HEALTH: VACCINES AND DEWORMING
Vaccines for Sheep and Goats

• Annually across flock:
  – Clostridium type C and D
    • Annual booster
    • Some prefer the 8-way
  – To consider: Parainfluenza (Pi3), campylobacter (Vibrio)
  – You might hear: orf, foot rot, chlamydia, E.coli, rabies, CL

• CD-T pre-breeding to females and Rams/Bucks (30 d prior)
  – Booster females 3-4 wks before parturition
  – Give to lambs/kids: 2 weeks prior to weaning and at time of weaning
    • Give to kids at banding/disbudding
External Parasites

- Lice, ticks, mites, etc.
- **Ewes/Does:**
  - Pour/inject prior to lambing/kidding
  - Wool sheep: immediately after shearing
- **Products:**
  - UltraBoss
  - Ivomec Plus
Internal Parasites

- Internal
  - Strongyles
    - *Trichostrongyle* spp.
    - *Nematodirus* spp.
    - *Haemonchus* spp.
  - Whipworms
    - *Trichuris*
    - *Capillaria* spp.
  - Tapeworms
    - *Monezia* spp.
  - Coccidia
    - *Eimeria* spp.
Internal Parasite Control

• Pasture factors
  – Stocking density needs to be < 6-8 head/acre
  – Bermuda, brome, other improved pastures, form a dense canopy
    • 155°F in sun-exposed fecal pellets
  – Sparse brush allows for heat and drying of fecal pellets
  – Changes will be reflected in worm burdens in 3 to 8 weeks
Internal Parasite Control

• Animal factors
  – Young animals
  – Genetics
    • 20% of animals harbor 80% of worms [sheep and goats]
  – New purchases, social, weather stresses
  – Immunosuppression of individuals
  – Periparturient rise
    • Large increase in infections from 2 weeks prior to until 8 weeks after delivery
Internal Parasite Control

• Drugs factors
  – Drugs are related
  – Rotation of dewormers is not currently recommended

• No new drugs are being made
  – There are no “better dewormers”
  – There are no “broad spectrum dewormers”

• No drug has ever been or ever will achieve 100% kill

• Drug resistance is a random event
  – But we do speed it up
Plan of Attack

• Deworm frequently? High doses?
  – NO!!
  – Monitor risk

• Ways to monitor
  – Composite sampling of fresh dung (DrenchRite)
    • Test 10% of each animal group or 10 animals, whichever is greater
    • For dewormer decisions and evaluation
    • Serial monitoring of herd
  – Selective sampling of individuals
    • For individual thin animals
Parasites

• Diagnostic strategy
  – **Fecal Egg Count Reduction Test (FECRT)**
    • Modified Stoll’s, deworm, repeat Modified Stoll’s in 14 d
  – Used to verify drug efficacy
  – Reduction of EPG by >90%
  – Lower reduction = trouble
  • Resistance
  • Lack of efficacy
    – Dose, route, drug, weight

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Internal Parasite Control

• Treatment strategies
  – Goal is not no worms!
  – **BUT**, manageable numbers in animals and on pasture, who are susceptible to treatment if they become a problem
Resources

• Genetic information: Nsip.org
• Lifetime Ewe Management: http://www.lifetimewool.com.au
• Purchase feeds on nutrient costs (APP)
  – https://www.igrowlivestocktools.org/#!/calculators/feed-cost
• WYO Ranch Tools: https://uwyoextension.org/ranchtools/
• KSU: https://www.agmanager.info/decision-tools
• Parasites: https://www.wormx.info/
• Targeted Grazing: https://targetedgrazing.org/