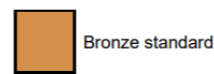


	Scab risk (no dip)				Scab risk (dip)				No scab risk			
4-AD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5-SI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mox (inj)	✓	✓	✓									
Do				✓	✓	✓						
OP					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mox (oral)						✓	✓			✓	✓	

Key:-



4-AD = Monepantel (Zolvix™)
Do = Doramectin (Dectomax™)

5-SI = Derquantel / abamectin (Startect™)
OP = Organophosphate plunge dip

Mox (Inj) = Moxidectin injection*
Mox (oral) = Moxidectin oral drench

TREAT

On arrival keep housed or on a yard.

Roundworms

- Use 2 anthelmintics sequentially as risk of resistance to both is lower. 99% of eggs will have been passed after 48 hrs so keep off pasture until then.
- Gold standard = 4-AD + 5-SI**
- Disposal of droppings = incineration, composting or spread on pasture that is not grazed.

Scab

- HIGH RISK** = OP Dip or Cydectin 1% injection OR test after 2 weeks strict isolation and treat only if positive.
- LOW RISK** = Turn out after 48 hrs but keep separate. Test for exposure after 2 weeks and treat if positive. OR Cydectin 2% injection on arrival.
- If using Dectomax must isolate for a further 15 days.

Fluke

- Treat on arrival with Closantel (or Nitroxylin) and repeat after 6 (or 7 weeks).
- If concerns about acute fasciolosis treat first with Triclabendazole then Closantel or Nitroxylin after 7 weeks.



RISK ASSESSMENT

Roundworms

- Assume all incoming sheep are carrying resistance worms and treat (STEP 2)

Scab

- HIGH RISK** = Not treated pre-movement, from a farm with known risk, market or show and signs of scab (rubbing/wool loss)
- LOW RISK** = Treated pre-sale or returning from grazing after no sheep contact.

Liver Fluke

- Animals coming from farms with a known history of fluke or unknown status are at risk of having resistant fluke.
- Higher risk in late summer or early autumn when fluke are immature.
- Triclabendazole resistance is most common (targets immature fluke)



Active Ingredient	Administration	Withdrawal	Persistency of action	Other external parasites?
Diazinon	OP Plunge dip	49 days	60 days	Lice, Ticks, Blowfly, Keds
Ivermectin* (PANOMEC)	Injection (2 doses)	42 days	None	Nasal bots
Doramectin* (DECTOMAX)	Injection	70 days	None	Nasal bots
Moxidectin 1%* (CYDECTIN)	Injection (2 doses 10 days apart)	70 days	28 days	Nasal bots
Moxidectin 2%* (CYDECTIN)	Injection	104 days	60 days	Nasal bots

*Re-test after 2 weeks to demonstrate cure before release.

ISOLATION

Roundworms.

- 48hrs off pasture → isolation pasture
- Isolation pasture high burden to dilute resistant worms and repopulate new stock with home-farm worms. If none suitable keep off pasture for 72 hrs.

Liver Fluke

- Turn out onto dry, draining pasture until after 2nd dose of treatment has been given.

IDEAL = Just grazed by lambs.

Treated sheep can excrete Fluke eggs for up to 4 weeks post drenching.



Other Quarantine Procedures

FEET

- Inspect all, treat Footrot with Long Acting Oxytetracycline.
- Footbath weekly in Formalin or Zinc Sulphate
- Use vaccination to reduce shedding if infected or Footrot is present on the farm already.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

E.g. Orf, Enzootic abortion, Maedi-Visna

- Are they from an accredited disease free flock?
- Are they vaccinated?
- Check regularly for signs while quarantined.

TEST

Roundworms

- FEC at least 10 sheep 14 days post treatment
 - 0 → release to other pastures, >0 → discuss with your vet
 - DO NOT re-graze pasture by young animals until after home flock have been on it

Scab

- LOW RISK** = ELISA test (or skin scrape if lesions) 2 weeks after entering isolation pasture. Treat if positive..

Liver Fluke

- Fluke egg test at 21 days. Any present = failure → re-treat with a alternative.
- 0 count not 100% reliable as 10-12 week pre-patent period—use ELISA blood test if in doubt to detect earlier stages.



KEY POINTS:

- Use as few sources as possible
- Get all the information
- Assume high risk
- Quarantine properly
- Develop a Farm specific Health Plan

Protect your farm from buying in resistant parasites and infectious diseases as well as acclimatising incoming stock to what is present on farm without them getting ill. This also applies to sheep returning from common grazing or areas of contact with other sheep.