



HAPPY BIRTHDAY DALESIDE

Daleside Vets is celebrating its 25th Birthday this year and as such, will be holding a party on the 14th June. It will be held at the Holt Lodge from 7:30pm.

We look forward to seeing you there!

Subsidized Testing

Farming connect are offering subsidized lab test. There is £50 available for lab fees and £50 for vet time taking samples/reporting results. Speak to one of the practice team today to see what subsidized tests your farms are entitled to.



Daleside

Veterinary Group

MAY 2018

Drug Deliveries

Due to the drug drop off service becoming ever more popular, we will now be sending Helen out earlier on Tuesdays and Fridays.

We therefore need all orders in the day before the drug drop off as we will not be able to get same day deliveries out.

NEWSLETTER

Get To Know The Team

I have been at Daleside since July 2010 where I started as the Large Animal Receptionist.

I have grown with the business and now also assist the Practice Manager with the company accounts and attend college in the evenings working towards my AAT qualification. I am also responsible for administrative tasks ranging from invoicing and statements to booster reminders. Working at the vets is completely different to your average 'office job' and I enjoy the variety every day brings - nothing like petting a litter of puppies or listening to a success story from the Farm Vets to take me away from my computer screen!! I like to get outside on the bike or attend outdoor fitness classes rain or sunshine and there's nothing I love more than a weekend camping!



Leeann Picken
Large Animal Receptionist



Parasite Control in Sheep and Cattle

With the weather finally warming up, we've also started to think about turnout. Animals out at pasture and warm weather means we need to think about parasite control.

Whilst the widespread use of wormers has been adopted in the past, emergence of resistance to wormers has meant that we need to think about other strategies. Growth rates in lambs and calves exposed to heavy worm infection are negatively affected, therefore, it is important to have a robust parasite control plan in place, however we must only worm when necessary.

Where Does Parasite Risk Come From? - Sheep

- *In the spring, the infective stage of the worm cycle (L3) contaminates pastures from two sources; overwintered larvae (i.e. worm larvae which did not get ingested last year and have effectively lay dormant on pasture during the cold winter and have become active again with the warm weather) and the second source is from recently lambed ewes.*

So, What Can We Do To Minimise The Risk Of Spreading Infection?

- *In dairy cattle and autumn calving beef cattle (where weaned calves are not grazed alongside their dams), pasture contamination arises from overwintered larvae. These larvae are ingested, mature to adults, produce eggs of their own and contribute to further pasture contamination which reaches its peak in late summer. This is the time when type one disease is seen in these cattle*
- *In spring calving herds, overwintered larvae are ingested by adult cows which are immune to disease. As these calves are not generally exposed to worm larvae in their first grazing season, they do not develop immunity and are therefore susceptible to disease in their second grazing season*

The Effect of Weather Conditions

Warm, dry conditions lead to poor survival of infective larvae in sheep, however, in cattle, due to the bulk of their muck, the infective larvae may remain protected from the warm dry conditions. Protective larvae can then be released from muck during rainfall.

In cattle, type II disease can be seen in late winter when low autumn temperatures cause infective larvae which have been ingested to halt their development within the abomasum of cattle. In late winter, these larvae suddenly continue their development and disease is seen. The risk of type II disease increases with dry summers followed by wet autumns or when pasture management is such that 1st grazing season animals have delayed exposure to infective stage larvae

Parasite Control

Whilst adult animals build immunity to parasites, a parasite control strategy must be put in place for young, naive animals.

Ways in which this can be achieved include;

- *Finishing lambs quickly before the pasture becomes so heavily contaminated that it is production limiting*
- *Only grazing susceptible sheep or cattle on "safe grazing" (i.e. not grazed the year before)*
- *Using wormers*

Using Wormers in Sheep

- *At lambing, ewes should be given a wormer as the stress of lambing reduces their immunity to worms and any worms which have lay dormant in their gut over winter will emerge in high numbers around this*

time. However, 10% of ewes should be left untreated as this protects against resistance to wormers. Talk to a member of the team about which ewes to leave untreated and what products are best used.

- Lambs will need to be treated for worms if they are being grazed on pasture which was grazed last year. From 6 weeks of age, lambs will be eating plenty of grass and will therefore be susceptible to worms. Nematodirus is the biggest threat early on in the season, however, white drenches work well against it. Therefore, it is recommended that lambs receive a white drench at 6 weeks of age. White drench resistance is widespread around the country, therefore, taking a faecal sample 10 days after treatment is necessary to determine if resistance is an issue on your farm.
- Taking faecal samples and sending them to us for a faecal worm egg count is vital in insuring that wormers are only used when necessary. Monthly worm egg counts throughout the grazing season is recommended before deciding to treat lambs beyond their initial white drench dose at 6 weeks of age.
- Weaning lambs onto pastures which have not had sheep grazing in the early part of the season will also reduce the need to use a wormer later on in the season.

Using Wormers in Cattle

- Autumn born suckler calves and dairy calves are most at risk in their first grazing season. They can be given wormers early on in the season to prevent pasture build up or can be given wormers based on growth rate monitoring and only given later on in the season if growth rates start to drop or clinical signs are seen.
- Spring born calves are not at risk early on in the season as they are feeding on

limited grass, however, they do become very susceptible in the Autumn, therefore treatment should be considered then and particularly at housing. Treatment at housing will prevent worms from laying dormant in the gut over winter and it has the advantage that any eggs from resistant worms are shed inside rather than out at pasture where they can be picked up therefore adding to resistance.

Treating Bought-In Animals

- Bought-in animals are a source of resistant worms. All bought-in animals should be given an effective worm treatment on arrival and left in a yard for 48 hours to shed any worm eggs from any current worm burden. Please talk to one of the practice team about effective worm treatments. Ideally they should only then be turned out onto pasture which has been grazed before. That way, if there are any resistant worms which have escaped treatment, they will only make up a small proportion of the overall worm burden of that pasture.

Dosing wormers

- Underdosing, either by not accurately estimating weights or using faulty dosing equipment plays a huge role in wormer resistance. It's very important to dose to the heaviest in the group and get accurate weights wherever possible. It is also very important to calibrate and maintain dosing equipment.

Take-Home Message

- Worm control strategies are NOT one size fits all. Talk to a member of the team today to discuss a parasite control plan which best suits your system.