

Sustainable Worm Control - the Facts

ACME guidelines

- Adopt a quarantine strategy
 - Check the efficacy of the anthelmintics
 - Monitor flocks to decide when to treat
 - Ensure that you follow best practice
- **Adopt a quarantine strategy** to minimise the risk of importing an anthelmintic resistance problem onto your farm. Drench new stock being brought onto the farm with a macrocyclic lactone (3-AV; clear drench) and a drug from another anthelmintic class such as a levamisole (2-LV; yellow drench). Administer the drenches sequentially NOT simultaneously and never mix different drenches within their containers or in your drenching equipment. If possible hold the animals off pasture for 24-48 hours post treatment to allow the anthelmintics to work and for worm eggs that were produced pre treatment to pass out, minimizing the risk of pasture contamination. The animals should have access to feed and water whilst off pasture.
 - **Check the efficacy of the anthelmintics** you are using, using a post drench efficacy test. The collection and examination of fresh faecal samples from at least 10 animals following treatment for worms can quickly indicate anthelmintic efficacy. The time after treatment

depends on the drug being tested: 7 days for levamisoles (2-LV; yellow drenches), 10-14 days for benzimidazoles (1-BZ; white drenches) and 14-17 days for macrocyclic lactones (3-AV; clear drenches). Mob can provide a good indication of the situation in the flock as a whole.

- **Monitor Flocks to decide when to treat** and what parasites to treat against. Faecal egg count (FEC) monitoring provides valuable information relating to which parasites are present and the seasonal patterns of worm infection on your farm. This information can aid in the decision of which treatments may be needed and those which would be most suitable. Monitoring can potentially help reduce the amount of drench used over a grazing season, by providing a guide to the appropriate drenching times and minimizing off-target usage. Caution should be observed particularly when interpreting low FECs, Egg production may not always relate to worm burden and the extent of worm associated damage different parasites can produce different numbers of eggs per day.
- **Ensure that you follow best practice** advice regarding the use of anthelmintics
 - Dose at the manufacturers recommended rate, do not underestimate weights.
 - Ensure that anthelmintics are stored correctly and that all dosing equipment is checked regularly.
 - Deliver the anthelmintic over the back of the tongue and not into the mouth.

More information can be found at
the Sustainable Control of Parasites
in Sheep (SCOPS) website -

http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/parasite_control.htm.



Membership Application

*I hereby apply for admission to membership of
The Moredun Foundation ('the company') as a:*

1. **Annual Full Member**
(voting) £25
2. **Life Member**
(voting) £500
3. **Annual Overseas Member**
(non voting) £30
4. **Annual Student Member**
(non voting) £10
5. **Annual Corporate Member**
(non voting) £150
6. **Annual Group Member**
ie library, veterinary group or
agricultural/breed society
(non voting) £55

I agree to be bound by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company and, in the case of membership as a Full or Life Member, in accordance with clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association, to contribute, if required, an amount not exceeding one pound sterling (£1) to the company's assets in the event of the company being wound up while I am a member or within one year after cessation of my membership.

Signature:

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