



Bodrwnsiwn Veterinary Group Ltd

bodrwnsiwnvets.co.uk

24 Hour Emergency - 01407 720800

JUNE NEWSLETTER 2017

What is

Resistance?

Resistance (AR) is the heritable and therefore genetic ability of the worm to survive a dose of anthelmintic which would normally be effective. It can also be described as “drug tolerance” in worms. A worm is said to be resistant if it survives exposure to the standard recommended dose of the anthelmintic and can then pass this ability on to its offspring. In a population of worms on a farm, resistance (AR) is said to exist on that farm when more than 5% of the worms are “drug tolerant”. However, unless you test for AR we would probably not notice any lack of effectiveness of treatment until numbers increased to 50% or more of the total worm population.

FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE SPEED THAT RESISTANCE DEVELOPS

1. PROPORTION OF RESISTANT WORMS ON A FARM-

as this gets higher the faster you head towards the red zone in the graph.

2. FREQUENCY OF ANTHELMINTIC USE-

Every time we use an anthelmintic we select for resistance because

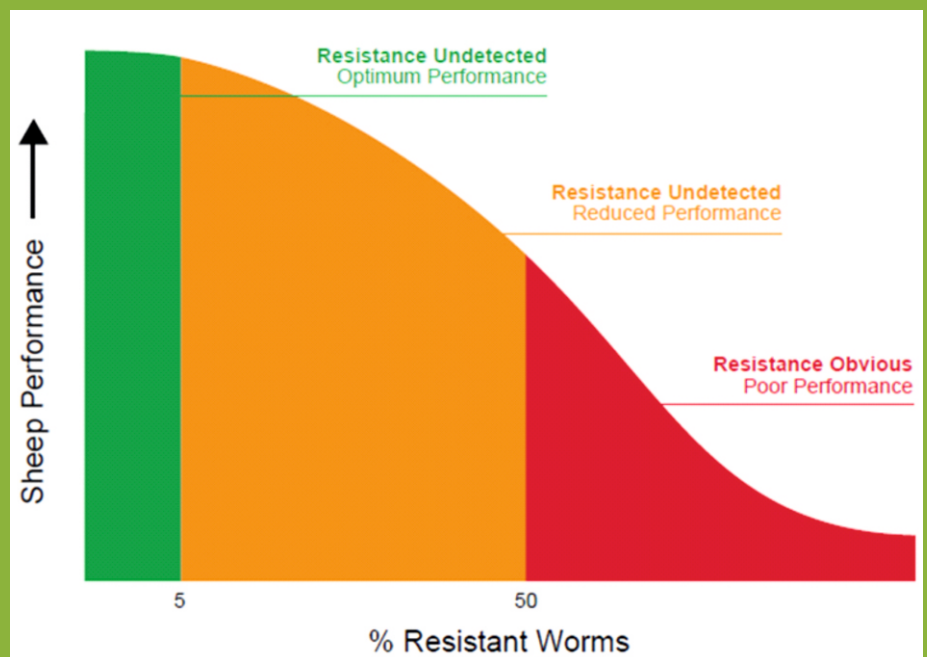
we kill susceptible worms and allow resistant ones to survive and breed.

3. EFFICACY OF EACH TREATMENT- under-dosing or using an anthelmintic to which there is resistance present will give resistant worms even more chance to survive and breed.

4. PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL WORM POPULATION IN THE ANIMAL- at the time of treatment, this is very important because if a large proportion of the worms are in the sheep compared to on the pasture then the selection for resistance is high: if the proportion in the sheep is low then the effect is much lower.

5. DILUTION OF ANY WORMS THAT SURVIVE TREATMENT WITH UNSELECTED WORMS - the best way to limit reduce number of resistant worms that survivors produce, is to make sure they breed with susceptible worms because this will dilute their resistant genes.

The July newsletter will cover detecting Anthelmintic resistance.



TOXOPLASMA

Toxoplasmosis is increasing, but it is preventable recent data has shown. Toxoplasmosis is the most common parasitic zoonosis worldwide and a major source of yearly financial loss (£ 32 m) to the UK sheep industry.

The Window of Opportunity for Vaccination.

Choose the optimal time in the 4 month window- don't leave it until 3 weeks before tupping. Plan early!

Vaccinate ewe lambs from 5 months of age.

Shearlings and older ewes can be vaccinated 4 months to 3 weeks before mating.

Revaccination after 2 years if required, again at least 3 weeks before tupping.



FLOCKCHECK 2017

From now until 31st July for flocks of over 100 ewes, the practice has subsidised toxoplasmosis & EAE Blood Testing. Take advantage of this FREE testing now. Test 7 barren ewes, the bloods will be sent to SAC. If you wish to look at copper, Cobalt and selenium levels this can be arranged with the same sample but a fee will be charged.

INCENTIVE FOR EARLY USERS OF TOXOVAX

From June 1st to Aug 31st a 5% discount will be available

FOOTVAX

New users of FOOTVAX are being offered buy 250ml and receive 20ml FREE or a FREE Vaccinator



FOR EITHER OF THE ABOVE OFFERS OR THE TESTING PLEASE RING CLARE

The calving Cow- A few Pointers

Choice of bull-easy calving

Aim for well-grown heifers at calving

Aim to calve cows and heifers in Body Condition Score 2 ½-3

Dams low in Iodine, selenium or calcium can have higher neonatal mortality and weak calves.

Check Vaccination status of the cow

Monitor calving cows and be prepared to assist

Know when to call the vet

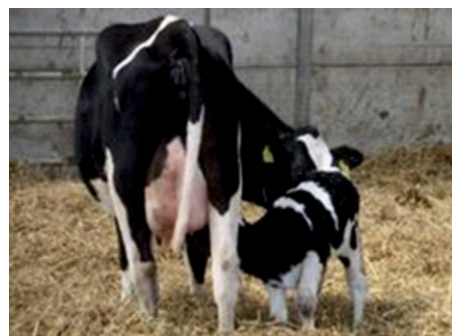
Approximately 8% of calves die within 24 hours of birth

Colostrum is essential – at least 3L within 6 hours

Do not pool Colostrum

Hygiene- The calving environment should be clean; this can help in the control and prevention of calf scour.

We can help you put a HERD HEALTH PLAN in place, ring for further advice.



Reference: SCOPS, MSD & DHH