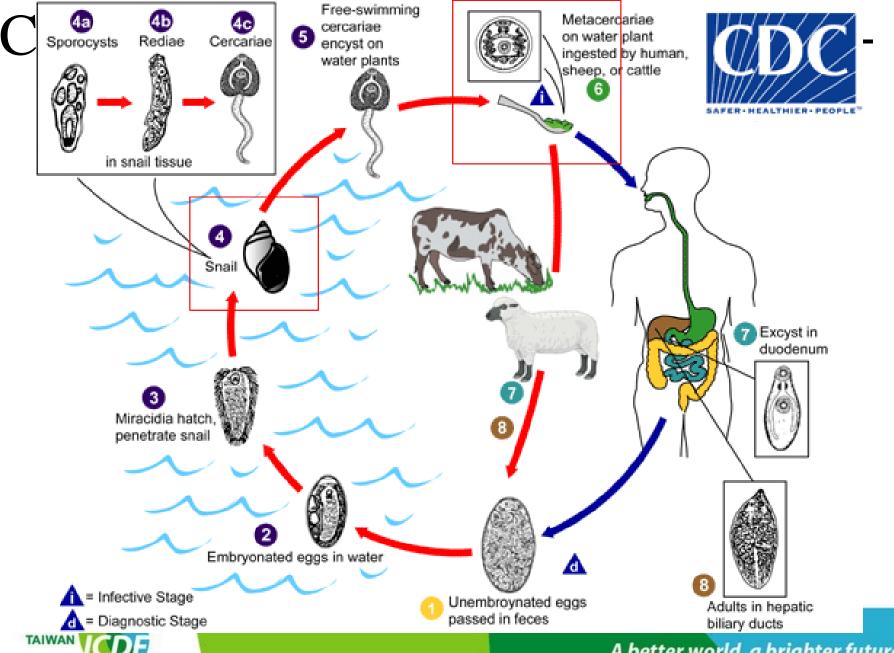
lesion



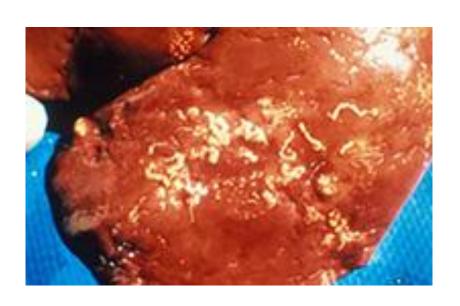


- Etiology: Fasciola Hepatica
- Life cycle
- Clinical sign: Hepatitis, cholangitis, Weight loss
- Diagnosis





• Clinical sign: Acute, Chronic

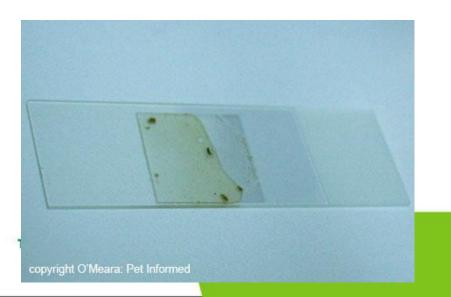






- Diagnosis
- 1. Smear method(not good)
- 2. ELISA(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)

Thin egg, operated unembyonated





- Prevention
- Reduce the snail populations by
- a. keeping the pastures dry
- b. Ensuring an adequate drainage
- c. If permanent humid environments cannot be eliminated, they have to be fenced to prevent livestock from grazing there
- Rotational grazing





- Etiology: Moniezia spp.(Moniezia expansa)
- Life cycle
- Clinical sign: intestinal blockages, weight loss
- Diagnosis



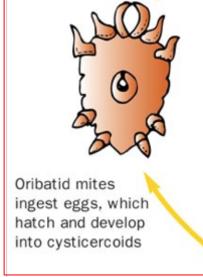




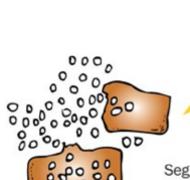
• Life cycle



Infected mites ingested, and cysticercoids released during digestion



Mature tapeworm attached to wall of small intestine



Gravid segments break off and reach pasture in faeces



Segments dry out and eggs released onto pasture

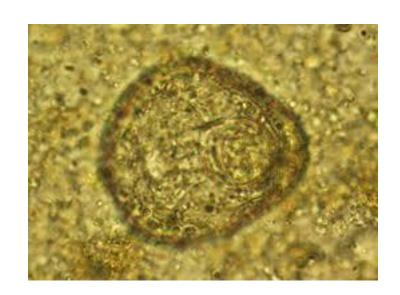
 Clinical sign: intestinal blockages(Small intestine), weight loss(interfere nutrient absorption





brighter futur

- Diagnosis:
- 1. Egg flotation
- 2. Post-mortem

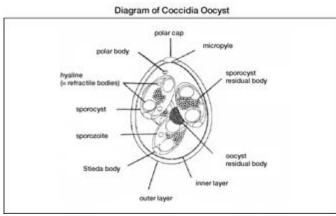






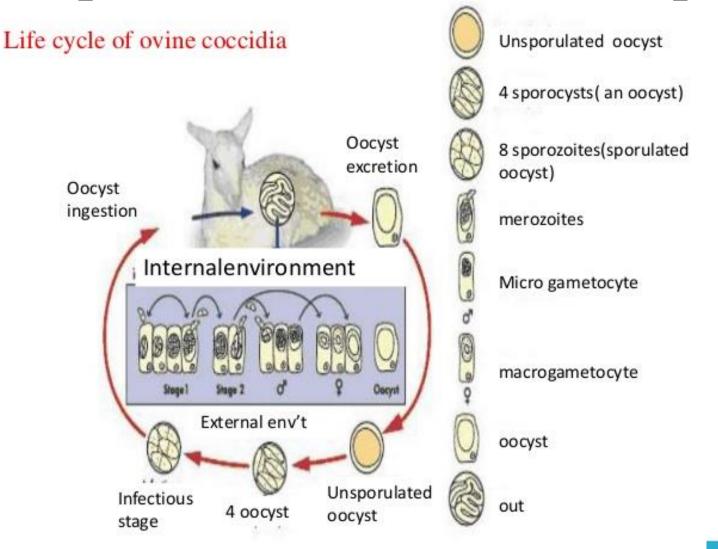
Common parasite infection in Sheep-Coccidiosis

- Etiology: *Eimeria* spp.(Moniezia ovinodalis)
- Life cycle
- Clinical sign: diarrhea(with blood sometimes),
 - abdominal pain, weight loss
- Diagnosis





Common parasite infection in Sheep-





Common parasite infection in Sheep-Coccidiosis

- Clinical Sign
- 1. Diarrhea with mucus and blood
- (espcially lamb
- 2.pain, death
- 3. subclinical in adult sheehp





Common parasite infection in Sheep-Coccidiosis

- Diagnosis
- 1.facal sample
- 2.post-mortern





	Nematode	Tapeworm	Fluke	Coccidia
1. Benzimidazole Ex: Albendazole	+	+	+	
2. Imidazothiazoles Ex: Levamisole	+	_	_	
3.Ivermectin	+	_	_	
4.Inophores Ex:Amprolium				+

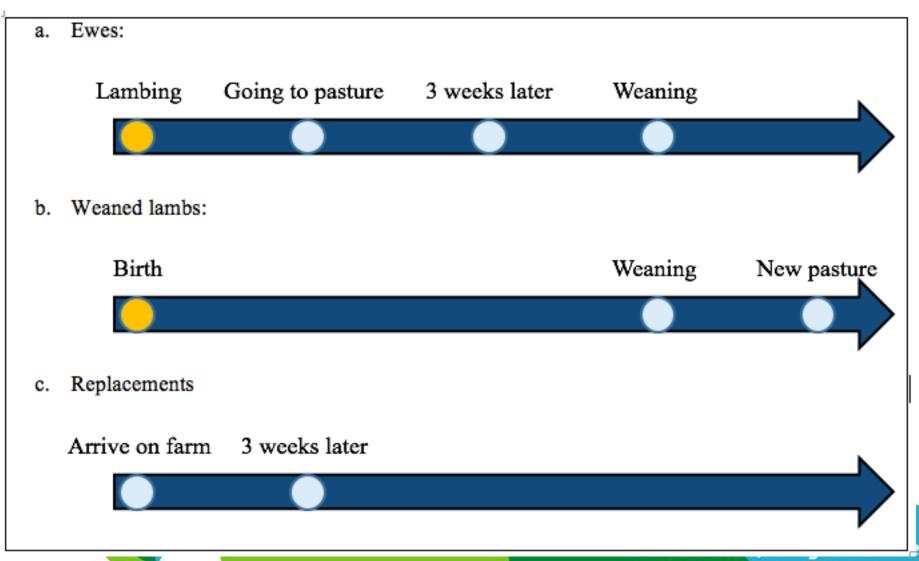


Awareness:

- 1.Dose on Empty Stomach
- 2.Drench on the right position
- 3.Deworm 1 week after the rains start
- 4.Deworm before the dry set in







- 1.Rotating dewormer: using a different family of wormer each year (for a full year)
- 2.Performing fecal samples routinely to determine the frequency of dewormer.(Before/after deworm)
- 3. High Grazing ratio: four times a year is recommended.



Prevention

- 1.Pasture management:
- •Rotation grazing: rest 20-30 days
- Avoid too heavy a stocking rate
- Harrowing
- 1. Sanitation: water, floor, sheep pen



Common paras

Exte

- 1. Tick
- 2. Lice
- 3. Sheep ked
- 4. Psoroptic mange
- 5. Flea











Treatment

Coumpound	Generic name	Target	
Organophosphate	Trichlorfon	Lice, mites	
	Diazinon	Ticks, lice, mites	
	Dioxathion	Lice, mites, flies	
Avermectin	Doramectin	Mites, lice	
	Ivermectin	Mites, lice	







- Prevention:
- Once found the external parasite, the overall disinfection is recommended.



Thank You!

